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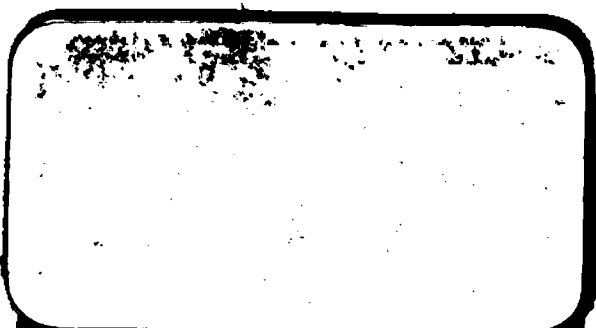
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p. 69.



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THE
SIEGE AND HISTORY
OF *See F.N. P. 388*
LONDONDERRY.

EDITED BY
JOHN HEMPTON.

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CONTENTS.

PREFACE.	PAGE
Extract from Preface of Derriana, 1794,	1
THE SIEGE OF DERRY, from Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,	5
LONDERIADOS, commonly called the Armagh Manuscript,	21
Secular Commemoration, 1788,	77
Do. Do. 1789,	87
Extract from Prize Poem by 'Leonidas,' the Rev. Thos. Marshall.	89
Ditto from Poem by 'Alfred,' William Armstrong,	91
Song--The Siege of Derry, by William Armstrong,	ib.
" The Shutting of the Gates,	93
Ode on the Relief of Londonderry,	94
Song--The Maiden City,	95
WALKER'S DIARY OF THE SIEGE--	97
Market Prices in Derry, 27th July, 1689,	132
Address to King William and Queen Mary, with names of 160 Defenders of Londonderry,	136
Declaration of the Derrymen,	137
Account of Officers killed and taken by the Besieged, ..	141
Account of Subsistence delivered to the Soldiers, ..	143
Number and Size of Bombs thrown into the City, ..	146
MACKENZIE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE--	149
(The Contents as made out by himself:)	
"The Transactions of the City of Derry, from the Shut- ting of the Gates till the Descent of the Irish Army, from page	155 to 173
The Affairs of the other parts of Ulster, and of Sligo, from page	173 to 198
What passed at Derry from the Retreat of the British Forces from Coleraine thither, till the time that King James's Army appeared before the Town, from page	198 to 211
The Change of the Government in Derry, from page	211 to 218
The Siege, from page	218 to 251
The New Establishment, by Maj.-Gen. Kirk, from page	251 to 254
The Papers referred to in the Narrative, from page	254 to the end. "

Presbyterian Ministers Address the Prince of Orange, ..	173
Northern Counties' Regiments and Commanders, ..	176
Dromore and Lisburn abandoned,	181
Dungannon,	182
Armagh and Monaghan,	183
Glasslough,	184
Sligo,	186
Ballyshannon,	190

Coleraine and Portglenone,	191 & 195
Magherafelt and Moneymore,	233
Making a Boom across the River, 13th June,	239
Marshal Conrad De Rosen's Declaration,	247
Letter to David Cairnes from Enniskillen,	250
The Antrim Association,	258
Letter of William III. to the Protestants of the North of Ireland,	261
Declaration of the Protestants of Sligo,	262
Articles Proposed by the Citizens of Derry, 11th July, 1689,	272
Clergy and Ministers during the Siege,	279
EXTRACTS FROM ASH'S JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE—	
Apprentice Boys,	280 & 161
General Hamilton's Proposals, thrown in by a shell,	294 & 241
THE HISTORY OF DERRY—	
Chap. I.—Earliest Account of Derry and its Vicinity,	308
„ II.—Irish Antiquities,	311
„ III.—Irish Annals of Derry,	315
„ IV.—Annals of Derry from its occupation by the English,	321
„ V.—Annals of Londonderry from the Rebellion of 1641 till the Revolution,	330
„ VI.—Incidents connected with Londonderry and the Revolution,	357
„ VII.—Copy of Minutes from the Journals of the House of Commons,	391
„ VIII.—Annals of Londonderry from the Revolution till the Union,	403
„ IX.—Annals of Londonderry from the Union till present time (1861)	436
Extracts from Narrative of Rev. John Mackenzie, and Mackenzie's Narrative a False Libel,	457
Extract from Cane's Wars of Ireland,	466
Prayer by Governor Walker,	ib.
Petition of House of Commons in behalf of Derry Corporation,	467
Petition of Henry Campsie,	ib.
Petition of Irish House of Commons for Garrison of Londonderry	468
List of Mitchelburne's Officers,	ib.
Walker's Invisible Champion Foiled,	469
Sir Arthur Rawdon's Letter,	474
Governor Mitchelburne's Petition,	ib.
Omissions and Corrections in Londeriados,	475
Re-Interment of the Relics of the Defenders of Derry,	483
Song—Walker's Pillar,	491

ERRATA.

- Page 95, line 38:—For 'a,' read "the."
 299, line 15:—For 'all,' read "also."
 322, line 4:—For '1588,' read "1568."
 411, line 6:—For '324,' read "328."
 449, line 1:—Read "last Chairing but one."
 — line 33:—Read "1839, December 18."
 453, line 13:—For '15,' read "18."

PREFACE.

THIS VOLUME contains the Histories of the Siege of Londonderry by eyewitnesses and actors in the scenes they have described. One account, entitled, "Ireland Preserved; or, the Siege of Londonderry," said to have been written by Mitchelburne, is not included, as, from its great popularity, it has always been in print.

Sir John Dalrymple's account is inserted, as furnishing an eloquent description of the critical position of this City and the Nation in general at the period of the Revolution. Not having been himself in Derry during the Siege, he has mistaken Lundy's Military Council for the Town Council, which was altogether distinct from it.

Walker's second edition, from which we reprint, is dated 13th September, 1689. Some reflections upon it having been published, Walker issued his Vindication within the same year, 1689.

In December, Mr. Mackenzie first saw Dr. Walker's account, and, in the following year, published his "Narrative."

The Editor, on perusing "Mackenzie's Narrative," determined to omit all allusion to that writer's charges against Walker, for this reason, that if inserted, the reply to them must also be given, to the enlargement of the Volume and interruption of the narrative.

This portion of the work had been sent to press, when several gentlemen requested that no part

of "Mackenzie's Narrative" should be suppressed. Accordingly, all is supplied at the end of the History, and in parallel columns the reply is given. There will be no difficulty in reading his "Narrative," as originally arranged, for, where any passages were passed over, they are acknowledged.

Mackenzie published a rejoinder in 1690, but Walker took no notice of Mackenzie's charges, nor indeed, could he of his last publication, as he had, by that time, fallen in the Battle of the Boyne.*

Parts of Ash's Journal are added, which supply some interesting particulars, not mentioned in the other accounts.

The Chronological Diary of Local History is taken from the Ordnance Survey Memoir of 1837, the Corporation Minutes, the Records of the Irish Society, the Files of the Local Papers, and other reliable sources of information.

The History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, by the late Rev. Dr. Reid, supplied the best history of the City of Londonderry, hitherto published, and considerable portions of that valuable work are quoted and acknowledged in the present Volume. One statement of his must not pass unnoticed. He speaks of Captain Adam Murray as "a gallant Presbyterian officer." The family of that officer have resided in this neighbourhood since the Siege. One of them has distinctly stated to the Editor, that from the time of their settlement at Ling, in Upper Cumber, County Derry, they attended the Parish Church there, and that previously to their emigration from Philiphaugh, near Tweed, they had been members of the then Established Episcopal Church of Scotland. The difference is very unimportant, but when the religious denomination of any public cha-

* Some describe Walker as a chaplain to the army, others, as commander of a body of volunteers, or of the second Derry Regiment, which he was the means of having placed on the Army List. It is not certain whether he had any post or not.

racter is referred to, it may as well be put correctly.

After the issue of a few copies of this work, an unusual delay caused by the binders,* has afforded opportunity for replying to a reiteration, by Professor Killen, of Dr. Reid's trifling inaccuracy. In reference to the foregoing correction, he has hazarded the remark, "that individuals are sometimes unacquainted with the true history of their ancestors." This, he has, no doubt, found to be the case with many of those whose genealogies he has been attempting to trace to heroes of the siege, on evidence that led him to use such terms as "*Cornet Brown is said to have been the ancestor of—*" "*There is reason to believe that Robt. Porter was from Burt, and probably the great-great-grandfather of—*" "*Wm. Crookshanks appears to have been of the family of—*" "*John Cunningham was, in all likelihood, of the same lineage as —, who, as there is reason to believe, are descended from &c.,*" and "*Joseph Morrison, seems to have been related to Robt. Morrison, the Apprentice Boy.*"

The inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Londonderry are well aware that the family of Colonel Murray continued to reside among them† and often held high military and civil offices. Men still living recollect the grandson of Colonel Murray, the late Captain Adam Murray, whose eldest son, James Murray, was a Volunteer Delegate in 1793 and Sheriff‡ in 1796, when he joined the Derry Yeoman Cavalry; whilst his second son, Thomas, afterwards Major in the 18th Royal Irish, carried the sword of his great ancestor in procession on the 18th Decem-

* Messrs. Lumsden & Son, Glasgow, who returned the first 600 copies mixed, soiled and unfit for sale.

† The obituary of the Derry Paper, 20th July, 1773, states "Thursday last, died Mrs. Towel, relict of the late Mr. Towel, and daughter of the famous Mr. Murray, who signalised himself so much at the siege of Derry."

‡ Another family of Murrays, named Roger, Eneas and John, who have been Mayors and Sheriffs, were of a different lineage.

ber, 1788. The present representatives of the "Derry Achilles" are the sons of Major Murray. These three generations of the family have been well known to our citizens and the public as Episcopalians, and, after the fullest inquiry, both in Cumber and in this city, all local testimony confirms the statement formerly made to the Editor.

Dr. Killen refers to Mackenzie, page 215, and to a passage in the anonymous pamphlet, "A False Libel," quoted by Mackenzie at foot of page 473. With respect to the first reference, where Mackenzie speaks of "Nonconformist ministers being sent for, partly that they might be engaged to *persuade* Capt. Murray to surrender; partly that their appearance with Lundy might induce the multitude to comply also, who were generally of that persuasion;" it was hoped they would persuade Murray, but *their very presence was expected to induce those of their own persuasion*. The inference plainly is, that as Mackenzie classed Murray distinct from the Nonconformists, he considered him to be so. If Dr. Killen means to infer that because the ministers might persuade Murray he must have been one of their hearers, then, by the same rule, if Romish priests had attempted to persuade or influence a modern Radical Irish Representative or Chief Magistrate, it must follow that such are to be considered Romanists.

With regard to the second reference, where it is said, ironically, "that all brave actions were done by the Dissenters, and Col. Murray at the head of them," it is to be observed he is never spoken of as one of them. If to have led or commanded troops of Dissenters will prove Murray to have been of their community, the same line of argument will prove that Walker, Baker, Mitchelburne, Tomkins, Norman, Cocken, and Moncrieff, were Nonconformists.

The following passage occurs in the Rev. Joseph Boyse's* "Vindication of Osborne":—"As the Dis-

* Mr. Boyse was Presbyterian Minister in Dublin, A.D. 1690.

senters of Derry do not dispute with Mr. Walker most of the principal and experienced officers in the garrison being *Conformists* (*for it could not be otherwise, while none else but such had access to military employments*, till some raised regiments in this juncture,)* so, on the other hand, Mr. Walker should as little dispute with them, their numbers in Derry being more considerable. By the modestest account of such officers in the garrison as were Conformists, the Dissenters in the garrison itself, as well as those that stayed in town, were near five to one; nay, many of them make the disproportion much greater."†

In Gillespie's *Siege of Derry*, page 104, we read that "Colonel Adam Murray was of Scottish descent; his father had been a *Captain of Horse*, and came over to this country some years before the siege."

In Dalrymple, page 9, in the *Londerias*, pages 27 and 34, and in Mackenzie, page 209, Colonel Murray himself is recorded as having been a *military officer before the siege* commenced, and, therefore, according to Mr. Boyse's admission, both Captain Murray senior and his son Adam the Captain, afterwards the gallant Colonel of Horse, must have been Conformists.

Professor Killen admits "that the laird of Philiphaugh, to whom Colonel Murray was related, conformed to Prelacy in the reign of Charles II."

The learned Professor's assertion, for it is no more than his assertion, of "the earnest Presbyterianism of Adam Murray," is about as correct as his statement that he died in 1690, for, in the *Journals of the*

* The information in page 362, communicated to the Editor by a Covenanted Minister, who had seen Houston's letter to Lord Mount-Alexander, corroborates Mr. Boyse's statement, that all military officers must have been Conformists, otherwise the Covenanters would not have stipulated for the appointment of their own leaders. Upon reconsideration of Walker's reference to Houston, it does not appear that Walker meant to include him among the defenders of Derry; it is, therefore, to be regretted that any reflection should have been made on Mackenzie for having omitted to record Houston's name among the ministers there.

† See Mackenzie, page 154.

House of Commons (England), under date 2d June, 1698, we read, "A petition of Col. Adam Murray, in behalf of himself and the regiment he had in Londonderry during the siege thereof, was presented to the house and read." His re-appearance as petitioner eight years after his death far surpasses his "earnest Presbyterianism."

Among the returns of baptisms, marriages and deaths, found in the Registrar's office of the Bishop of this Diocese, there is a remarkable entry. The return is headed "Baptisms since Easter, 1705." The first entry under that is "John Murray, son of Colonel Murray, was baptized June 1st, 1705."*

After such evidence, the Professor's final assertion that "Colonel Murray was a high-principled Presbyterian" can only be regarded as imaginary.

We may be allowed to refer to Chapter VII. of the History of Derry, as forming the most authentic record of the early part of the siege of 1688-9, and particularly to the decision there respecting Lundy.

In "O'Callaghan's Green Book," page 87, he says "he was gratified to find his original suspicions of the truth confirmed, by evidence he gained in the State Paper Office, and from other official information—that Lundy offered to submit to a trial in Derry, but some of the principal Irish Williamites gave their opinion that such trial was not expedient."

Mr. O'Callaghan does not specify the evidence in the State Paper Office, nor his other source of official knowledge. It will, therefore, be difficult to believe or reply to his "suspicion of the truth," without being able to examine the authority on which he bases his assertion. He is or may have been a most respectable gentleman, but it would be satisfactory to the reading public, even should it not be gratifying to the people of Derry, to receive historical truths from some higher source than Mr. O'Callaghan's mere expression of his gratification.

* This boy did not survive Colonel Murray, who died about 1710.

The publication of the State Papers is in progress, but, meanwhile, we are in possession of the opinion of the House of Commons, at pages 402 and 403 of this Volume, after they had received the report of a Committee who had been engaged examining witnesses between June and August, 1689. That high national tribunal thought proper to publish the evidence on which they founded their judgment. Mr. O'Callaghan carefully suppresses and conceals his authority if it really exists.

The most important record of the siege is the "Londerias," published in Dublin long subsequently to the Diaries and Narratives. In "Douglas's Derriana," it was correctly described as a "Historical Poem: a Fragment." Mr. Graham spoke of it as a manuscript, and frequently embellished the extracts he gave from it by additional creations from his own fancy. The original printed work is now recovered, and the omissions and corrections of Douglas's reprint will be found at the end of this Volume.

From Sir Arthur Rawdon's explanation, given at page 474, it will be observed that Bishop Hopkins did not remain in Derry till 21st March, as stated in pages 193 and 359.

A correct, full account of the circumstances of the exhumation and re-interment of the relics of the defenders of Derry, that have just created so profound a sensation of disgust, and called into exercise some of our noblest principles, is added.

The subjoined List of the Corporation of this city, taken from the First Charter, is given, because that in the "Ordnance Survey Memoir" the names of the Burgesses are omitted through some oversight, and, it is added, that "there is no mention of Burgesses." In the "Ordnance Survey Memoir" are, also, lists of Cromwell's Corporation, Charles the Second's Corporation, James the Second's, called "the Irish" Corporation, and of the Mayors and Sheriffs from 1662 till 1837. These lists are only interesting to the

descendants of those whose names appear there, and as they are presumed to be of ability to purchase that work, we have not filled our pages with names of men that had done nothing worthy of being recorded. The Imperial Government expended large sums in compiling that Survey, and placed it within reach of every gentleman in Ireland, at the price of twelve shillings, when, if it had been sold largely at two guineas, it would not have remunerated their outlay. We are in a position to be able to certify, that since its publication in 1837, not two hundred copies were disposed of in this city. Perhaps not as many more were sold elsewhere. The Government having thus learned that Irishmen (at least of this part,) cared very little for knowledge of their own country, have, accordingly, very properly declined to extend the publication beyond the first volume.

The First Corporation of the City of Londonderry appointed by the Charter of King James the First, dated 29th March, 1613:—"John Rowley, gentleman, to be first Mayor; Ralph Bingley, knight, John Vaughan, John Rowley, Henry Hart, Henry Vaughan, John Baker, Francis White, Henry Sadler, John Wray, William *, Jessey Smith, and John Bankes, gentlemen, to be first Aldermen; Richard Griffin and William Lyne, to be first Sheriffs of the said city and of the county of Londonderry; Robert Goodwyn, gentleman, to be first Chamberlain, and Samuel Calvert, Thomas Bolton, Adam Copinger, Henry Lovell, William Atkins, Valentine James, William Iremonger, John Waters, Walter Markes, Thomas Latham, Roger Price, William Booker, Thomas Harvest, Richard Blockley, Richard Middleton, Nicholas Ambrose, Peter Tafter, Thomas Saule, Richard Jenny, William Whitwell, Francis Southwell, Wm. Raven, Thomas Lache, and Clement Mosse, to be first and chief Burgesses."

* The Ordnance Survey Memoir supplied "Gage" as this surname.

*“ The following selections from DERRIANNA—
“ a collection of Papers relative to the Siege of
“ Derry, and illustrative of the Revolution of 1688,
“ published in Londonderry, in 1794, by Mr.
“ GEORGE DOUGLAS, are distinguished by
“ the letter D, in addition to the usual paging.”*

EXTRACT FROM
PREFACE TO DERRIANNA.

The celebration of the 7th of December 1788 of the Centenary Commemoration of the shutting of the gates of Derry against the army of King James, suggested to the mind of the Editor, the idea of collecting every publication or manuscript relating not only to that memorable transaction, but also every other paper that could tend to elucidate the state of Derry both before and after its settlement by the London Society—For this purpose, it was meant to preface the Collection with “ An Essay towards an History of the City and County of London-Derry.” * * *

It appears that Derry sustained three different sieges. The first, in the year 1641, when it was held by, the English and Scots, in the King's name, against the Rebels—The second, in 1649, when it was held for the Parliament by Sir Charles Coote and the famous General Monk, who obliged the Lord of Ardes to raise the siege.—The third, and the most important in all its circumstances and consequences, in 1689, of which this volume professes to give full and authentic accounts. * * *

To the length of time necessarily employed in collecting and printing the various papers contained in this volume, a circumstance occurred which considerably impeded the progress of the work.—In a conversation that took place between a Gentleman and the Editor, on the subject of the wars of Ireland, the former gave it as his opinion, “ that all papers “ of the kind, instead of being made public, should be buried “ in oblivion.”

After a considerable pause, maturer reflection induced the Editor to proceed in his undertaking. It seemed to him to be an erroneous idea, to suppress, to curtail, or to exaggerate the accounts of transactions in which the happiness, or misery, of nations is involved. It is the candid and unreserved display of the actions, and particularly the *motives* of GREAT MEN, that constitutes the use and the merit of History, and gives the most awful and beneficial lessons to succeeding generations. Their motives, it is true, can seldom be developed at the time of their actions, but when they are at length laid open and discussed with freedom and impartiality, that discussion will contribute to the advantage of mankind.

If all historical evidence were suppressed, what a wide field would there be left for the destructive machinations of designing Priests, and cunning Statesmen?—“ Ignorance “ is the enemy of Virtue and Liberty, and the nurse of Slavery and Despotism.”—Who would prefer the dark and barren ages of the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, to the enlightened and enlightening periods of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries?—From the reign of Henry the Eighth, down to the present day, what a vast fund of instruction and entertainment does the history of Europe present to the astonished mind!—In that reign, the opinions and principles first began

to take their rise, which afterwards grew and expanded to such an immense extent, and which have since produced such amazing Reformations and Revolutions in the world.*

The *study* of HISTORY, therefore, next after the *knowledge* and *practice* of RELIGION, is the most essential in which rational, intelligent man can be employed—History is the true, undisguised picture of man himself, wherein is seen, all that is bad, and necessary to avoid—all that is good, and worthy of imitation. †

But, to a *Citizen of London-Derry*, the preservation of every circumstance relative to the transactions of 1688 and 89, is peculiarly dear and interesting—Remote and un-consequential as it may appear to a foreign observer, every inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland will remember the *Siege of Derry* as one of the most important events, in its consequences, which distinguished that busy and turbulent period—It is indeed one of those singular events, forming, as it were, an *Æra* in the history of the times, the completion of which leads the mind to a devout and reverential awe

* This glorious change from darkness to light, from profound ignorance and bondage to knowledge and freedom, both in the political and religious worlds, was almost entirely owing to the discovery of the Art of Printing, which had been introduced into England not many years before this reign.

† “ In consequence of studying History, the powers of the human mind become gradually enlarged, and while we are entertaining ourselves with a series of well-digested facts, we are at the same time led to search for that principle in the human heart, which, in its operations, often produces effects, attended with consequences, that fill succeeding ages with admiration.—History presents us with the vices of the worst men, and it represents Virtue to us in its most amiable colours; it lays open the secret springs of Government, and, in many instances, serves to illustrate Divine Providence. Let me assure you, that if you neglect so important a study, you will slight the noblest fountain of knowledge that can adorn the human understanding, and, consequently, lead to the practice of virtue.”—LORD LYTTLETON.

of the deep and mysterious workings of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, who, from comparatively diminutive causes, sometimes produces most unexpected and wonderful effects.—Had King James made an easy and rapid conquest of Derry, the war would have had a very different conclusion, and we at this day, instead of enjoying the advantages of a mild and liberal Constitution, might have been lingering under the miseries of a cruel and despotic Government—but the bold and successful defence made by our gallant ancestors checked the career and exhausted the strength of King James's army, and finally proved a principal cause in seating King William on the throne of these kingdoms.

“ It is right for men (says a great Orator) to have a “ lofty opinion of themselves”—Under the guidance of this honourable pride, let the noble deeds of our predecessors inspire us with correspondent sentiments; let us have a grateful remembrance of their merits and their sufferings; and, if need be, in a righteous cause, emulate their glorious example—Happily for us, however, we have only to enjoy, in peace, the fruits of their labours—Let us be thankful for our better lot, and pray to God, that this tranquillity may be continued to us and our posterity.

4th Nov. 1794.

THE SIEGE OF DERRY,

FROM

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE'S

Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.

WAR having been declared (in 1689) between France and England, the first hostilities appeared in Ireland; for, while England was rent with factions, Lord Dundee meditating a civil war in Scotland, and one half of Europe animated against the other, to support or depress the cause of the late King (James), that Prince had sailed from France, and arrived upon the 12th of March, at Kinsale, in Ireland.—Before he quitted France, he had written to the Emperor to ask that assistance, which, he said, one Popish Prince might expect from another, in a cause common to all Princes.—The unhappy find few friends!—The Emperor's answer, under the common cover of affected pity, was filled with reproaches of past misconduct, and of that secret French alliance, which he well knew had never been made; and, to make the affront more public, both letters were printed. But James had met with mortifications which were still more humbling: The preparations for his enterprize, and

even the propriety of the enterprize itself, having become the subjects of intrigue among the French Ministers, he, to whom a nation of Freemen had been in use to bow, hung long, in uncertain hopes, upon the servants of another, perhaps not forgetful of his own inattention, on former occasions, to the sufferings of others. But the French King, feeling, from sympathy of rank, for his unhappy guest, what no Minister could, gave orders to hasten the preparations for his voyage. James was attended by a multitude of British and Irish nobility and officers who had adhered to his fortunes, 2500 soldiers of the same nations, and about 100 French officers. Marshal Roseu commanded the expedition. The Count D'Avoux, who had so often, when Ambassador in Holland, given warning, in vain, of the Prince of Orange's intentions, now accompanied James as Ambassador from France: in his person, a sad monitor of past errors; and, in his office, an omen of future misfortunes! The French King supplied James with 400,000 crowns in money, and with equipage of every kind befitting his dignity.

* * * * *

James found the appearance of things in Ireland equal to his wishes: Tyrconnel, the Lord Lieutenant, devoted to him; his old army steady, and a new one raised, making together 30,000 foot and 8000 horse; the Protestants over the greatest part of Ireland disarmed; the province of Ulster alone in disobedience; the Papists in arms, frantic with joy, enthusiasm, and the prospect of independence upon England; no English troops in the kingdom, no fleet on the coasts; his reception at Kinsale and Cork cordial, and his public entry into Dublin magnificent. Upon intelligence of James's intention to come speedily to Ireland, Tyrconnel had sent Col. Hamilton, the same man who had forfeited his honour to King William, against the Protestants in the North; for

these, having at last in March received encouragement from King William, had proclaimed him and his consort. Hamilton's forces drove their opponents from post to post, and gave them so complete a defeat at Dromore, that it was called, in the Irish manner of expression, The Rout of Dromore.—After this, most of those who were ill affected to the Government of James retired into Scotland and England, or hid themselves, or accepted of written protections from their enemies. The bravest, however, of the Protestant interest, to the number of 10,000, gathered together around London-Derry, resolved to make their last stand at that place for their Religion and Liberty. A few also rallied themselves at Inniskilling, and, after the first panic was over, became more numerous by the junction of others.

James took his measures for a continuance in Ireland. He called a Parliament to meet him at Dublin on the 7th day of May, as if this mock state, in a province whose Parliaments had been little considered hitherto, could supply the want of real sovereignty. And, in the mean time, quitting Dublin, as soon as the spring would permit, he went to lay siege to London-Derry ;—a town rendered famous by the defence which it made, and the consequences which that defence had upon the future operations of the war.

Amidst the difficulties which King William had to find officers in Ireland whom he could trust, he had appointed Col. Lundy to be Governor of London-Derry; a man whose fidelity was so little known, that the officer sent to him from England with the stores of war, was ordered not to deliver his charge, until Lundy had taken the oaths, in his presence, to the new Government. The precaution was necessary, but weak; for Lundy, having been one of Tyrconnel's officers, had quitted the interests of King James, only with a view to

serve them the more effectually. Lundy, as James's army advanced towards London-Derry, abandoned pass after pass, sometimes with feeble, and sometimes with no defence: and, at last, upon the 13th of April, took refuge in the town.

Two days before King James could overtake Lundy, two regiments under the command of Col. Richards and Col. Cunningham, arrived from England, in the lake which makes a communication betwixt the sea and the town. Their orders having been discretionary, to land the troops or not, according as the service should require, they offered to join Lundy: they urged him to march out of the town, and defend one of the passes which was still left, Lundy wrote them an ambiguous and contradictory answer: in the beginning of his letter, he desired them to land; in the end of it, he told them the place was untenable, and referred them for particulars to the officer who carried the letter: the officer delivered them orders not to land the men, but to come to town themselves, with some of their officers, in order to attend a council of war. To this council Lundy called only two of his own officers, thirteen of those belonging to the two regiments, and the Town-clerk, whose assistance was necessary to frame the minutes of council. To these persons he painted, in the strongest colours, the weakness of the town in military stores, in defences, in provisions; he even avered, that to his own knowledge, there was not subsistence in it for ten days. The council came to a resolution, opposed only by Richards, not to land the regiments, and that all the officers should privately withdraw from the town. The two Colonels, with some of their officers, retired from the council to their ships. Lundy next called a meeting of the Town-council, where it was resolved to send messengers to King James, with an offer to surrender the town next day.

It was intended to keep the result of these councils secret. But, next morning, the Town-clerk convening a number of the people, informed them of everything that had passed. The inhabitants, and many soldiers of the garrison, crying out, " They were betrayed by those who were bound to defend them," rose in a fury against the Governor, the Town-council, and such of the officers as they suspected. They shot one of the officers; they wounded another. Hence the highest uproar and division; for, while some were framing the terms of surrender, others were planting guns on the walls. In one place, the multitude was pressed to yield to necessity; in another, voices were heard calling to fire upon those who proposed it.

During this state of public distraction, James was seen slowly advancing with his army, to take possession of a town which had sent messengers to receive him: a sight which increased the fears of the one party, and the rage of the other. At this instant, advice was brought, that, on the opposite side of the town, Capt. Murray, a brave officer, conspicuous in person, and known to all, was advancing with impetuosity, at the head of a body of horse, to prevent the surrender. Lundy sent him orders to retire from the view of the inhabitants. But great numbers stretching their arms and bodies from the walls, and calling upon him by name, and upon all his followers whom they knew, to advance to their relief, he entered the place. In broken speeches, he called to the multitude, who surrounded him as soon as he passed the gate, to remember glory, safety, religion, their country, themselves, their posterity, with other topics which natural passion dictated, or the present exigency required. He pointed to different persons to secure the gates, to run to

arms, to mount the walls, to point the guns. He directed all those whose voices were for defending the town, to distinguish themselves by tying a white cloth round the left arm. From thence he hastened to Lundy, then sitting in council, whom he tried, but in vain, to soothe with flattery, or rouse by reproaches. In the mean time, the multitude, kindled by the ardour of Murray's spirit, rushed to obey the orders they had received, fired upon King James, killed an officer by his side, and obliged him to retire.

When these violent actions were over, and the inhabitants reflected there were no regular troops among them, fear, and consciousness of what they had done, and what they had to expect, seized them: they pressed for the landing of the regiments; they offered to submit to authority, they even kept Lundy a kind of prisoner in his own house, to prevent his departure. Embracing those officers whom chance threw in their way, they conjured him not to abandon them to the rage of an affronted enemy. They flattered, encouraged, reproached, menaced, but in vain. The remaining officers of the two regiments, with many others of the garrison, withdrew, and sailed to England. The less valiant part of the multitude, following their example, fled from the town. Lundy stole off with a load on his back; a disgraceful disguise, and suited to the man who bore it!—About 7,500 militia in arms remained, to defend the place against an enemy, once their sovereign, at the head of 20,000 regular forces.

Men abandoned to themselves, often exert a vigour, which, while they trusted to others, they knew not they possessed. The town was weak in its fortifications, having a wall only 8 or 9 feet thick along the face of the rampart, a ditch, 8 bastions, and some out-works lately thrown up, and

of little consequence. It was weaker in its artillery; there being no more than 20 serviceable guns on the works. Near 20,000 unarmed hands encreased the numbers, and diminished the strength of the place. But its best defence lay in the minds of its defenders: men refined from all the dross of their party, and possessed of the valour and enthusiasm of those Scottish ancestors, from whom most of the inhabitants of Ulster are descended. They offered the command of the place to Capt. Murray; with the ingenuous frankness which is the common attendant of true courage, he answered, "He was better fitted for offensive than defensive war;" and offered to take the command of the horse. Major Baker was chosen Governor: with that modesty, which likewise attends true courage, he begged to have an assistant. The garrison, under the impressions of religion, which danger incites, chose Mr. Walker, a clergyman, to assist him; a man who hid a great and warlike spirit under the most peaceful of professions. These men formed the garrison and inhabitants into a number of regiments, proportioned to that of the bastions: and, in order to create the greater emulation, they assigned different parts of the works to different regiments, which they alone were to defend. The besieged repaired their fortifications and artillery, as well as the shortness of the time would permit. They alarmed King James by continual sallies in the day, in the night, in time of meals, in rain, in mist. They destroyed his works; or, where success failed them, they returned contented that they had harrassed his troops. These sallies they made more formidable by a practice which pedants in the profession of arms would have disapproved. When a sally was to be made, the command was offered to whatever officer would undertake it, and the officer offered the service to whatever soldiers

would attend him : hence competition amongst the officers, hence confidence among the soldiers, who reasoned upon the merits of those who commanded them ; and followed those only, in sudden services, under whom they were sure to conquer. Murray flew from man to man, and from body to body. Walker assembled them at sermons. Murray cried out, " That it was not a few military evolutions, nor the movements of arms by rule, the mere parade and foppery of war, which made soldiers ; but strong bodies, stronger minds, the contempt of dangers and death : or, if in regular fields of battle, disciplined troops had the advantage over a militia, useless was that advantage here, where the defenders fought behind walls ; a situation in which those who could bear most fatigue, and durst stand longest to their posts, must in the end, prevail in the contest." Walker pointed to their churches, to the sky : " These were the holy fanes from which their enemies were to drive them, if they survived with disgrace ; this the asylum prepared for them by their God, if they died with glory in his cause." The young animated the old ; the old gave council, gave praises to the young. All were fired by hatred of the Roman Catholic religion, enthusiasm for their own, and the dread of a vengeance proportioned to both. Perhaps, too, the spirit of competition, and the glory of defending a place which regular troops had abandoned, was equal to any of their other incitements. James continued his attacks unsuccessfully during eleven days, and then went to Dublin to meet his Parliament. He left his army under Hamilton to continue the siege.

Upon the report of these things in England, great murmurs arose against Government, for leaving Ireland so defenceless. Pity for the brave defenders of London-Derry, deserted by the soldiers who were sent to defend them, min-

gled itself with discontent. The people, in their imaginations transported themselves into the town, saw the famine, and heard the cries of the besieged calling in vain for help and for vengeance. Their sufferings and dangers were augmented by distance; and hence, greater honours were paid to them. These complaints were increased by intelligence received, that the French had made another embarkation of stores, and some troops, for the service of their allies in Ireland. Admiral Herbert was therefore dispatched from Spithead, in quest of the French fleet, which was to conduct the embarkation; and orders were given for all the ships of war which were at hand to attend him, and others to follow as fast as they came into the ports of England, or could be equipped. Herbert took with him 12 ships of the line; 9 others joined him at sea.

At first, he sailed for France; but having been driven off by contrary winds, he concluded it was better to watch on the coast of Ireland, than on that of France. His opinion proved just; for, on the 29th of April, the French fleet, commanded by Chateau Renaut, and consisting of about 28 ships of the line, was descried upon the coast of Ireland. By accidents of winds, and bad intelligence, Herbert did not approach the enemy, who were lying in Bantry Bay, until the 1st of May. He then crowded sail to intercept them. But the French, conscious of their superiority, and perceiving his intention, weighed anchor, formed their line, and advanced in calm and regular order to meet him. The ardour of an English Admiral, and of English seamen, for action, prevented Herbert's line from being formed with the same regularity. The French who had the advantage of the wind, kept it all day, and shewed, by their workings, to the astonishment of the English, and perhaps to their own, that their vessels were

equal in agility, and their seamen in dexterity, to those of their antagonists. The battle lasted most of the day, with equal success. In the evening the English retired towards Scilly; the enemy towards Ireland. No ships were lost on either side; but several were disabled. Each Admiral, as often happens in sea-engagements, claimed the superiority in public; but there was this difference in the private sentiments of those they commanded, that the English officers and seamen termed it a defeat, not to have been victorious on their own element; and the French accounted it a victory, because they were not defeated. The latter, however, made their disembarkation good, and returned unmolested to their own country; which determined on whose side the advantage lay. When the news of this advantage reached Ireland, D'Avaux, the French Ambassador, hastened to James to inform him that the English fleet had been defeated by the French.—James with a generous peevishness, answered, *C'est bien la premiere fois donc*: “It is the first time then.”

The accession of strength to James's party, by the disembarkation from France, did not shake the resolution of the faithful defenders of London-Derry. Gen. Kirk had been sent to them from England with provisions, and a reinforcement of 5000 men. From different accidents, he did not arrive in the lake of Derry until the 13th of June. Upon the sight of his fleet, which consisted of 30 sail, the besieged gave the usual salutations of joy; but, perceiving them received with silence, and no jovial returns made by the seamen, they looked upon each other with uncertain and foreboding eyes. Soon after, they were informed, that Kirk, upon receiving information that the passage of the river to the town was secured by works, resolved to retire to the Inch, an island 6 miles from London-Derry. These works were bat-

teries along the banks, vessels sunk in the channel, and a boom which had been thrown across the river, and which was defended by two forts; and all these were reported to be much stronger than they were. Upon these sad news, the besieged made signals of distress, from their steeples, to Kirk, but in vain. After a short stay, he set sail; the inhabitants of the town following his ships with their eyes as long as they could perceive them. Kirk chose the Inch for a station; because it facilitated the junction of the volunteers, who lay at Inniskilling, with his detachment; and for that reason too, he fortified it. From thence he sent a letter to the town's men, assuring them, in terms full of affection, that everything in Scotland, England, and Ireland, was prosperous; and that succours, beyond their wishes, were speedily to join them; but he concluded by giving them in charge, to husband well their provisions: a letter more alarming than all the menaces of the enemy.

But the besieged, though in a desperate condition, did not give themselves up to despair. Not contented with making sallies, and defending the out-works of the place, they even advanced new ones, and became expert in fortification and mining, by imitating the arts which were employed against them. The women attended every service, animating the men by their cries, and often assisting them with their hands. All the spare time of the garrison, and of the inhabitants, was spent in private prayer, or public devotion * *

About the middle of June, when the weather grew sultry, disease at last seized them, cooped up in a narrow place. They buried 15 officers in one day. Baker, their Governôr died. Yet, even death in this form, more dismal than in that of war, dismayed them not. Their provisions being spent, they preserved life by eating horse-flesh, tallow, starch, salted hides,

impure animals, and roots of vegetables. When their cannon ball was near spent, they made use of brick covered with lead. In this situation, Gen. Hamilton pressed them to surrender, upon conditions that were reasonable. Their answer consisted in asking, "If he thought they could trust one who had betrayed the trust which their master had put in him?"

James, tired with the tediousness of the siege, and alarmed at Kirk's arrival, sent Marshal Rosen, his Commander in Chief, in the end of June, to urge matters with more vigour. Rosen having more knowledge in the arts of attacking places than the Irish Generals, changed the dispositions, invested the place more closely, and made many furious, but ineffectual assaults. At length, provoked by the fidelity of the garrison, instead of honouring it, he took a step unparalleled in modern ages : he gave orders that all the inhabitants ten miles around London-Derry, should be driven under the walls of the town ; he ordered the country to be burnt ; he proclaimed, if the town did not surrender before ten days were elapsed, that all the inhabitants within it should be put to the sword ; 5000, or, as other writers relate, 7000 miserable wretches, who were collected from the country around, men, women, the old, the young, even the sick, and nurses with infants hanging on their breasts, all were driven, with drawn swords, under the walls of the town !—This device weakened the spirits of James's army by its horror, and strengthened those of the besieged, by turning a sedate, into a furious valour. Many of the prisoners called to their friends on the walls above them, "to attend to their own interest, not theirs ; for, that a surrender to men void of all Christian humanity, could not save those who were without, and would only involve those who were within in one common slaughter." The Irish officers executed their orders against

their countrymen, weeping and obeying; and many of them owned, that the cries they then heard rang for ever after in their ears!—The besieged, on the other hand, erecting a gibbet on the bastion nearest the enemy, gave orders to hang up whatever prisoners fell into their hands; and wrote to the enemy to send priests to confess them. During two days and two nights, the unhappy victims of Rosen's resentment continued at the foot of the walls, without meat, drink, fire, or shelter, where many hundreds of them died!—At the end of that time, such of them as were able to go away, were permitted to do so. But those who died were the most fortunate; for the others, filled with the seeds of diseases, and with dejection, as they wandered homewards, beheld, on all sides, their habitations in ashes, here and there, at distances, the smoke of some not extinguished; their cattle, furniture, provisions, carried off.—A vast silence reigned over the land; and they envied their companions who were at rest from their miseries!—It would be inhuman to the memory of the unhappy, to impute the disgrace of this action to James; he revoked the order as soon as he heard of it; because his own sufferings had, probably, taught him to feel for those of others.

Kirk, in the mean time, heard their cries, and saw the fires, though enraged, yet perhaps not displeased, to see his own character for cruelty exceeded. At last, receiving intelligence that the garrison, sunk with fatigue, had sent proposals of capitulation, and that they had provisions only for two days, he resolved upon an attempt to throw a convoy of provisions into the place, by means of three victual frigates, and of a man of war to cover them; an attempt upon the success of which, it was obvious to all, the loss or preservation of the town could not fail to depend.

So soon as the vessels approached the town, upon the 30th of July, the Irish army hastened to that side ; some to oppose them, and the rest to gratify their curiosity.— That part of the garrison which was not upon duty, ranged themselves along the walls nearest the river, with eyes intent, and hands lifted up to Heaven, for the success of the convoy. Kirk had been deceived in the strength of the enemy's works. The ship of war, too, by galling the enemy's batteries, drew their fire upon itself, and thus saved the victuallers from danger. The foremost of the victuallers, at the first shock, broke the boom ; but ran aground by the turn which this gave to her course. A shout burst from the besiegers, as from the mouth of one man, which echoed to the ships, the camp, and the town. Multitudes of them, quitting their ranks, flew to the shore, and plunged into the water ; some pushed off with their hands the boats they found there ; others leaped into them ; all advanced, or called to advance, against the vessel in distress. The smoke of the enemy's fire, and of her own, covered her from the sight of the besieged.— During this darkness and confusion, the besiegers called from the opposite side of the river, that the vessel was taken ; a shrill cry of misery, like the wailings of women, was heard from the walls. The common paleness of fear appeared not upon men who had lost all sense of it ; for, one, who was an eye-witness, relates, that, in the depth of despair, they looked black in the eyes of each other. But, in a little time, the victualler was seen emerging from the smoke, having got off by the rebound of her own guns ; and she and her followers, amid the tumultuous cries of both parties, sailed up to the town.

The minute enumeration of circumstances in history, needs no apology, when they are causes of great events.—

Upon the fortune of this convoy, turned the fate of London-Derry, and perhaps of Ireland. For, next day, the enemy raised the siege, after having continued it three months and a half, conscious they could have hoped for success from famine alone; not from their swords. The garrison was found to be reduced from 7,500 men, to about 4000, of which 1000 were rendered unfit for service; and the remaining part of the garrison scarcely deserved to be called men; as by watching and famine, they had rather the appearance of shadows. Their eyes being hallow and sunk beneath their brows, there appeared, in the expression of their looks, rather signs of resentment that their enemies had escaped, than of joy that themselves were free; even to their friends who rescued them, those dark looks seemed to mark the remembrance that relief had so often been called for in vain. Of the unarmed multitude, about 7000 had perished by famine, diseases, or the shot of the enemy. The supply of provisions was received with silent gratitude, as if it had been a gift from Heaven; not with the noisy rejoicings usual upon such occasions. * * * * *

Could History confine herself to the recital of glorious actions alone, her pictures would for ever be pleasing; but, if she pursues them to their conclusions, the sad lot of humanity often tears down the beautiful trophies she has reared. The regiments having consented to continue in service, were modelled by the unfeeling Kirk. He reduced many of the officers; some he degraded to lower ranks; and filled the places of both with dependants he had brought with him from England. Instead of keeping these bands of friends together, he drafted one-half of the men, and transferred them to regiments in which their actions and their virtues were unknown. From the brave Murray, under the pretence of the

20 D. DALRYMPLE'S SIEGE OF DERRY.

necessity of service, he took the war-horse, which had so often carried him into the ranks of the enemy. Walker, having been sent over with news to the King, was rewarded with money, not with rank in life, which the high-minded covet far more than gold. This man was afterwards killed at the battle of the Boyne.† * * * *

By a partiality inseparable from all free Governments, because Government itself depends often on those whom it commands, no higher punishment was inflicted upon Lundy, for betraying Richards and Cunningham, than upon those officers, whose only crime was, that they had been betrayed. All three were dismissed the service—A punishment too small for him, too great for them.

EXTRACT from LADY RUSSEL'S LETTERS.

IN a letter from Dean (afterwards Archbishop) TILLOTSON to Lady RUSSEL, dated London, 19th Sept. 1689, is the following passage and note :

“ The King (William), besides his first bounty to Mr. Walker, whose modesty is equal to his merit, hath made him Bishop of London-Derry, one of the best Bishopricks in Ireland; that so he may receive the reward of that great service in the place where he did it. It is incredible how much every body is pleased with what the King hath done in this matter, and it is no small joy to me to see, that God directs him to do so wisely.”


† Mr. George Walker, so justly famous for his defence of Derry (when Lundy, the Governor, would have surrendered it to King James), was born of English parents in the county of Tyrone, and educated in the University of Glasgow: he was afterwards Rector of Donoughmore, not many miles from the city of L.Derry. Upon the Revolution, he raised a regiment for the defence of the Protestants. After the raising of that siege, he came to England, where he was most graciously received by their Majesties; and on the 19th Nov. 1689, received the thanks of the House of Commons, having just before published an Account of that Siege, and had a present of £5000. He was created D.D. by the University of Oxford on the 26th Feb. 1690, on his return to Ireland.—BIRCH.

L O N D E R I A D O S ;

COMMONLY CALLED

The Armagh Manuscript.

REPRINTED FROM DOUGLAS'S DERRIANNA.

 The following "POEM" was lately found in the Library of a Gentleman at Armagh, but in so mutilated a state, as to want the Title, and the whole of the two first Sections ; it is even to be regretted, that some parts of the Dedication, with the name of the "Orator," are also lost.—It evidently was written shortly after the Siege ; and as it relates circumstances not mentioned in any of the "Narratives," and contains the names of the principal persons who took an active part in those perilous times, the Editor has thought it not unworthy of publication.

L:DEBRY, 1790.

EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

To the Worshipful the MAYOR:—To the Honourable ROBERT ROCHFORD, Esq. Attorney-General, and Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, the Recorder:—And, to the Aldermen, Burgesses, and Freemen of the City of LONDON-DERRY.

I thought it my Duty to dedicate this POEM to your Honours, who — — — — — it. Your *Loyalty* and *Sufferings* for the Protestant interest have exceeded that of any other society of men: for when all the world judged the Protestant Cause in Ireland lost, your *Courage* and *Zeal* retrieved it. Had the late King JAMES subdued your City, the next attack had been fatal to all Protestant Countries: But your Courage and Conduct opposed the Torrent, that was like to sweep the Protestant Religion away with it. Your sufferings likewise have sufficiently demonstrated your zeal for the Crown of England: But to attempt your due Eulogy, were to undertake an Herculean labour, let the following POEM speak the rest, which deserved the pen of a Homer, or Virgil rather. The actions and occurrences of this famous Siege are so heroick of themselves, that — — — — — off. He that considers the uncouth names made use of in

this POEM, and how unfit they are for metre, will easily pardon the unloftiness of the stile. I have seen several Narratives of the Siege, but all far short of the thing: And I may boldly aver, that no material passage is wanting in this, having had my informations from good hands, besides the advantage of the printed Narratives. I have stiled Colonel ADAM MURRAY, *Hero and General*; which I am sure no man that knew his particular merits in the Siege, will think unjust or unsuitable, especially such as have read the printed Narratives. But to anticipate all detraction, I will insert the paragraph upon London-Derry out of the great Historical and Poetical Dictionary, published by Authority. “Lon-
 “don-Derry, was defended — — Shakers and twelve
 “Demiculverins; the people at first were thereunto encour-
 “aged to hold out by Colonel ADAM MURRAY, who gave
 “frequent proofs of an *unheard of valour*, in his sallies upon
 “the enemies, and killed the French General Maimont with
 “his own hands before the walls”

As your Honour's particular concern in the subject of this POEM moved me to dedicate it to you, so also the opportunity of knowing the truth of the actions encourages me to expect your protection, for you are the best judges of the matter of fact. That your City may be for ever preserved from all such Popish innovations, and from all insults of foreign and domestic enemies, shall be the daily prayer of your Honour's

Most Obedient Servant

and Orator,

— — — — —
 — — — — —

SECT. 3.—*King James's Application to the King of France
for Aid.*

Dread Sir ! your poor distressed brother James,
 Succours according to the league he claims.
 England again has forced me to fly,
 For life and safety to your Majesty ;
 I trusted too much to their *Non resistance*,
 Which makes me now this treachery to instance,
 The Prince of Orange has usurp'd my Throne,
 And now there's nothing I can call my own :
 Ireland excepted, where Tyrconnel stands,
 Loyal and faithful to my just demands :
 He forty thousand native Irish hath,
 Who in my cause will spend their dearest breath.
 There's Maxwell, Macarty, and Hamilton,
 Brave Sarsfield, Shelden and Teague O'Regan,
 Fit to conduct our forces in that land,
 Who will be faithful to our just command.
 But, in the North, a stubborn City lies,
 On which I've cause to look with jealous eyes.
 It's DERRY call'd, and fully cram'd by those
 That Roman Doctrine and its friends oppose.
 Besides the Lord Montjoy, I fear him more,
 Than all the subjects on the Irish shore :
 Him the Scots party have chosen for their guide,
 And vow'd to fight in no command beside.
 I against those some veteran Troops demand,
 To reinforce our Army in that land.

SECT. 4.—*The King of France's Answer.*

To him great Lewis gave attentive ear,
 And thus reply'd, Dear brother, never fear !
 With that he drew his sword, and nobly swore,
 I'll never sheath thee, till I you restore.
 I'll transport over to the Irish coast,
 Six thousand horse and foot out of my host :
 These will suffice to open the campaign,
 I'll add some more to forward your design.
 Maimont, Lozin, and Rose shall Gen'als be,
 Marquis Anlieur, Boislou, and brave Pontee.
 And least the Prince should any troops send o'er,
 I'll cause my fleet ride on the Irish shore.

SECT. 5.—*The Lord Montjoy Prisoner in France.*

Whilst one thus prays, and t'other thus replies,
 Behold expresses from Tyrconnel flies
 To the French Court ; 'mongst whom for to decoy,
 They sent the brave and noble Lord Montjoy :
 Pretending to consult King James's mind,
 If Talbot might the government resign.
 But he could scarce his errand fully tell,
 Till he was sent pris'ner to the Bastile.
 The DERRY party their great loss solace,
 And all their hopes in Adam Murray place ;
 For Lundy he was treacherous and base. }
 And thus our hero secretly prepares,
 All things convenient for the bloody wars ;
 He view'd Lundy with a careful eye,
 And daily checks his subtile treachery.

SECT. 6.—*King James lands in Ireland.*

Mean time King James lands on the Irish coast,
 In greatest splendor with his Gallic host.

Great was the joy and triumphs of that day,
 For th' Irish began to divide the prey :
 Nor King nor Talbot could restrain their pride,
 For they did all the English lands divide.
 This being done, the next and greatest care
 Was to take measures for the future war.
 The English Lords, People and Clergy fly, }
 Who leave the kingdom to the Irish sway ; }
 And Mass is sung in Christ-Church ev'ry day. }
 Only the North withstands their furious rage,
 And does bad success to their arms presage.
 Which to reduce, they us'd a thousand tricks,
 But all in vain were th' Irish politicks.
 Threats and rewards with them will take no place,
 Nought can force them th' Irish yoke t' embrace.

SECT. 7.—*King James's Council at War.*

Therefore King James calls a Council of War,
 And plainly states the matters as they are :
 You know, my friends, the Northern Hereticks
 Have still withstood our milder politicks ;
 There's nought can conquer them but dint of sword,
 We must use force, I see, upon my word.
 I've called you hither for your sound advice,
 Lets think how we may do it in a trice.
 If England such true friends as you had bred,
 I ne'er had bow'd unto the French for aid.

SECT. 8.—*Tyrconnel's Speech.*

Up starts Tyrconnel, and he thus declaim'd :
 In my opinion we may be asham'd,
 To suffer such a boorish number stand,
 In opposition to our just command.

Ten thousand of your Majesty's best troops,
Will them reduce and frustrate all their hopes :
Send all the French and our best cavalry,
Thus we may end the war immediately.

SECT. 9.—*Sarsfield's Opinion.*

'Gainst whose opinion Sarsfield does enveigh,
And states the matter clear another way.
My Liege ! Ten thousand thrice will scarce suffice,
To grapple with such stubborn enemies :
For we must first oppose them in the plain,
And then suppose some of our troops be slain,
Where's a just number to push on a Siege ?
DERRY will certainly hold out, my Liege.
The valiant Murray's friends dwell in the town,
And all the neighbouring Scotsmen are his own :
He's a stout man, his trade of late hath been
To hunt the Tories, and their heads bring in :
Let's to the North a puissant army send,
If we that City to obtain intend.

SECT. 10.—*Teague O'Regan's Speech.*

Thus the brave Sarsfield. Next spoke Teague O'Regan.
In short my Liege, I am of his opinion.
Wer't to sustain a siege, I may boldly tell,
No man in Ireland could myself excell.
To man the counterscarp and line the breach,
These nobler arts my better genii teach.
But to pickeer and skirmish I know not ;
These are as facile as to drink a pot !—
Thus Berwick, Shelden, and thus all the rest,
Approve great Sarsfield's sentence as the best.

SECT. 11.—*The Generals Ordered.*

Then in all haste Maimont is order'd forth,
With thirty thousand to reduce the North ;
Maimont whose early valour on the Rhine,
'Bove all the Gallic officers did shine.
Him the French King sent to assist King James,
'Gainst each such subject as his reign declaims.
Hamilton likewise was next worthy found,
To head the army on the Irish ground.
He that young Temple had out-witted so,
That nought but death could expiate the blow.
The wretched youth 'gainst his false friend exclaims,
And in despair drown'd himself in the Thames.

SECT. 12.—*King James's Horse.*

King James display'd his Royal banner then,
To which repaired these military men.
The sound of drums and trumpets fills the air,
And every warlike chief does hasten there.
Both horse and foot crowd daily to the plain,
And all appear with a most gaudy train.
Mars never look'd so big in any field,
With polish'd armour and bright glittering shield.
Of all the gallant troops that crowded there,
None did so brave as Sarsfield's horse appear.
Those he had raised upon the swift Liffy,
And out of Connaught where his friends they be.
Next him came valiant Parker with his men,
On stately geldings prancing o'er the plain.
Those he at Kells and Navan quickly rais'd ;
Then Tarah, County Meath, him greatly prais'd.

Next those Tyrconnel's Royal regiment came,
Who from Minooth obtain'd a mighty name ;
Though they were of another core of old ;
But in Kildare great Talbot's praise is told.
Next unto those my Lord Strabane did prance,
Fagan of Filtrim did his horse advance.
His father's friends had him forsaken all,
Then for assistance he fled to Fingall.
My Lord Galmoy's did from Kilkenny ride,
But most were rais'd upon the Barah's side ;
His friends, the Butlers, did his regiment fill,
And for his honour did obey his will.
Luttrell's reg'ment's from King's-County brought,
And Southwell's from Tyrconnel's fought.

SECT. 13.—*King James's Dragoons.*

The swift dragoons came next unto the ground,
And plac'd their standards as they storage found.
My Lord O'Bryan his dragoons did raise,
Upon the banks of Shannon ; to whose praise,
Let future ages their great actions tell,
For they the Danes from Ireland did expell.
In County of Lowth, Lord Dungan rais'd his men,
And from Tradath and County of Dublin.
The County Clare, Lord Clifford's troops advance,
And to the Camp in noble manner prance.
To Antrim and Lough Neagh, Sir Neal O'Neal,
Did for his reg'ment of dragoons appeal.
In Tipperary, Purcell rais'd his men,
Who in brave order rode into the plain.
In King's and Queen's County, brave Luttrell rais'd
His regiment, who for his valour's prais'd.
The last dragoons that came into the plain,
Were Col'nel Cottrel's, all brave lusty men !

SECT. 14.—*King James's Foot.*

The drums did beat and hautboys sweetly play'd,
The gallant foot march'd next unto the aid.
Ramsey march'd first with his tall regiment,
To him Tyrconnel did the same present.
Near Cork, Glencarty rais'd his regiment,
Who skipt and danc'd all the way they went.
In ancient times, his ancestors were Kings
O'er all that country which his praises sings.
Gordon O'Neal came next with heart and hand,
To fight for's King against his native land,
Most of his foot he rais'd in Tyrone,
O'Cane his nephew join'd some of his own.
Gordon O'Neal is that dire traitor's son,
Who rais'd a great rebellion in Tyrone..
In Westmeath, Nugent rais'd his regiment,
Who to the camp in gallant order went.
Roscommon youths brave Dillon's regiment made,
Who march'd with noble courage to the aid.
Barker of guards the tallest men he chose,
To grace the army, and to daunt the foes.
Macartymore, near Cork, a regiment rais'd,
Which for brave soldiers all the kingdom prais'd.
The Earl of Antrim's red-shanks next went on,
To join the army in battalion ;
The same from Antrim and Dunluce he drew,
Who to the camp with noble courage flew.
Lord Slane his men near to Ardee he chose,
Brave valiant youths fit to oppose the foes.
Tho' he was stout, and they were valiant,
Yet Gen'ral Ginkle gather'd up their rent !
Great Cav'nagh rais'd a noble regiment,
With which from Cary to the camp he went.

Out of Kilkenny, Colonel Butler made
A regiment, with which he join'd the aid.
From Carrikmacross, and from Monaghan,
A regiment was rais'd by Macmahon.
From Waterford, my Lord Tyrone collects,
A regiment, which the name of power affects.
Into the camp Sir Maurice Eustace sent
From Naas and Kilcullin a regiment.
Anthony Hamilton in the King's-County,
Raised a noble regiment near Roscrea.
My Lord of Louth a noble regiment made
In his own county, which he led to the aid.
About Dundalk, Lord Bellew rais'd another,
And led them to the camp in gallant order.
Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin,
Raised a regiment of valiant men.
Waughop and Bucan, two Scots gentlemen,
From Tyrconnel two regiments obtain.
All these and many more their station take,
And with brave men a puissant army make.
King James he view'd the forces as they stand,
And gave the Gen'ral officers command :
Around the camp huzzas did rend the sky,
And treble volleys crown'd the harmony.
He of this army thirty thousand chose,
His fatal enemies in the North t' oppose.
In gallant order they their march begun,
And to the North of Ireland quickly run ;
Charlemont and Dungannon were their own,
And found no opposition in Tyrone.
Betwixt Tyrone and Donegal remains,
A silent river swollen by the rains ;

This stop'd their march ; the bridge was broken down,
 At Cladyford by the adjacent town. ———
 Here we will leave the Irish to consider,
 The best expedient to get o'er the river.

SECT.—15.—*The Protestant Army in the North.*

Well did the Northern Protestants foresee,
 The dire effects of this new tragedy ;
 How that religion and estates must go,
 If they yield all up to the common foe,
 A foe that's seldom merciful and kind,
 To any person of a different mind.
 They muster'd up near thirty thousand men,
 Both horse and foot in warlike discipline.
 They chose Lundy their gen'ral, and did grace
 The brave Lord Blaney with the second place :
 Next him Sir Arthur Roydon. These they be
 Our Northern forces foot and cavalry ;
 Upon a spacious plain near Ballindrate,
 In gallant order these brave regiments met.
 The sound of drums and trumpets rent the sky,
 To England's banner these brave chiefs did fly.

SECT. 16.—*The Protestant Horse, Foot, and Dragoons.*

Sir Arthur Roydon's horse rode to the plain
 In warlike order, 'bove a thousand men :
 Some of his men strong polish'd armour bore ;
 But he himself a silken armour wore.
 Above a thousand foot he thither brought,
 Who at Drummore against the Irish fought.
 Thither my Lord Mount-Alexander's horse
 And foot advance to join the English force

Both horse and foot the relics of Drummore,
 Where they the shock of th' Irish army bore :
 For he Nore-East a gen'ral's post obtain'd,
 When at Drummore the Irish army gain'd
 The victory. Young Lord Mountjoy's dragoons
 Advanced next, rais'd in his father's towns :
 For near to Newton-Stuart in Tyrone,
 The neighb'ring gentlemen are all his own.
 The false Lundy under Dumbarton bred,
 His father's regiment of foot thither led.
 Next unto these brave Skivington's regiment,
 Into the camp in gallant order went :
 From Killyleagh, young Sir George Maxwell
 Was to that regiment Lieutenant-Col'nel.
 From Ballymenagh the Laird Dontreth's men,
 Were the next foot that march'd to the plain.
 Then Baron Blaney a brave regiment led,
 Which near Armagh and Blackwater were bred.
 Next Montgomery's foot of Ballylesson,
 From Ligacurry the brave Atchison,
 'Mongst which the brave Sir Nicholas Atchison. }
 Then Audley Mervin from Omagh was sent,
 To join our forces with a reg'ment.
 Sir John Magill from Down some forces sent ;
 From Garvagh, Kenney a brave reg'ment.
 Then Parker brought a reg'ment from Coleraine,
 Col'nel Hammil another from Strabane.
 From Dungannon brave Chichester was sent,
 With Cafield the Lord Charlemont's regiment.
 The Lagan horse under James Hamilton,
 In that encampment great applauses won.

From Colemackletrain, from Burt, and Inishowen.
'Squire Forward brought horse and foot of his own.
From Glaslough, Monaghan and Caledon,
A thousand foot were brought by Squire Johnson.
Squire Moore of Aughnacloy a regiment brought,
And Cairnes of Knockmany at Derry fought.
From Hammilton's-Ban, Frank Hammilton led
A brave reg'ment, which near Armagh were bred.
From Roe-water and from Newton-Limmavady,
'Squire Philips sent of foot a mighty body.
From Hillsborough, 'Squire Hill a reg'ment sent,
Which to the camp in gallant order went.
From Down likewise Major Stroud did bring
A gallant reg'ment which his praises sing.
Alderman Tomkins from Tirkearing sent
Into the camp a gallant regiment,
Which joined Col'nel Murray as they went. }
The Vaughans likewise brought forth of their own,
Some independant troops from Inishowen.
From Lough-Swilly, the Stuarts and Conninghams
A party brought, which to our forces joins.
Groves of Castle Shannaghan forces brought,
From Kilmakrennan which the enemy fought.
This valiant man after the wars was slain,
When on the Fewes he's by the Tories ta'en ;
He's much lamented for his worth and zeal,
And suffer'd greatly for the common-weal.
Him Charles Colquhoun assisted with some horse
From Letterkenny, and they join'd our force.
These and some thousands more came to the plain,
A puissant army of brave lusty men !

The Generals view'd the forces as they lay,
 And valiantly St. George's arms display ;
 Then they in haste upon the spot did call
 A Council of th' Officers and General.

SECT. 17.—*The Protestants' Council of War.*

To whom Lundy addrest himself in kind,
 And in few words he opened his mind :
 Great Sirs, King James advances to the Fin,
 But that's the question, where he'll enter in,
 At Cladyford, at Lifford, or Castlefin ?
 To guard these passes, and secure this ground,
 Is the great topic which I do propound.
 From hence to Lifford near two miles you see.
 To Cladyford three miles and more there be,
 And four to Castlefin ; from hence we can
 Send speedy succour, and the fords command.
 This I advise, but yours its to prepend
 What's more conducive to the proper end.

SECT. 18.—*Detachments sent to guard the Fords of Fin.*

The noble Council fearing no treachery,
 Applaud his wisdom, and the same decree.
 From thence to Lifford some good troops they send,
 T' oppose the Irish, and the ford defend ;
 Mervin's and Kenney's regiments they be
 That guard the town and ford from the enemy.
 To Cladyford five thousand men they send,
 To guard the ford, and broken bridge defend :
 Sir Arthur Roydon's horse and foot went there,
 Of all the army the best troops they were.

To Castlefin they sent three thousand men,
 To stop that pass, and guard that ford of Fin.
 Ballylesson's and Skivington's men they be
 Who guard that town and ford from th' enemy.

SECT. 19.—*The Engagement at Lifford.*

The Morne from South, the Fin from West commence,
 At Lifford they conjoin their confluence ;
 From thence to Derry in full streams they flow,
 And guard the South of Derry from the foe :
 Therefore King James must pass the swoln Fin,
 If he the City does expect to win.
 This to effect he sent some of his horse
 To pass the ford at Lifford with great force.
 The sound of drums and trumpets rent the air,
 And th' Irish forces to the ford repair,
 And boldly enter in : when lo ! our men
 Pour showers of bullets from a ravelin.
 The Irish drop, and with the purple gore
 Of dying soldiers stain the waters o'er.
 From t'other side the en'my fiercely fire,
 And reinforce their troops as need require
 Till they got footing on the other shore,
 And with unequal force our men o'er-power.
 Then death appear'd in many a dismal hue,
 Our men retreat—the enemy pursue.

SECT. 20.—*The Engagement at Cladyford.*

Some of our forces unto Claudy hye,
 To assist our party 'gainst the enemy ;
 'Mongst whom great Murray with some friends ascends
 To Cladyford, and stoutly it defends.

On t'other side King James's forces stood
Upon a hill which covered all the flood :
From whence they fired smartly upon our men,
Drawn up on t'other side upon a plain.
This gall'd our troops, the foot began to fly,
And quit the pass clear to the enemy.
Maimont to pass the ford a squadron sends
Of his best horse, Murray the pass defends.
Major Nangle who led the Irish force,
Dropt in the river headlong from his horse ;
And many a valiant trooper floating lay,
Which the flow river scarce could bear away.
Thus he oppos'd the foes, till all his own
Forsook the ford and left him there alone.
Our troops expected succour from the camp,
But none being sent, this did their courage damp.
To valiant heroes flight's a dismal sting,
Great Murray hopes to rectify the thing.
Paulus ashamed dy'd upon the spot,
Great Varro fled, 'cause he despaired not
To conquer Hannibal. Our forces fly,
And quit the passage to the enemy.
Horror and death our flying troops pursue,
The Irish horse our scatter'd forces slew.
They intercept our troops from Castlefin,
With death and slaughter and that country win.
Brave Wigton of Raphoe at Long-Causey,
Oppos'd their horse, till the foot got away.
The Irish foot the broken bridge repair,
And in few hours at Ballindrate they were..

SECT. 21.—*Lundy's Treachery.*

Our beaten troops the doleful tidings bring
 Of both defeats, which through our camp did ring
 The dire alarm. Our roused chiefs to arms,
 And nobly vow'd soon to revenge their harms.
 Nature itself our camp thus fortifies,
 For on its front a rapid river flies ;
 Each wing a wood, the rere a bog does stay,
 Through which a narrow pass the Long-Causey, }
 But false Lundy had other fish to fry. }
 Thus in the camp he uttered his mind :
 Dear friends, you row against the tide and wind ;
 Let's fly to walls, where we may safely fight
 Against our foes, and there support our right.
 His words like light'ning through the camp did fly,
 And daunted all their hearts immediately.
 Some call him coward, some traitor ; most do judge
 It more expedient into Derry trudge.
 At last the venom poison'd each man's breast,
 And all to Derry fly in greatest haste.
 Lundy himself rid post, to tell the news
 Of our defeat, ne'er spared his horse's shoes !

SECT. 22.—*The March of the Irish Army to London-Derry.*

Our broken forces into Derry fly,
 And shut the gates thereof immediately.
 Some to England, others to Scotland go,
 And leave the country naked to the foe.
 The Irish troops ravage the country round,
 And carry away whatsoe'er they found.
 They march to Derry in a full career,
 And in few days before the walls appear.
 King James took up his quarters at St. Johnston.
 And there dispatched what was fit to be done.

LONDERIADOS.

LIB. II.

Containeth a Description of London-Derry, its situation, and fortifications—The Charter of London-Derry broken by Tyrconnel—The Protestant Corporation turned out, and a Papist Corporation chosen—An Irish Convent built, and a Papist Regiment put into the Garrison, which being sent for to some rendezvous, the Protestants rise in arms, and expel all the Papists out of the Town—They refuse to receive the Earl of Antrim's regiment—The Lord Montjoy's mediation, who obtains Lundy to be their Governor, and entreats the City to receive six companies of his Regiment after the Papist soldiers were disbanded out of it—William III. proclaimed King—The Contributors towards the holding out of the City—Their application to England and Scotland for aid—King James's offers to the City—Lundy's Capitulation—Col. Adam Murray moves the City to hold out, and discharges Lundy—The General Council chuse Lieut. Col. Baker, and Dr. Walker, a Clergyman, to be Governors—The reformee of the broken Regiments—Eight Regiments formed in the City—The Irish encampments before the walls—The Earl of Abercorn's Message to the City.

SECT. I.

Assist me, Muses, with your sacred flame,
 That I may celebrate the mighty name
 Of this fam'd town!—Nor Troy, nor Carthage are
 To be compar'd with thee in art of war!
 For Troy was raz'd, and Carthage burnt. Thy name
 Out-lives the fury of more stratagem!
 'Bove Rome itself thy praises I'll extol.
 The Gauls burnt Rome all but the Capitol;
 The Greeks sackt Troy, the Romans Carthage strong,
 The Gauls burnt Rome—but thee they could not wrong!

SECT. 2.—*A Description of LONDON-DERRY.*

Derry, whose proud and stately Walls disdain,
 By any foreign en'my to be ta'en,
 Betwixt surrounding hills which it command,
 On an ascending brow does snugly stand.
 Against those hills the walls rise equally,
 And on strong bastions planted cannon lye.
 The curtains likewise have an equal power
 To annoy the foes, and the town to secure ;
 A river deep and swift with flowing tide,
 Surrounds the East and South, and guards that side.
 A higher wall and bastions do defend
 The West and North from the foe's cruel end.
 There's a great Church, from whose high steeple goes
 Thunder and lightning to annoy the foes
 Near it's a Sally Port, from whence they may
 Safely spring out to hurt the enemy,
 From whose high Bulwark sev'ral cannon play. }
 The town's near oval with four stately gates ;
 The wholesome air an appetite creates !
 The Shipquay-gate receives the merchants' store,
 There ride such ships as sail up from Culmore,
 To whose proud flag all ships must strike their sails,
 If not the fort to sink them never fails.
 From that to Derry its a league and more,
 The swiftest river and the finest shore ;
 For near this place the noble salmon play,
 Till the wise fisher makes of them a prey.
 The cunning angler likewise with his fly,
 Entraps the noble salmon as they play :
 Panting for breath he hauls them on the sand,
 And seizes the noble booty with his hand.

Upon its banks some noble buildings stand,
Fit to divert the nobles of the land.
Ships of the greatest burthen safely go
Above the city to careen, or so.
Near the South-gate the Ferry-quay does stand,
Where they waft o'er the natives of the land.
On t'other side some noble buildings be,
Fit for the ends of pride and luxury.
On each side pleasant gardens to the eye,
Which do abound with fruit exceedingly.
Near Bishop's-gate, the fatal wind-mills lye,
Where cattle feed and criminals do die.
This is the ready passage to Raphoe,
And Donegal, from whence their trafficks flow.
Upon the North, the Butcher's-gate doth lye,
This side some moorish grounds do fortify ;
But yet it leads to St. Columba's well,
To Inishowen, to Burt and Pennyburn-mill.
Here's a plain path to Brookhall and Culmore,
A fertile country, and a pleasant shore.
A Mayor the town, a Dean the church demands,
A Governor the garrison commands.
In the town's centre stands the Common-hall
On stately pillars, the Main-guard and all.
There's a parade for near ten thousand men
In the four main streets, and the Diamond.
In this great Hall the Magistrates do meet
To take good counsel, and to do what's fit

SECT. 3.—*The Charter of London-Derry broke by
Tyrconnel.*

And in this Hall the City Records be,
'Mongst which of Common-Council a decree,

That no Papist shall dwell within the walls.
 This statute to the Irish fury falls ;
 For Talbot had their ancient charter broke,
 And all the English customs did revoke;
 The learn'd Rochfort, Recorder of the town,
 Opposed the same to his great renown ;
 Yet in spite of reason and the English laws,
 Talbot the charter from the city draws,
 Turn'd out the English Corporation,
 And chose all Popish members of his own.
 Cormack O'Neal of Broughshane's chosen Mayor,
 For Aldermen some of the fol'wing are :
 Brian O'Neal of Ballinaskreen is chose,
 Whose fathers did the English troops oppose
 In Queen Eliza's reign most barbarously ;
 And Rore O'Cane the Lord of Cane's country.
 The great O'Rourk is made an Alderman,
 Who afterwards a Col'nel's post did gain.
 Then Shane O'Neal, Con. Baccagh's eldest son,
 M'Conways and M'Anallies from Tyrone,
 And the O'Dougherties from Inishowen. }
 For Burgesses and Freemen they had chose
 Brogue-makers, butchers, raps, and such as those.
 In all the Corporation not a man
 Of British parents—except Buchanan.
 An Irish convent's built, and several fryars
 Did teach the Irish youth to say their prayers.
 Thus they the English city did o'er-sway,
 And mass is said at market cross each day.
 The Protestants did their sad case bemoan,
 For Irish soldiers kept the garrison.
 My Lord Montjoy was Col'nel to the same.
 At length an order from Tyrconnel came,

To march this regiment to the rendezvous,
By which o'ersight he did the city loose.
For when this reg'ment did the city quit,
They ne'er would after Popish troops admit.
At length a trumpet's by Tyrconnel sent,
T' admit the Earl of Antrim's regiment ;
They boldly shut the gates, and time demand
To weigh the matter, and their answer send.

SECT. 4.—*The Protestants refuse to admit the Earl's Regiment.*

At the great Hall the Protestants convene,
And freely speak their minds as may be seen,
Alderman Tomkins was the first that spoke,
And thus declaimed against the Irish yoke :
Dear friends, Tyrconnel seeks us to enslave,
And this strong city in his power to have.
But if your minds shall all with mine agree,
We'll trust to England for our liberty.—
Up starts Buchanan and thus boldly spoke :
Take heart good Sir, ne'er fear the Irish yoke ;
Receive the Earl of Antrim's regiment,
In peace and plenty rest yourself content.—
Alderman Gervace Squire gave this reply :
Sir ! you're a traitor to our liberty !
And to the English crown, from whence we draw
Our right and title, charter and our law.—
Whilst they debated thus, another came
With weeping eyes, and thus accosted them :
Dear friends, a war upon yourselves you'll bring ;
Talbot's deputed by a lawful King :
They that resist his power do God withstand,
You'll draw a potent army to this land,

Who will these goodly buildings soon deface,
Ravish your wives and daughters 'fore your face,
Aud all your wealth and substance soon devour ;
Submit yourselves unto the present power.
'Gainst whom Lieutenant Campsy boldly stood,
To save the city with his dearest blood ;
And for an answer to the regiment,
In greatest haste some cannon ball he sent !
But the Lieutenant was shot in the arm,
As they the sentinel at the store disarm.
Two days this regiment lay at Ferry-quay,
The chiefs whereof, the following parties be :
From Antrim the Macdonnells, num'rous race,
From Glenwood, the O'Hagans came apace.
The Lord Macquhire from Enniskillen came,
The great O'Capes came from the River Bane ;
Captain Talbot, Tyrconnel's nat'ral son,
Then all the great O'Neals out of Tyrone ;
And Capt. Macdonnel, Colkittagh's son.
The Earl himself was hast'ning hither too,
Threat'ning to force the city thereunto,
But all the country gather'd in apace,
Fearing the Irish might surprise the place.
Then Master Hindman, Captain of the Guard,
To strengthen whom the neighbours all repair'd ;
Attack'd this party, as the city fir'd,
Then in disorder they in haste retir'd :
But this retreat such consternation bred,
That some with arms and some without them fled.
The Earl himself, and the brave Lord M'Gwire,
In greatest haste to Antrim did retire.
Lundy being gone to Dublin at that hour,
They chose Squire Philips for their Governor,

Who in his wisdom to their great content,
 Prescrib'd to them a form of government.
 These things alarm'd the Irish government,
 In which matter much time and pains were spent.
 My Lord Montjoy to mediate came down,
 Who plac'd Lundy Governor of the town.
 My Lordd id likewise beg the town's consent,
 To admit six comp'nies of his regiment,
 To perform duty with the city foot ;
 With much ado the town consented tot,
 Upon their solemn oath for to stand by
 The right of England, 'gainst all Popery.
 March foll'wing, they proclaim'd his Majesty,
 The Popish members of the city fly,
 And all the city join'd in loyalty.

SECT. 5.—*The Contributors towards the holding out of the
 City against King James.*

During the interregnum, the loyal town
 Behav'd itself with zeal to the English crown.
 Campsy the Mayor, all the four gates did close,
 And did the Earl of Antrim's men oppose.
 The Aldermen were at a vast expence,
 In stores and money for the town's defence.
 Alderman Tomkins rais'd a troop of horse,
 And laid in stores against the Irish force.
 And Gervace Squire, with all his might assists
 In council, and our troops with stores subsists.
 Alderman Craig with stores assists the town,
 Preaching obedience to the English crown.
 Alderman Graham laid to his helping hand,
 With stores and money does the foe withstand.

Cocken, an Alderman in council sat,
He did the Church and State both regulate.
Alderman Hobson with stores of provision,
Supplied the forces of our garrison.
Lennox and Leckey, who are Aldermen,
For speedy succours went into Scotland ;
Out of their shops our army cloaths receiv'd ;
Thus all the Aldermen themselves behav'd—
Except Buchanan, who's a knave all o'er,
For he had learn'd to tell his beads before !
The Burgesses and Freemen gave their aid,
And for their loyalty have nobly paid.
Eady a merchant, was at vast expence
In stores and money for the town's defence.
Brave Gemmit, the Collector of the town,
For its defence, spent great stores of his own.
Morrison and Shennan, Apothecaries,
Were at a vast expence in remedies.
James Roe Cunningham, and Master Brooks,
Gave great supplies, as are seen by their books.
Ewin and Wilson, merchants, gave the same,
And forty merchants which I cannot name.
Horace Kennedy went into Scotland,
And mov'd the council some relief to send.
Harvey a tanner, was a leading man,
And John his son, now their Chamberlain ;
The same and Curlew did attend the store,
Dividing portions both to rich and poor.
Master Macky and Evins did assist,
And with their substance did our troops subsist.
Then Master Mogridge, the Clerk of the Crown,
With stores and council did assist the town.

Captain Moncrief rais'd a company,
And Captain Morrison fought the enemy.
Thus all the town were at a vast expence,
In stores and money for the town's defence ;
The county likewise gave a helping hand,
And with their forces did the foe withstand.
Old Major Philips, a chief in forty-one,
In's ninetieth year into the city came,
Endur'd the Siege, and with sound councils taught
Our brave Commanders, who the en'my fought.
Next him brave Captain Godfrey of Coleraine,
Into the city with a comp'ny came.
Lieutenant Col'nel Stuart, from Maghera,
Did to the city with a party draw.
Then Captain Thomas Lance came from Coleraine,
From Prehen Captain Michael Conningham,
And Captain Bacon from Magilligan. }
Captain Mulholland came from Maghera,
From Tubbermore we Ensign Jackson saw.
Squire Forward help'd the town most nobly,
With thousand horsemen 'gainst the enemy.
Squire Philips went to England to procure
Some speedy succours, the town to secure ;
The learn'd Couns'lor Cairns to England hies,
To move that Court to send us fresh supplies.
Their Majesties, like tender parents, sent
Two regiments and stores for the intent.
James Hammilton the useful stores did bring,
Who was entrusted therewith by the King :
He's son to the great Lady Hammilton,
Who hath estates on either side the town.

Richards and Cuninghame the reg'ments led;
 The stores were landed—but the Col'nels fled!
 For base Lundy had packt them out of town,
 Misrepresenting our condition.

This happen'd but four days before the King
 The Irish army 'fore the town did bring.

SECT. 6.—*The late King James's offers to the City.*

Arch-Deacon Hamm'lton by King James is sent
 Unto the city with this compliment:

If they in four days would yield up the town,
 All th' inhabitants should enjoy their own,
 With pardon for all past rebellion. }

And he in his commission sped so well,
 That Lundy forc'd the town to article.
 Th' ingenious Nevil, and the said Divine,
 Went to King James to tell him they would sign
 In a few days; to hasten which, the King
 The Irish army 'fore the town did bring;
 Delays are dang'rous, and he pushes on
 The town to sign the capitulation.

Which being sign'd and ready to be sent,
 Great Murray throws himself and compliment
 Just to the walls, who lay then at Culmore,
 And bravely fought his way upon the shore.
 Lundy refus'd him entrance, but the town
 Open'd the gate to their great renown.
 The loyal party knew his grand design,
 Then to his conduct they themselves resign.
 Then in a moment all the town rebels,
 And curse the author of the articles.

For at the guard a proclamation's made,
 That all true hearts repair to the parade

With handkerchiefs on arms, that all shall die
Who would yield up the town to Popery.
Then in a trice eight thousand men convene,
To whom great Murray did this speech begin.

SECT. 7.—*Col. Murray moves the City to hold out.*

Dear friends! this city is our last effort,
Let's not quit this, I earnestly exhort;
Least that in Albion t'our disgrace be spoke,
That we submitted to the Irish yoke.
Hold out brave boys, England will succour send,
If we like men the city do defend.
Here are sufficient to sustain a siege,
If we to loyalty ourselves oblige;
Yet all's in vain if we do not expel
The traitor Lundy with his false cabal.
The town consents, huzzas do rend the sky,
Then unto Lundy all in haste did fly.

SECT. 8.—*Lundy's Impeachment and Discharge.*

To whom great Murray spoke this fatal speech:
Of treachery I do you now impeach,
Both to the Prot'stant cause, and to our King,
A Popish reign upon us you do bring;
You quit Tyrone unto the enemy,
At Cladyford you caus'd our army fly;
And now you think for to betray the town,
By a capitulation of your own;
Therefore, lay down your pow'r, for we will choose
Such loyal men as shall oppose our foes.
Lieutenant Cook, who from fair Lisburn came,
Courageously did the same cause maintain.

Great Murray seiz'd the guards, the keys and all,
 They presently a gen'ral council call :
 The Church and Kirk do thither jointly go,
 In opposition to the common foe—
 Although in time of peace they disagree,
 Yet they sympathize in adversity.

SECT. 9.—*Baker and Walker chosen Governors, and eight
 Regiments formed.*

Them in like words great Murray thus addrest :
 Dear friends, th' intestine foe I have suppress ;
 Here at your feet I'll lay down all my power,
 If you'll contrive, how we may best secure
 This loyal town. Then all with one consent,
 Agreed upon this form of government :
 Baker and Walker Governors they chose,
 And form'd eight reg'ments to oppose the foes.
 The horse to Col'nel Murray they bestow,
 Him Gen'ral in the field they do allow.
 From Philiphaugh near Tweed, his fathers came,
 Where they enjoy the Lairdship of that name.
 The noble name of MURRAY is well known,
 For their great service to the Royal crown.
 Cairnes of Knockmany's his Lieutenant-Col'nel,
 From county of Meath his brave Major Bull.
 Coghlan, Carleton, Moor, Stephen Herd, and Murray
 His valiant brother, Captains to him be.
 The Borderers did fill his regiment,
 Who to the field with noble courage went.

SECT. 10.—*The Reformers of the Foot.*

The foot in manner following they dispose :
 Baker and Walker Colonels they chose ;

Whitney and Mitchelburn the same honour gain,
 To Parker the brave reg'ment of Coleraine :
 Crofton and Hammill the same station grace,
 These and the Volunteers defend the place.
 Out of the broken regiments they chose
 The soldiers which this army did compose.
 The Governors all matters soon dispose,
 The Col'nels their subaltern off'cers chose.
 Watson's made master of th' artillery,
 Two hundred gunners and montrosses be.
 James Murray was conductor to the train,
 Our engineer was Adams of Strabane ;
 For Town-Major they chose Captain Freeman :
 Thus in few hours they form'd a noble band,
 Which did King James's forces all withstand,
 Which now begirt the city ev'ry where,
 And these their several encampments are.

SECT. 11.—*Galmoy's and Ramsey's Camp near Balliugry
 Hill, West.*

Upon the West the Danish forts among,
 They form'd a camp of 13 thousand strong ;
 This stops relief from Lifford and Rapho,
 Oppos'd the Wind-mill hill and fields below.
 Galmoy and Ramsey did this camp command,
 Which did the town West and Nore-West withstand.
 On each side Bishop's-gate some bastions be,
 Which did this camp annoy exceedingly.

SECT. 12.—*General Hammilton's and Maimont's Camp at
 Brookhall, North.*

A second's form'd at Brookhall near Culmore,
 Which did consist of thousands 12 and more

Of their best horse and foot, the French beside,
 Hamm'lton and Maimont did this camp preside.
 This camp did awe the town Nore-west and Nore ;
 The fatal Boom lay here near to Culmore.

SECT. 13.—*The Lord Lowth's Camp on the East over the Lough.*

Upon the East another camp was laid
 Beyond the lough at Strong's orchard. They made
 A trench and batt'ry to annoy the town,
 From whence most bombs and red hot balls were thrown.
 Bellew and Lowth commanded in this plain,
 With the forces that conquered Coleraine.
 Sir Michael Creagh did the Boom command,
 To stop all succours from the neighb'ring land.
 The boom was made of great long oaken beams
 Together join'd with iron athwart the streams ;
 On top of which, a mighty cable run
 Across the lough through staples of iron :
 The boom on either side was fastened
 With a cross beam in a rock mortified.
 In breadth the river's half a mile and more,
 The floating boom did reach from shore to shore.

SECT. 14.—*Brigadier Kearny's Camp on the South.*

O'Neal's dragoons and Kearny Brigadier,
 Did on the South a trench and batt'ry rear.
 The town thus girt, prepar'd for its defence,
 And with heroick deeds the siege commence.
 The traitor Lundy into Scotland flies,
 From thence's sent pris'ner to their Majesties.
 Then from King James Lord Abercorn was sent
 To pay the garrison this compliment :

That he would them a gen'ral pardon sign,
If they the town immediately resign.
And to withdraw great Murray from their side,
A thousand pounds he offered, beside
An equal post among the Irish horse,
If he would quit the town, and join their force.
Besides, quoth he, your forces dare not fight.—
To whom bold Murray gave this answer straight :
I'll make no terms, and you for to convince
That we dare fight, come meet us two days hence
At Penyburn-mill.—The delegates do part,
And to their friends the intercourse impart.

LONDERIADOS.

LIB. III.

Containeth the battle of Pennyburn-mill—Col. Murray beats the Irish horse, and kills Maimont the French General with his own hands—The fatal Pyebald Horse taken by the Protestants—Major TAAFFE slain—The Governors encouraged by this victory—The battle near Elah—Pusinan, Pontee, and Berwick wounded—Gen. Hamilton takes Col. Murray's father prisoner, and forces him to intercede with his son to quit the town—Col. Parker's oversight, who, for fear of impeachment, flies to the enemy—A Council added to the Governors, upon some grievances—Col. Lance obtains the Coleraine regiment—Col. Whitney tried by a Court Martial, and convicted—Col. Monroe obtains his post—Col. Mitchelburn confined—The battle of the Windmill-hill—The Lord Netterville, Col. Talbot, Col. Newcomb, and Sir Gerard Ailmer taken prisoners—Gen. Ramsay slain—Col. Murray sallies forth, and burns the enemies' fascines—The Irish entrench themselves over the bog—Col. Murray beats Col. Nugent in pickeering—The second battle of the Windmill-hill—Two thousand of the enemy slain—Col. Talbot's Lady offers £500 for his ransom.

SECT. 1.

Next unto thee, thy Hero's praise I'll tell,
 By whose great deeds, the Irish army fell.
 Assist me muse ! whilst I their praises sing,
 With whose fam'd actions all the world doth ring.
 Hector was by the stout Achilles slain,
 Thrice his dead corps around Troy walls he ta'en.
 The Rutulan King great Eneas slew,
 From David's sling a weighty stone there flew,
 Which sunk the proud Goliah down to hell.—
 By MURRAY, Maimont the French Gen'ral fell.

SECT. 2.—*The Battle of Pennyburn-Mill.*

On Sunday morn, th' appointed day commenc'd
By break of day : the Irish horse advanc'd
In two squadrons ; their horse prepar'd to fight
On the left wing ; the foot were on the right.
Maimont their horse, Hammilton their foot command,
At Pennyburn river they began to stand ;
The sound of drums and trumpets rend the air,
The flower of all King James's men were there.
Then noble Murray hastens to the strand,
Who in like manner does his troops command.
Foot against foot, horse against horse he plac'd,
In gallant order he the en'my fac'd.
He with a thousand foot his horse sustain'd,
Which noble stratagem the battle gain'd.
Mounted upon a gallant steed that hour,
He fought the Irish with unequal power.
The loud huzzas of both hosts rent the sky,
Each side prepar'd to fight the enemy.
Like to bold lyons eager of their prey,
Roar to amuse it, and then to it fly.
The French came on with glittering sword in hand,
But our smart firing made their horse to stand.
Maimont the French, Murray our horse led on,
Thirst of honour pusht their ambition,
Murray like thunder thro' their squadron broke,
A gallant Monsieur fell at ev'ry stroke.
Maimont did likewise with like terror ride,
Thorough our troops slaying on ev'ry side.
Both squadrons fight with equal force and rage,
And in close combat mutually engage,

Till death and wounds had cover'd all the shore,
For both reserves had fled the spot before.
For our reserve had fled into the town,
And their reserve could not keep their ground ;
For the brave Luddle, an English buccaneer,
Who led the thousand foot, caus'd them retire.
In the pursuit brave Major Taaffe was slain,
Brave Captain Coghnan did that honour gain.
Lieutenant Carr, the Laird of Gradon's son,
In the pursuit great reputation won.

SECT. 3.—*Col. Murray kills Maimont the French General.*

The strand thus clear'd Murray and Maimont meet,
Who with dire threat'nings one another greet ;
For they had oft sought one another out,
But still were parted in the bloody rout.
First they discharg'd their pistols on the spot,
In which first firing Murray's horse was shot ;
Yet the brave beast ne'er felt the deadly wound,
But wheel'd and pranced on the bloody ground !
Redoubled blows they gave with sword in hand,
Which the strong armour scarcely could withstand.
They thunder like the Cyclops at the forge,
When they the metal on the anvil urge.
At last their swords in sev'ral pieces flew,
Then with their rapiers they the fight renew ;
The brave Maimont began to falsify,
And thought the day his own immediately :
He wheel'd his horse, which then began to spurn,
But noble Murray made a quick return,
For under his heav'd arm, his sword he thrust,
Till at his neck the purple gore out burst.
His fleeting soul with the free blood expir'd,
And our great hero to the foot retir'd.

SECT. 4.—*The Irish Foot beaten.*

Where they the Irish foot had soundly beat,
And caus'd them all into their camp retreat,
Brave Major Blair the en'mies fire sustain'd,
And with great feats a reputation gain'd.
Young Frank Crofton among their forces flew,
And with dire blows a multitude he slew.
Noble like light'ning fell amongst their foot,
Dumbar with red-coats put the en'my to't.
The valiant Cook, from Lismagarvy, fought,
And conquer'd hundreds which his ruin sought.
Lieutenant Rankin hew'd the Irish down,
And in that battle gained much renown.
Tom Barr, a trooper, with one mighty blow,
Cut off the head of an opposing foe !
Two thousand slain the empty shore had fill'd,
With seventy-three commission'd off'cers kill'd.
On our side not a few : Cornet Brown's slain,
And the valiant Lieutenant Phetrix then.
Lieutenant Mackay fell upon the spot,
And young M'Clelland's wounded with a shot :
The ancient father did his son revenge,
Who with the foe did many a blow exchange.
The tender parents view'd the bloody day,
From off the stately walls by the Ship-kay ;
For near the walls upon the shore they fought,
The tender parents their dear children sought,
The wife her husband—Then back to the tow
Our host return'd in triumph and renown.
Great was the spoil and plunder of that day,
For all returned with some goodly prey ;

'Mongst which a pyebald horse, which Columbkil
 Foretold, if taken at the Pennyburn-mill,
 The Irish should expect no more success.
 This fatal horse was taken in the chace.

SECT. 5.—*The Governors encouraged by this Victory to Act.*

This victory confirm'd the government ;
 Baker and Walker mutually consent
 To settle quarters, and to regulate
 The stores, o'er which Harvey a merchant's set.
 The town into four quarters they divide,
 And place two regiments in ev'ry side ;
 They gath'red all provisions into store,
 And equally dispense to rich and poor.
 This was good policy without all doubt,
 That they might longer hold the city out.
 They plac'd two great guns on the steeple top,
 Which gave the Irish many a deadly pop.
 They planted gunners likewise on the walls,
 And then dispatch each matter as it falls.
 The Church and Kirk did jointly preach and pray,
 In St. Columba's Church most lovingly :
 Where Doctor Walker, to their great content,
 Preach'd stoutly 'gainst a Popish government.
 Master Mackenzie preach'd on the same theme,
 And taught the army to fear God's great name.
 The Rev'rend Ruit did confirm us still,
 Preaching submission to God's holy will.
 He likewise prophesied our relief,
 When it surpassed all humane belief.
 The same was taught by the learn'd Mr. Crooks,
 And Master Hammilton shew'd it from his books.

Then Mills, a ruling elder, spoke the same
Of our relief, six weeks before it came !
From sun-rising to sun-setting they taught,
Whilst we against the en'my bravely fought.
Thus Heaven assists those actions which proceed
From unity, in greatest time of need.

SECT. 6.—*General Hammilton takes Colonel Murray's father
Prisoner, and sends him to move his son to quit the Town.*

Gen'ral Hammilton had intelligence,
That Murray's father liv'd not far from thence ;
Who's eighty years of age, and somewhat more.
For him he sent a guard with mighty power,
To bring him pris'ner to their Northern camp.
This great surprize did not his courage damp,
For with the guard the old man hastens on
T' appear before great Gen'ral Hammilton ;
With great courage the senior ask'd his will.
Quoth he, your son does 'gainst the King rebel,
And forces them to hold the city out,
Whom you may counsel better without doubt.
In short, we'll hang you up immediately,
If you'll not make him to our will comply.
To whom the senior gave this answer straight :
I'll use m' authority with all my might ;
But when all's done, I'm sure he'll ne'er disown
His firm allegiance to the English crown,
But if you'll guard me to the town, I'll try
If I can make him with your will comply.
In haste he's guarded to the loyal town,
Where he's receiv'd with great joy by his son.
They tenderly do one another greet,
And his grave parent counsels him what's meet.

Dear son, I'm sent by Gen'ral Hammilton,
To see if I can make you quit the town ;
But by this sacred book I you conjure,
Never to yield unto a Popish power ;
Our holy faith and loyalty enjoin
A strict abhorrence of a Popish reign.
Thus Hannibal was at the altar swore,
Eternal en'my to the Roman power.
With kind embraces the old man departs,
And to the Gen'ral the sad news imparts :
That nought can force his son to quit the town,
And therefore humbly begs protection.
The gen'rous Hammilton does grant the same,
Then to his dwelling the grave senior came,
Where all along he did in safety dwell,
Though by his son the Irish army fell.

SECT. 7.—*The Battle near Elah.*

Against the weakest side our Gen'ral saw,
The enemy their greatest forces draw ;
Which to prevent, with all the forces he
Sprung forth at morn to fight the enemy.
Near Elah in the parks, Murray came on,
The Irish army led by Hammilton,
Where he continu'd fighting till 'twas noon,
Then we were flank'd by th' enemies dragoon ;
To beat off which, he chose five hundred men,
With Captains Taylor, Moor and Saunderson.
Murray himself did the brave troops command,
Who bravely did the foes dragoons withstand ;
Great Pusinan came boldly up to fight,
But Murray quickly put him to the flight.

Berwick and Pontee likewise wounded were,
By valiant Murray and the brave Dumbar.
Brave Major Bull did wonders in that fight,
For he beat back the enemy on the right.
Crofton and Bashford did much honour gain,
By Captain Noble multitudes were slain ;
From Lisneskea in Fermanagh he came,
But now he's Major Noble of the same.
Cairnes in our centre stood firm as a rock,
And ne'er was moved with their mighty shock.
He and his friends oppos'd the enemy,
And in this battle fought most valiantly.
Lieutenant Lindsey, Baron of Donrode's son,
Did in this battle great applauses won,
Captain Barrel from Urney near Strabane,
Did in this action reputation gain.
Sanderson of Tillylagan in Tyrone,
With bravery great reputation won.
The valiant Moor of Augher with great might,
Cut down the en'my in this bloody fight.
Lieutenant Cook oppos'd the enemy,
And forc'd their bravest heroes for to fly.
Lord Abercorn both quit his boots and horse,
Without his cloak he fled with all his force !
Then in a trice we did the enemy beat,
And caus'd them to their camp in haste retreat.
We burn'd their store to Elah without pity,
And then began to march home to the city.

SECT. 8.—*Colonel Parker's over-sight.*

When we march'd forth, we carefully had sent
Most of our horse, of foot a regiment,

T' observe the camp by Gen'ral Ramsey kept,
Lest they our marching home might intercept.
But Col'nel Parker for some grand design,
Had them commanded off before that time.
Then Ramsey boldly with both foot and horse,
Came quickly up to intercept our force.
This great surprize did all our spirits damp,
Fearing our men were slain by t' other camp.
But Col'nel Murray and brave Aubery
Oppos'd the same, and caus'd them back to fly,
Till all our men got safely into town,
In which brisk action they gain'd great renown.
Baker and Hammil brought forth a great gun,
Strengthened by Lieutenant-Col'nel Wigton ;
But their assistance came to us too late,
For Ramsey's firing forc'd us to retreat.
But Col'nel Parker, for some policy,
Fled the same night unto the enemy.
His Coleraine reg'ment Col'nel Lance obtains,
Who in the present service honour gains.

SECT. 9.—*A Council added to the Governors upon some grievances.*

Upon some grievances we chang'd the powers,
And add a Council to the Governors.
First all the Col'nels, and then four more ;
Two for the town, two for the country boor ;
Cocken and Squire were chosen for the town,
For country, Doctor Jennings and Gladstone.
Jennings the Arch-Deacon of Ossory,
And now the learned Rector of Antree.
Then in this council, this a law was made,
No act should pass unless seven gave their aid.

Mogridge was Secretary to this power,
 For Bennet was to England sent before,
 To give their Majesties an information
 Of what had happen'd since the siege's formation.
 He to their camp as a deserter flies,
 And in few days himself from thence conveys,
 And tells our case unto their Majesties. }
 Whitney's convict ; Munroe his post obtain'd,
 Who by his merits had that honour gain'd ;
 He's Major Gen'ral Munroe's brother son,
 Who did oppose the foe in forty-one.
 They likewise Col'nel Mitchelburn confine,
 And by good laws their government maintain.

SECT. 10.—*The Battle of Windmill-hill.*

Then Gen'ral Ramsey with five thousand strong,
 By break of day, entrench'd himself upon
 The Windmill-hill—our liberty was gone ;
 They from their trenches could kill ev'ry one
 That issu'd forth, or entered Bishop's-gate.
 This sudden motion did much hurt create.
 To repel which we sent forth a strong band,
 Which Captain Bashford and Dumbar command ;
 And Wilson, Gunter, Moor and Fleming, they
 Attack their trenches, and the en'my slay.
 Courageous Gunter past their trenches end,
 And flank'd the enemy with some valiant men.
 Forbes like thunder 'mongst their forces flew.
 And with his sword a multitude he slew !
 In that attack Ramsey himself was slain ;
 Scarce of five thousand the one half remain.
 Major Dobbin led on some valiant men ;
 Who presently the Irish trenches gain.

Then Captain Pogue fought most courageously,
And with his sword cut down the enemy.
We took some prisoners of quality
In this attack, and these their honours be :
Lord Netterville, Col'nel Talbot and Newcomb,
Sir Gerard Ailmer ; these we carry home.
At length our horse came into the pursuit,
And then our Gen'ral put the en'my to't.
To Ballymagrorty we the foe pursue,
And all along the brow their forces slew,
Murdach our Gen'ral's Quarter-master's slain,
Who in all actions did much honour gain ;
For he could six or seven at least withstand,
And could effect a desperate command ;
Though he be slain, his fame shall never dye,
Whilst Derry's siege is told in poetry.
We forc'd them to blow up a magazine
Of powder, for fear we the same should win.
Then we return'd with glory and renown,
With cheerful hearts unto the joyful town.

SECT. 11.—*The Burning of the Enemies Fascines.*

In a few days our Gen'ral sallies forth,
With fifteen hundred men towards the North :
Capt. Cunningham and Noble he commands,
T' attack a fort which towards the Inch stands,
Which they possess with mighty strength and force,
But were surpriz'd by my Lord Galmoy's horse,
Who beat them off and slew 'bove thirty men,
'Mongst whom their valiant Captain Cunningham,
After quarters giv'n : then Noble he retreats,
Unto our Gen'ral who wrought mighty feats ;

For he attack'd their trenches near Brookhall,
And beat them out, and burnt their fascines all ;
In this great action Colonel Munroe
Cut down the Irish with a mighty blow,
Captain Erwin acted above man's power,
But was disabl'd by a shot, that hour ;
He's son to Cornet Erwin of forty-one,
Who gain'd great praise in that rebellion.
Into the city we retreat apace,
For us most boldly they began to chace.

SECT. 12.—*The Enemy entrench themselves over the Bog.*

Within few days, the enemy begin
T' entrench themselves, Hammilton and Lozin
Were Gen'als ; it was just over the bog,
Where they their trenches in our presence dug ;
This bold attempt rous'd up our Gen'ral's soul,
For they their trenches made without controul ;
He chose three thousand men, and sally'd out,
And soundly beat the en'my without doubt
Out of their trenches ; but they reinforce,
And beat us still off with some troops of horse.
Thrice he their trenches gain'd, they regain them ;
No reinforcement from the city came ;
Waughop against us came with fresh supplies ;
Our beaten forces to the city flies.
This rais'd great anger to the Governors ;
Had they sent aid the trenches had been ours.
Our General did wonders every where,
Assisted by Lieutenant-Col'nel Blair.

SECT. 13.—*Col'nel Murray beats Col'nel Nugent at picqueering.*

In a few days our forces sally all,
To fight the foe entrenched near Brookhall ;
But they retreat without e'er striking blow ;
Then our Gen'ral does a picqueering go.
Col'nel Nugent had made a solemn vow,
That he would Col'nel Murray overthrow ;
Then in a Danish fort he and his friend,
To intercept our Gen'ral did intend :
As he return'd, they challenge him to stand,
And who he's for, they boldly do demand ;
For you, quoth he, and then at them lets fly,
The one escap'd, but t'other there did dye.
He that fled his scarlet cloak had lost,
Which on our Gen'ral by the wind was tost.

SECT. 14.—*The second Battle of Windmill-Hill.*

To guard the Windmill-hill from th' enemy,
We rais'd strong trenches up immediately :
From Columb's wells near to the flowing tide,
And lin'd the same with men on ev'y side.
Col'nel Munroe was posted near the walls,
Brave Campbell's post upon his left hand falls.
Along the trenches some brave Captains stand,
Who valiantly our forces did command.
Near to the lough Lieutenant-Col'nel Cairnes
Receives his standing, who great honour earns.
In a few hours their grenadiers came on,
Col'nel Nugent led the battalion :
He briskly us attacked at the wells,
And brave Munroe as briskly him repels.

They fought like lyons, till their Col'nel fell ;
Nugent was wounded : then brave O'Farrel,
Upon his right with two battalions,
Came fiercely up, who fought like bold lyons,
Till he was slain. Waughop and Buchan next,
With ten battalions which our trenches vex
Yet they could not our constant fire sustain,
For dead mens corps had cover'd all the plain.
The Irish prest our trenches at the strand,
Till noble Captain Ash did them withstand.
Captain Armstrong came boldly up to fight,
And put their bravest heroes to the flight.
Brave Robert Porter his pike away he threw,
And with round stones nine Irish soldiers slew !
Gladstones and Baird encouraged our foot,
And Captain Hannah the foe stoutly fought.
Their horse came stoutly up with heart and hand,
And thought our trenches could not them withstand.
Th' attack was fierce, we briskly them repel,
For in this action many a trooper fell.
Of th' enemy brave Captain Watson's slain,
Captain Macdonnel and Captain Butler ta'en ;
A Captain of horse and all his men were slain. }
The valiant Cairnes did wonders in the field,
Some of the bravest foe did to him yield ;
Brave Captain Lane encouraged our men,
For on this place a multitude were slain.
Their foot bore off their dead upon their back,
To save their bodies from our fire's attack.
In fine, two thousand of th' enemy's slain,
For with our troops we them pursue again,

Of ours brave Maxwell fell upon the spot,
 For he was wounded with a cannon shot.
 Whilst Col'nel Hammil does the foe pursue,
 Thorough his cheek a pistol bullet flew.
 The valiant Murray flew from trench to trench,
 And helpt our men in many a deadly pinch.

——[*Here there is a want of eight pages.*]——

* * * * *

The wise commander thought it best to shun
 Unequal combat, to retire begun.
 Yet this retreat such consternation bred,
 That some with arms, and some without 'em fled.

SECT. 8.—*The Bombarding of the City.*

The Council and the Governors decree,
 That all the officers should together be,
 Captains in one place, Lieut'nants in another,
 The Ensigns in a third, and so in order ;
 That they might be in readiness at call,
 To sally forth or to defend the wall.
 This was hard service ev'ry one may judge,
 Yet no man did at this hard service grudge.
 The Irish likewise prest them with their bombs,
 Which forc'd all people to forsake their rooms.
 The dreadful bombs the sickly people's toil,
 Both night and day our stately buildings spoil.
 The town's one heap of rubbish, many dye
 By this dire art, witness the charging boy ;
 Whilst he lay sleeping on his fatal bed,
 A dreadful bomb through his great body fled.
 Thus Alderman Thompson dy'd, and many more :
 Hot balls they likewise threw from t'other shore.

This is the hardship of a town besieg'd :
 Who dyes in battle, to the foe's oblig'd.
 Yet we do own the providence of God,
 Who exercis'd us with this heavy rod ;
 Though all the houses of the town were slap'd
 By dreadful booms, Columba's church escap'd,
 Wherein great store of ammunition lay,
 And where the Church and Kirk did jointly pray.
 In all Columba's church, no damage's found,
 Yet the bombs tore the dead out of the ground !
 For at this sacred place they daily aim'd,
 Where we protection from God hourly claim'd.
 Yet all these hardships did not move the town,
 To quit the int'rest of the English crown.
 But all these are not for to be compar'd
 To want of food, when a poor mouse is shar'd
 Betwixt the tender parent and the child :
 All kinds of death to that of hunger's mild.
 These they endured to a miracle,
 And ought to be set down in chronicle.

SECT. 9.—*The driving of the Protestants to the Walls,
 to move the City to yield.*

The Irish still of stratagems have more,
 To move the city their defence give o'er.
 They gath'red all the Protestants that were
 In three counties, and forc'd them to repair
 Unto our walls, both man and mother's son,
 And hemm'd them in with a battalion.
 This mov'd the town to see their friends so dear,
 Before their face in this sad case appear,
 Not having wherewith to supply their want,
 That they were fourteen thousand all men grant.

Yet these poor people begg'd it as a boon,
 That we would not deliver up the town ;
 They'd rather suffer many a dismal blow,
 Than we should yield the city to the foe.
 We beat a parley : Gen'ral Rose did show,
 His orders from the King and council's so.
 To whom the town replies, send these folks home,
 Or we'll hang up your pris'ners ev'ry one.
 Upon the royal bastion, we erect
 A stately gallows in the foes prospect ;
 This mov'd the Irish to compassion,
 Then the next day they sent the people home ;
 A thousand of our sick went out with those,
 We in their stead as many fresh men chose.
 Great Mitchelburn and Murray had decreed,
 If th' enemy had not the people freed,
 To arm the men and with the garrison,
 To give battle to Gen'ral Hammilton.
 This was a modern stratagem of war ;
 In history no such examples are.

SECT. 10.—*Governor Baker's Death and Character.*

About this time the noble Baker dies,
 His loyal soul to his Creator flies ;
 He's much lamented and admir'd by all
 Who knew his merits for theywere not small.
 The town he govern'd with assiduous care,
 Was sound in council and expert in war ;
 Loyal and faithful to our sov'reign King,
 True to the Prot'stant cause in ev'ry thing ;
 Great was his strength of body, but his soul
 Did greater actions, which none dare controul.

True to his friend, and faithful to his trust,
Upright in dealing, and to all men just.
In solemn manner, we his corps inter,
As it became a valiant man of war.
A funeral sermon's preach'd, the bells did ring,
And treble volleys did his praises sing.
Lieutenant Dalton was his faithful friend,
And counsellor, whate'er he did intend.

SECT. 11.—*A Treaty of Surrendering propos'd by the Enemy*

Then Hammilton bombards us in our lines,
To beat us out of which he then designs ;
But seeing us ready to receive their fire,
With his advanced troops he doth retire.
Then great distress upon the city falls,
For on the North the foe lay near the walls.
Our want of food did the town's council force
To slay 'bove fifty of our fattest horse.
And in few days, we must yield up the town,
When lo ! the enemy a parley sound.
To treat of peace, commissioners were sent,
We to surrender on these terms consent :
If they would grant us twenty days respite,
And their hostages to our ships commit ;
Then safely to conduct us to the fleet,
With all the honour for brave soldiers meet.
These they reject ; our delegates return,
And they the treaty to next day adjourn.
To quit the town and arms they offer all,
That the best subjects of the kingdom shall
Enjoy our Church, Estates, and reparation,
That ev'ry man repair to his own station.

But Col'nel Hammil, Lance, and Campbell, we
A flat refusal of these signify :

And to convince them of our true intent,
Murray with some gallant battalions went
T' attack them in their lines towards Raphoe ;
Waughop, O'Neal, and Galmoy felt the blow.
The name of Murray grew so terrible,
That he alone was thought invincible :
Where e'er he came the Irish fled away,
And left the field unto the English sway.
The valiant Noble to their trenches flew,
And with smart firing several persons slew.

SECT. 12.—*The Walls at Butcher's Gate stormed and
Colonel Murray wounded.*

In a few days their foot and grenadier,
To storm our walls, at Butcher's-gate appear :
The storm was fierce ; then Murray sallies out
At Bishop's-gate, and put them to the rout ;
Brave Bellyfatt'n fell briskly on their flank,
And with his men o'erthrew both file and rank.
We them pursu'd into their trenches strong,
And ne'er bethought us, till we were among
Their strongest body ; valiant Murray fought,
And hew'd down hundreds, which his ruin sought,
Till a fierce bullet through his body past ;
Then we retreated to the town at last.
Our wounded Gen'ral on his feet came back,
And ne'er complained that he blood did lack ;
Brave James Murray, a Volunteer, is slain,
Who in all actions did applauses gain.
In a few hours, Coghraun revenge demands,
And in their lines with a battalion stands :

Captain Wilson and M'Collogh gave their aid,
 Who in their lines a horrid slaughter made ;
 And to their gen'ral this great service paid. }
 His wound was great but by the mighty skill
 Of Dr. Aickin and Herman, he grew well
 In seven weeks time. This was our last sally, }
 For Couns'lor Cairnes arriv'd immediately,
 And brought an express from his Majesty ; }
 Commanding Kirk for to relieve the town,
 To guard some transports from the fort and boom.

SECT. 13.—*Capt. Browning and Capt. Douglas relieve the Town with two Merchant Ships and the Dartmouth Frigate.*

Then in all haste two merchant ships are sent,
 With all provisions for the same intent,
 The Dartmouth frigate, with the said effects,
 The merchant ships against the fort protects.
 The valiant Browning, native of the town,
 With flowing tide attacks the horrid boom ;
 In a full gale, the ship is jostled back,
 But with her side she made a fresh attack ;
 The wind and tide with a most violent course,
 The beams and cable into pieces force ;
 The ship sail'd on, but Browning lost his life,
 A dismal story for his tender wife.
 Then Douglas in the Phoenix safely sails,
 Though from both shores a shower of bullets hails
 The fort and boom are past, yet thousands more
 Of deaths fly quickly from the neighb'ring shore.
 Each side the river planted cannon play,
 With which a power of the ship's crew they slay.

When they had past the boom, the wind it fail'd,
 Then with their boats and oars the ships they haul'd.
 Meantime the enemy ply them with small shot,
 The bold Tarpallian dies upon the spot ;
 At ev'ry bounce the enemies cannon gave,
 The hungry people 'gainst the enemy rave.
 Yet favoring Heaven the merchant ships defends,
 And our provisions to the harbour sends :
 They unlade in haste the English beef and cheese,
 Bacon and butter, brandy, pork and pease.
 By Douglas, Scotland plenty of oatmeal sends,
 Which to their suff'ring brethren them commends.
 The Governors divide the joyful store,
 And equal portions give to rich and poor.
 The town's o'erjoy'd the thund'ring cannons roar,
 The bells do ring and bonfires the town all o'er.

SECT. 14.—*The Service of our Cannon from the Church
 steeple and Bulwarks.*

In all attacks our gunners played their parts,
 For from the walls they tamed the enemies hearts ;
 Eight sakers and twelve demiculverin
 Discharg'd their fury daily from within
 Against the enemies camps on every side,
 Which furiously amongst their forces glide.
 Brave Watson fired upon their strongest ranks,
 And swept off files from the enemies flanks ;
 Lieutenant Crookshanks dismounts from our walls
 The enemies cannon which upon us falls
 At Pennyburn-mill ; and Captain Gregory,
 From the Church steeple, slays the enemy.

At both attacks of Windmill-hill, and from
The Royal and the Double Bastion.

James Murray from the Northern bastions,
Near Elah hurt the foe's battalions.

Robert Stevenson ne'er mist the enemy,
But furiously amongst their troops lets fly.
Lieutenant D'yell and some brave seamen,
Did from the walls slay many on the plain ;
Lieutenant Evins' praise shall now be told,
Who in all actions was both brave and bold :
Tho' seventy years of age, he stoutly fought
At several battles, and young soldiers taught :
Until a bullet pierc'd his hardy breast,
Yet he returned bravely with the rest :
To save his life, his tender daughter found
The safest course, to suck his bloody wound.
He laid in stores, and willingly attends,
And lost 'bove twenty of his dearest friends.
Of all the powder which from England came,
Five hundred barrels, eighty scarce remain.
And Scotland likewise fifty barrels sent,
All which against the enemy we spent.

SECT. 15.—*The Enemy withdraw their Siege, and Major
General Kirk marches the English forces to Derry.*

These joyful stores the Irish army awe,
Then in the night they silently withdraw ;
In greatest haste to Dublin they return,
And all along our strongest buildings burn.
They gather'd all the Papists from our coast,
And made them march along with the Irish host.
Then Kirk with the English troops his march commenc'd
From Inch, and to our ruin'd town advanc'd.

Sir Matthew Bridge's house and gardens all,
Were quite destroy'd by the enemy at Brookhall.
The large and spacious suburbs were burnt down :
Which was a great detriment to the town :
Their houses and their goods destroyed were,
Both by the bombs and cannon in the war.
Their fruitful parks and suburb-gardens fell,
Them to the ground the enemy level.
Their debtors were slain, and debts were lost,
A hundred thousand pounds scarce quit the cost.
The rich inhabitants were turn'd to poor,
Which liv'd like princes on their wealth before.
In this condition Kirk did see the town,
The truth whereof is to the world known.
Mitchelburn Governor he did decree,
And sent great Walker to his Majesty,
Whose benign stars did influence our heart,
And warmth and vigour to our souls impart.
His infant reign produc'd this noble act,
And yearly greater trophies did contract :
Witness the Boyne, Athlone, and dire Aghrim,
Lim'rick, and all the kingdom gain'd by him.
May favouring Heaven preserve his precious breath,
And lasting laurels round his temples wreath.

The work is done, Apollo does presage
The success of it in the future age !
Zodus himself dare not the actions blame :
The author values not a poet's fame.
He wrote it for the sober men of sense,
Not for the beau's or wit's intelligence.
If Jove and they approve the form of words.
His heroes will defend it with their swords.

COMMEMORATION

OF

THE 7th OF DECEMBER, 1688.

Seculo Festas referente Luces.—Hor.

The Mayor and Corporation of LONDONDERRY, zealous to revive in the breasts of the present generation, and transmit to posterity, such principles as actuated their heroic ancestors, and impressed equally with the feelings of veneration and gratitude, when they contemplate their achievements on THE 7th OF DECEMBER, 1688, have resolved (with the assistance of their fellow-citizens) to commemorate, with suitable festivity THE SECULAR RETURN OF THAT MEMORABLE DAY—a day so honourably interwoven with that Grand Æra in the history of our Constitution, THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION, which, to our happy experience, “has been terminated by extensive and elaborate provisions for securing the general Liberty.”

Subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the intended entertainment, will be received by the respective members of the committee appointed to conduct the same, viz.

Oct. 15,	JOHN CONINGHAM, Mayor.	
1788.	DAVID ROSS,	} SHERIFFS.
	H. MITCHELL,	
	STEP. BENNETT.	

At a Common Hall held in the City of Londonderry, upon the 4th day of November, 1788, pursuant to public notice,

JOHN CONINGHAM, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously—That this Common Hall doth most cheerfully accede to the proposal of the Mayor and Corporation, “to commemorate the Secular Return of the 7th of December, 1688.”

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Common Hall, that a Public Monument should be erected, to commemorate the Shutting of the Gates against King James’s army upon the 7th of December, 1688.

Resolved—That, as the 18th of December next completes the century since the Shutting of the Gates, the commemoration of that glorious event be celebrated upon that day.

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be added to the committee of the Corporation, viz. Mr. Bateson, Mr. Atchison, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Schoales; and that Mr. Bateson be Treasurer and Mr. Atchison, Secretary.

Resolved—That a subscription be opened for the purpose of erecting the proposed monument, and defraying the expense of the entertainment of the day.

JAMES ATCHISON, Sec.

SECULAR COMMEMORATION.

FESTIVAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7 (O.S.) 1788.

The dawn was announced by the beating of drums, the ringing of bells, and a discharge of the cannon which were used at the Siege ; and the red flag (the ensign of a virgin city) was displayed on the Cathedral. The town was almost immediately in motion ; each person seemed eager to bear his part in the rejoicings of the day, and the glow of honest enthusiasm was apparent in every countenance.

At half past 10 o'clock, the procession was formed upon the Ship Quay, and moved off in the following order :

The Corporation and City Regalia;
Clergy;
Officers of the Navy;
46th Regiment;
Londonderry Associated Volunteer Corps;
Committee and Stewarts;
Merchants and principal Citizens;
Merchants' Apprentices, preceded by Mr. Murray,
(The great grandson of Col. Murray)
Carrying the Sword with which his gallant grandfather slew
the French General Mamou;
Tradesmen's Apprentices;
The young Gentlemen of the Free School:
Masters of Ships and Seamen closed the Procession.

It is scarce possible to do justice to the beautiful and august appearance exhibited at this stage of the solemnity; nor was it easy to behold, without the liveliest emotions, so respectable a body of free citizens, thus solemnly commemorating the heroic achievements of their ancestors, on the very spot where those memorable scenes were transacted—a spot, which should be as dear to the inhabitants of the British Isles, as ever the plains of Marathon were to the ancient Grecians. But the show itself, distinct from the occasion, was extremely splendid; every thing was suitable and becoming, nor was any circumstance omitted that could add dignity to the scene. The universal wearing of orange ribbons had a very happy effect, and the band of citizens, however otherwise respectable, received a vast addition from the elegant appearance of the stewards who preceded them; these consisted of some of the principal young gentlemen of the city,* and were dressed in a handsome uniform of blue and orange.

The Cathedral could not possibly have admitted the multitude who composed the procession, had not every precaution been used. Our city never before witnessed so thronged an assembly. The pews, the galleries, the aisles, and all the avenues of the church were crowded, and many hundreds returned unable to obtain entrance.

* Geo. Schoales,
Geo. Knox,

Geo. Curry,
Roger Harrison,

And. Ferguson.
Wm. Armstrong, Esqrs.

Divine Service being performed, an admirable sermon was delivered by Dean Hume. His text was Joshua iv. 24. Nothing could be better adapted to the occasion, or more replete with just and elegant sentiments. After the sermon, a selection of sacred music was performed from the Oratorio of Judas Maccabæus. We shall not presume to appreciate the merit of the performers, but only observe, that that fine air, in particular, so well suited to the occasion, “ ’Tis Liberty, dear Liberty alone,” seemed to give the highest satisfaction to the auditory.

From the Church the procession marched in the same order to the Meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Black delivered an oration, which evinced at once his knowledge of British history, and his ardent zeal for liberty.

On returning from the Meeting-house, a scene was displayed unexpected, and perfectly *nouvelle* in this city. His Majesty's ship the Porcupine, commanded by Capt. Brabazon, appeared in the harbour. She was completely dressed, or rather covered over with a variety of the most splendid colours, and formed a spectacle equally beautiful and majestic; she came on purpose to do honour to the festival. On approaching the quay, she was saluted by a discharge of twenty-one guns from the ramparts, which she returned with an equal number. The Seaflower, a cutter belonging to his Majesty's navy, accompanied her and added to the grandeur of the show. So large a ship of war was never before seen in our harbour.

The Dartmouth, by which Derry was relieved in the year 1689, came nearest her in size; and it is not unworthy of remark, that the point of time in which the Porcupine and Seaflower appeared, was the very same in which the Dartmouth and her attendant victuallers were first discovered, viz. when the citizens were assembled at Divine Service in the Cathedral.—Thus, by a happy coincidence, the approach of those vessels formed a most lively representation of that ever memorable event, The RELIEF OF DERRY.

The procession we have described, had scarcely terminated, when another of a different kind commenced. Some of the lower class of citizens had provided an effigy representing the well known Lundy, executed in a very humorous stile, and not without ingenuity; with this they perambulated the streets in triumph, and having repeatedly exposed it to the insults of a zealous populace, they burned it in the market place with every circumstance of ignominy. This little piece of pageantry afforded no small entertainment to innumerable spectators, nor was it barren of instruction to an attentive mind, as it marked out, in striking characters, the unavoidable destiny of Traitors—who, having sacrificed to their own base interests, the dearest rights of honour and conscience, are deservedly consigned over to perpetual infamy, and become everlasting objects of detestation and derision even to the meanest of the people.

At two o'clock, the 46th Regiment and Volunteer Corps paraded. The Apprentice Boys' Company com-

manded by Capt. Bennet, went through the ceremonial of Shutting the Gates, supported by the regulars and volunteers in column—then returning to the Diamond with King James's colours in triumph, a *feu-de-joie* was fired, in concert with the batteries upon the ramparts, and the ships in the harbour.

At four o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy, the Officers of the Navy and Army, the Roman Catholic Clergy, the Gentlemen from the country, the Volunteers, Citizens, Scholars, Apprentices, &c. sat down to a plain but plentiful dinner in the Town-Hall. The toasts were constitutional, and well suited to the occasion. The assembly was necessarily mixed and extremely crowded, the guests amounting to near a thousand persons. Notwithstanding it was conducted with regularity and decorum: satisfaction and complacency pervaded the whole company. Religious dissensions, in particular, seemed to be buried in oblivion, and Roman Catholics vied with Protestants in expressing, by every possible mark, their sense of the blessings secured to them by our happy Constitution, and the cordial part they took in the celebration of this joyful day.

We cannot omit observing, that there was one person among the guests who had been actually present at the siege: he was born the year before the siege, and, while the city was invested, was nursed in a cellar. The company were much struck with the singularity of the circumstance, and the venerable appearance of the old man excited universal attention.

We have the pleasure of hearing, that it is in contemplation to assist him by a handsome pecuniary donation.

In the afternoon the soldiers were liberally entertained in their barrack; and several houses were opened for the accomodation of the sailors, where they were plentifully regaled with beef, porter, punch, &c.

The windows of the Town-Hall were ornamented with elegant illuminated paintings, designed and executed by the ingenious Mr. Black. The subjects and disposition of them were as follow, viz.

FERRYQUAY-STREET.—The Shutting of the Gates by the Apprentice Boys.

BISHOP-STREET.—The Genius of Derry, fixing the Imperial Crown upon the head of KING WILLIAM, and trampling upon the Genius of Despotism: at the top, the date when King William was proclaimed in this city 20th March, 1689.

BUTCHER-STREET.—A Monument. Upon the right of the basement, the Rev. Mr. WALKER, Governor of Derry, with the Sword and Bible; beneath a trophy, with the date of his appointment. On the left: Col. MURRAY; at his feet, the body of the French General Mamou; beneath, a trophy, with the date. In the centre of the basement, a view of Derry. On the centre of the pyramid, a figure of Fame, with a laurel, bearing a medallion, in which the Genius of Derry is contending with a tiger, the emblem of despotism. At the top, an urn.

SHIPQUAY-STREET.—The RELIEF OF DERRY, a view from the Barrack rampart—the British ships emerging from the smoke, after having broken the boom—the garrison rejoicing in different attitudes—at a distance, King James's army striking their tents, and retiring in confusion.

Besides these many transparent pictures appeared in different parts of the town. The houses were splendidly illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks from Shipquay-gate, concluded the entertainments of the evening.

On the following day, the festival was continued; and that every class of people might have some entertainment suited to their peculiar taste, an ox, decorated with orange ribbons, and attended by a procession of butchers, was drawn at noon thro' the principal streets to the Diamond. It was afterwards cut into pieces, and distributed, with bread and beer, to poor house-keepers.

In the evening, the festival was concluded with a ball and supper. The company was more numerous than had ever been seen on any former occasion, yet everything was conducted with propriety and regularity. The general decorum that was preserved both at the ball, and at the entertainment the preceding day, was owing in a great degree to the attention of the gentlemen who acted as stewards. The committee are much to be applauded for this well-judged arrangement, and the gentlemen themselves are entitled to

the thanks of the citizens, for their care in preserving good order, and in accommodating the company.

During the continuance of the festival, the weather was peculiarly favourable, and we learn with very great pleasure, that no disagreeable accident happened, altho' the contrary might have been feared, from the prodigious multitudes that thronged together, especially at the Cathedral and the Meeting-House on Thursday.

Throughout the whole of this business no sentiment was more universally observed than that of love to the Sovereign. The day had scarcely dawned, when "God save the King" sounded from the bells; with the same tune the procession was both received and dismissed at the Cathedral. It was the favourite song at the entertainment on Thursday, and it was sung in full chorus at the ball on Friday. In short, it was apparent, that tho' the joy natural to the occasion was strongly felt and universally diffused, it was deeply blended with an affectionate concern for our beloved and afflicted Monarch.

Thus terminated the festival. Judicious in its origin, respectable in its progress, and happy in its conclusion. The event and its commemoration, it may be said, (and what can be higher praise) were worthy of each other. No religious animosities, no illiberal reflections on past events, poisoned the general joy and triumph. The Genius of Ireland seemed to preside, repressing in the Protestants, all irritating marks of exultation, and exciting in the Roman Ca-

tholics the feelings of thankfulness for the deliverance of their persons and properties from the shackles of a lawless and deplorable despotism.

May the era be propitious! May this festival be, by every citizen of the empire, considered as a bond of union, a declaration of loyalty, and a triumph of liberty! But whilst we praise the spirit, the conduct, and the termination of the festival, let it not be forgotten, that this is only the first step in the business of commemoration—the great object remains yet to be accomplished. Honourably as the committee have acquitted themselves in the conduct of the festival, we trust that the execution of the triumphal arch and statue of our deliverer, will be a still more honourable proof of their zeal and public spirit. The festival, however grateful and pleasing, is at best but a transient and fugitive commemoration, it may, for some time, excite our feelings of patriotism; but it will pass away, and leave only a slight and feeble impression. The arch and statue will be a permanent monument. In the words of Scripture, “It will be a sign amongst us and a memorial for ever.”

This brief account of the Centenary Commemoration of the Relief of Derry, is from the Ordnance Survey Memoir published in 1837.

1789, August 1 (O. S.) The Centenary of the Deliverance and Opening of the Gates of Derry, in 1689, was celebrated in the same spirit of general concord, as that of the Shutting of the Gates in the

preceding year. On this as on the former occasion, there was a public procession of *all* the citizens to the Cathedral, where they offered up their united expression of gratitude to God the Deliverer. It was marshalled in the following order:—

The Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry,
Accompanied by
Dean Hume, and a numerous body of the Clergy of
the Established Church.
Dr. Mac Devitt,
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, and several of his Clergy.
The Presbyterian Ministers, and Elders.
The Worshipful the Mayor, Thomas Bateson, Esq., with
The Aldermen and Members of the Corporation in their robes,
accompanied by their Officers.
The Members of the Commemoration Committee.
The Londonderry Independent Volunteers,
&c. &c. &c.

Thus all sectarian and political differences were happily laid aside in the universal rejoicing for the triumph for that civil and religious liberty, a blessing to all, which was celebrated on this occasion.

From the Cathedral the procession moved in the same order to the Bishop's Gate, where the first stone of a Triumphal Arch was laid by Thomas Bateson, Esq. Mayor, under a triple discharge of small arms and artillery. Thence the 28th Regiment and the Volunteers marched into the Diamond, where they fired three more volleys in honour of the festival. The evening was terminated with a dinner and fireworks; and the festival was concluded on a subsequent evening by a splendid ball.

ADVERTISEMENT OF PRIZE MEDAL.

"In magnis voluisse satis."

When the Corporation and Citizens of Derry resolved to commemorate the 7th of December 1688, Mr. DOUGLAS published the following advertisement:

"MR. DOUGLAS, desirous of contributing his endeavours towards the celebrity of the ensuing festival, and of testifying his respect for the Citizens of Derry, hereby gives notice, that he will present a silver medal ornamented with suitable devices and inscriptions, to the author of the best Poem, either heroic or metrical, on the subject of The Siege of Derry. October 27, 1788."

The following are extracts from the Prize Poem by Leonidas.

* * * * *

From Albion's Isle, a colony there came—
The fact, tho' distant, is well known to fame—
Nurtur'd in freedom's lap, an hardy race,
Rais'd Derry's walls, and built this loyal place.
From sires like these, a sim'lar race had sprung,
War in each breast, and freedom in each tongue,
No dastard fears e'er perch'd upon their brow,
—Such you may see the sons of Derry now!

This was the place whose martial sons, alone,
Supported freedom and the British throne;
Ador'd the parent stem from whence it grew,
Bled to support its rights—and conquer'd too!

Around her walls, lo! James, with France ally'd,
Embattled legions rang'd on ev'ry side;
Royal rebellion summon'd her to yield—
She spurn'd its mandates, and she chose the field.
In grating thunder, to his ears made known,
She'd guard her country's welfare as her own;
To none but England's former laws she'd bow;
To them she'd vow'd and ne'er would break that vow.
Oft soft allurements, often threats they hear,
That rais'd no faithless thought, nor coward fear:
Thus they fix'd rock, when waves and wind assail,
Resists each billow, and defies each gale;
Amidst the gen'ral shock it stands unmov'd,
Its strength more valu'd still the more its prov'd.
With hearts and hands united they decree,
"That none but WILLIAM should their Sov'reign be."

Hail, glorious name! as long as time shall run,
 Endear'd to mem'ry will be freedom's son!
 'Twas thine, her choicest blessings to bestow,
 The choicest blessings mortals feel below:
 Beneath his throne see stern oppression hurl'd,
 And superstition flies th' enlighten'd world:
 The Bill of Rights sheds radiance round thy name,
 Ensures thy glory, and embalms thy fame;
 Time, which destroys all else, to thee shall give
 Encreasing splendour, and, tho' dead, you'll live—
 Live in the hearts of patriots yet unborn,
 Who with new trophies shall thy fane adorn.

Scarce had this magic name their souls possess'd,
 'Till patriot ardour fir'd each glowing breast:
 He, who e'er this had stoop'd to peaceful trade,
 His calling spurns, and draws the glitt'ring blade;
 All former thoughts those dread resolves succeed,
 To conquer nobly, or to bravely bleed.

* * * * * *

Hail, glorious Walls! while circling years shall flow,
 Or genial suns illume this sphere below;
 While sparkling stars diffuse their distant light,
 And cheer with fainter rays the sable night;
 While yon blue arch with suns and stars shall shine,
 Be thine the triumph, as the woe was thine;
 May all thy sons, with glory's splendour blest,
 Unite the hero's to the patriot's breast,
 May these glad tidings cheer thy Walker's ghost,
 Where'er he strays along Elysium's coast:
 "Thy sons to worth and virtue just, have paid
 "Immortal honours to thy hallow'd shade;
 "The first centennial period views them now,
 "Still deathless glory decks each laurel'd brow.
 "Triumphal arches deck that Heav'n-built wall
 "That brav'd the battle's rage and spurn'd rebellion's call.
 "These sure are proofs that still such virtue reigns,
 "As burn'd in thine, and glow'd in Murray's veins;
 "Such still they are and such may ages see
 "The sons of Derry, loyal, brave, and free."

Derry.

LEONIDAS.

Extract from the Poem of another Candidate.

O ye descendants of those gallant spirits,
 Who fought and bled round Derry's sacred walls,
 Impress their great example on your hearts,
 And nobly emulate their fame and virtues :
 Cherish fair Liberty, that gift divine,
 Extend its influence, and unfold its beauty ;
 Guard it with care 'gainst the bold tyrant's arm,
 Or from the poison of licentious zealots,
 And to posterity transmit the blessing.—
 And thou, Omnipotent, whose pow'r supreme
 Pervades all nature ! grant my ardent pray'r :
 “ That Derry still may be the seat of Freedom,
 “ Of virtue, honour, fortitude, and valour ;
 “ And may she still 'midst future dangers boast
 “ Amongst her Sons, a Walker and a Murray.”

Derry.

ALFRED.

THE SIEGE OF DERRY.

Sung in the Town-Hall at the Festival, 1788.

Tune—“ Come listen to my Ditty.”

Ye gallant sons of DERRY hear me,
 Friends to country and to King,
 In manly chorus now assist me,
 Whilst its glorious Siege I sing.
 Old Homer tells a mighty story,
 And celebrates the Trojan name,
 But what was Troy in all its glory,
 Compar'd with Derry's lasting fame,

Tune—“ Life is chequer'd.”

See the Irish troops advancing,
 Whilst the City's in uproar,
 And the Monsieurs proudly prancing
 All along fair Foyle's shore.
 Beat your drums,
 Man your guns,
 Old Derry's sons will never yield;
 Sweet Liberty,
 They fought for thee,
 For thee they brav'd the hostile field.

THE SIEGE OF DERRY.

Tune—"Come listen to my Ditty."

Now behold King James approaches,
T'wards old Derry's lofty wall,
And on freedom's rights encroaches,
Which before the tyrant fall.
Betray'd by Lundy, see the city
Fill'd with terror and affright;
The hardest heart their fate wou'd pity,
Yet they boldly dare to fight.

The Gates were shut with patriot zeal,
By the dauntless 'Prentice Boys,
Who o'er timid fears prevail,
And the bigot's hope destroys.
Now the dreadful war advances,
And the hosts prepare to fight;
Hark! the cannonade commences,
And clouds of smoke obscure the light.

With noble ardour, Walker led
His valiant soldiers to the field;
Before him Rosen's legions fled,
Or to the rev'rend hero yield.
The gallant Murray, great in arms,
To single combat dares Mamou;
Whilst anxious hope each host alarms,
The patriot's sword the Frenchman slew.

Now ruthless famine stalks around,
Thro' the town its horrors spread,
Whilst groans of wounded men resound,
Who soon are number'd with the dead.
But see, old England's fleet appearing,
Relief! Relief! the soldiers cry;
Up the Foyle the ships are steering,
And British colours they let fly.

Ye Sons of Derry, in freedom's cause,
Firmly support your father's fame;
Like them defend your country's laws,
And raise, like them, a deathless name.
Come, brother soldiers, join the chorus,
Whilst united we proclaim,
C'er the flowing glass before us,
Walker's glory and Murray's fame.

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY, 1829.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A. Magilligan.

Air—Auld Lang Syne.

FULL many a long wild Winter's night,
And sultry Summer's day,
Are past and gone since James took flight
From Derry walls away ;
Cold are the hands that closed that gate
Against the wily foe ;
But here, to Time's remotest date,
Their spirit still shall glow.

So here's a health to all good men,
Now fearless friends are few ;
But when we close our gates again,
We'll then be all true blue.

Lord Antrim's men came down yon glen,
With drums and trumpets gay ;
Our 'Prentice Boys just heard the noise,
And then prepared for play :
While some opposed, the gates they closed,
And joining hand in hand,
Before the wall resolved to fall,
Or for their freedom stand.

When honour calls to Derry walls,
The noble and the brave,
Oh! he that in the battle falls
Must find a hero's grave.

Then came the hot and doubtful fray,
With many a mortal wound ;
While thousands, in wild War's array,
Stood marshalled all around.
Each hill and plain was strewed with slain,
The Foyle ran red with blood ;
But all was vain the town to gain—
Here William's standard stood.

Renowned are those who face their foes,
As men and heroes should ;
And let the slave steal to his grave,
Who fears to shed his blood.

The matchless deeds of those who here
Defied the Tyrant's frown,
On History's bright rolls appear,
Emblazoned in renown :
Here deathless Walker's faithful word

94 SONG FOR SHUTTING OF THE GATES.

Sent hosts against the foe,
And gallant Murray's bloody sword
The Gallic chief laid low.
 We honour those heroic dead,
 Their glorious memory ;
 May we, who stand here in their stead,
 As wise and valiant be.
Oh! sure a heart of stone would melt,
 The scenes once here to see—
And witness all our fathers felt,
 To make their country free.
They saw the lovely matron's cheek
 With want and terror pale—
They heard their child's expiring shriek
 Float on the passing gale!
 Yet here they stood, in fire and blood,
 As battle raged around ;
 Resolved to die—till victory
 Their purple standard crowned.
The sacred rights these heroes gained,
 In many a hard-fought day,
Shall they by us be still maintained,
 Or basely cast away ?
Shall rebels vile rule o'er our isle,
 And call it all their own ?
Oh surely no!—the faithless foe,
 Must bend before the throne.
 Then here's a health to all good men,
 To all good men, and true ;
 And when we close our gates again,
 We'll then be all true blue.

ODE ON THE RELIEF OF LONDONDERRY.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A. Magilligan.

Air.. Erin go Bragh.

O'ER proud LONDONDERRY "the Red Flag is waving,
 The old badge of freedom gay floats on the breeze,"
And far down the Foyle banks the joy-note is raving,
 While the loud shout's returned from the hills and the seas ;
Grown dear, doubly dear, when proud foemen revile us,
And with foul imputation attempt to defile us,
And Monks, Whigs and "Bondsman," combine to beguile us—
 Of the RIGHTS and the FREEDOM our ancestors won.

We hail this bright day, to our comfort returning,
 Which our Fathers relieved in the depth of their wo,
 When the trenches abandoned, their tents quickly burning,
 From these WALLS fled, abashed and confounded, the foe.
 Melodious the bells in our high steeple ringing,
 Their tribute of joy to our festival bringing,
 Swell the deep sounding chorus of thousands, all singing
 Our song to "THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM THE GREAT."
 The deeds once displayed here, and often related,
 In Fancy's fair vision recur to our sight ;
 Here WALKER harangued, DAVID CAIRNES debated,
 And MURRAY, great MURRAY, rushed forth to the fight;
 On that field near the strand, where, all calm and unheeding,
 The herds tend their flocks, on the green herbage feeding,
 PUSIGNIAN the valiant lay wounded and bleeding,
 And gallant MAUMONT felt the cold hand of death.
 Oh, shades of our Sires ! in the Ides of December,
 Your contest for Liberty sacred began ;
 And your Triumph in August our sons will remember,
 While valour and truth shall be valued by man ;
 The bigot may stare—the Jacobin wonder,
 The rebel with malice and rage burst asunder,
 But to-day shall our fortress resound with the thunder,
 That called forth a BRUNSWICK to rule on our throne.

THE MAIDEN CITY.

By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

AIR—"Le Petit Tambour."

Where Foyle his swelling waters
 Rolls northward to the main,
 Here, Queen of Erin's daughters,
 Fair Derry fixed her reign :
 A holy temple crowned her,
 And commerce graced her street,
 A rampart wall was round her,
 The river at her feet ;
 And here she sate alone, boys,
 And, looking from the hill,
 Vow'd a Maiden on her throne, boys,
 Would be a Maiden still.
 From Antrim crossing over,
 In famous eighty-eight,
 A plumed and belted lover
 Came to the Ferry Gate :

THE MAIDEN CITY.

She summon'd to defend her
 Our sires—a beardless race—
 They shouted **NO SURRENDER!**
 And slamm'd it in his face.
 Then in a quiet tone, boys,
 They told him 'twas their will
 That the Maiden on her throne, boys,
 Should be a Maiden still.

Next, crushing all before him,
 A kingly wooer came,
 (The royal banner oe'r him,
 Blushed crimson deep for shame;)
 He show'd the Pope's commission,
 Nor dream'd to be refused,
 She pitied his condition,
 But begg'd to stand excused.
 In short, the fact is known, boys,
 She chased him from the hill,
 For the Maiden on the throne, boys,
 Would be a Maiden still.

On our brave sires descending,
 'Twas then the tempest broke,
 Their peaceful dwellings rending,
 'Mid blood, and flame, and smoke.
 That hallow'd grave-yard yonder,
 Swells with the slaughter'd dead,
 Oh, brothers, pause and ponder,
 It was for *us* they bled;
 And while their gift we own, boys—
 The fane that tops our hill,
 Oh, the Maiden on her throne, boys,
 Shall be a Maiden still.

Nor wily tongue shall move us,
 Nor tyrant arm affright,
 We'll look to one above us,
 Who ne'er forsook the right.
 Who will, my crouch and tender
 The birthright of the free,
 But, brothers, **NO SURRENDER,**
 No compromise for me!
 We want no barrier stone, boys,
 No gates to guard the hill,
 Yet the Maiden on her throne, boys,
 Shall be a Maiden still.

A TRUE ACCOUNT
OF THE
SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY,

BY THE
REV. MR. GEORGE WALKER,
RECTOR OF DONAGHMORE IN THE COUNTY OF TYRONE
AND LATE GOVERNOR OF DERRY IN IRELAND.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED.
PRINTED FOR ROBERT CLAVEL AND RALPH SIMPSON,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LONDON.
1689.

LONDONDERRY:
REPRINTED FOR JOHN HEMPTON, BOOKSELLER, DIAMOND.

TO THEIR SACRED MAJESTIES,
WILLIAM AND MARY,
KING AND QUEEN
OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIES,

Next to the pleasure of doing well, there is no greater satisfaction than where the performance meets with a favourable reception from those for whose sake it is designed. I thank God I have this double comfort in the testimony of a good conscience, and your Majesties gracious acceptance of the poor services God enabled me to doe for your Majesties interest, and the safety of those Protestants, whom the fury of the Papists drove into London-Derry.

Nor am I more pleased with your Majesties royal bounty to me, much above not only my merit, but expectation, than with your Majesties tenderness for my poor fellow-sufferers and partners in that action, whom I doubt not but your Majesties will find as brave in the field, and in taking other towns, as in defending that, which neither the number, nor rage of their enemies without, nor those more cruel ones within, of famine and sickness, could ever make them think of surrendering. The part I acted in this service might more properly have been done by other hands; but that necessity which threw it upon me, will, I hope, justifie me before God and the world, from the irregularity of interesting my self in such an affair, for which I was neither by education nor function qualified; especially since the necessity which called me to it, was no sooner over, than I resigned more chearfully than ever I undertook the employment, that I might apply my self to the plow to which I

had put my hand. I am not at all angry with the reflections that some make, as they think, to my disparagement ; because all they say of this kind, gives God the greater honour, in whose almighty hand no instrument is weak, in whose presence no flesh must glory. But as the whole conduct of this matter must be ascribed to Providence alone, as it ought, this should then give them occasion to consider that God has espoused your Majesties cause, and fights your battels, and for the Protestant religion ; and by making use of a poor minister, the unworthiest of the whole communion, of which he is a member, would intimate to the world, by what hand he will defend and maintain both your Majesties interest, and the religion you have delivered from those that were ready to swallow both up.

That which I here presume to lay at your Majesties feet, is indeed very unfit for your royal view ; but that since importunity would have it publick, I thought it sacrilege to entitle any other to the copy, than those to whom the original was devoted. The picture cannot be commended for the workmanship, but it may possibly be the more acceptable, for that because more resembling the life from which 'tis drawn : there is little skill, or art, in either, but there are ornaments much more valuable in both, natural simplicity, sincerity, and a plain truth, in which character I humbly beg your Majesties will always consider, and accept of the endeavours of

Your Majesties most obliged,

Most faithful, and most obedient,

Subject and Servant,

GEORGE WALKER.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

The form of the town comes somewhat near an ob-long or long square; and its situation lengthways, is N. W. and S. E. or a diagonal drawn from the Church through the Market-house to the magazine, is near upon a N. and S. line.

The length of the town through the middle from Ship-key gate to Bishops-gate, is about 300 paces, or 1,500 feet. The Wall on the W. side the town 320 paces; the Wall on the E. about 380.

The breadth at the N. W. end 140; at the S. E. end 120; from Butchers-gate to Ferry-key-gate, where the town is broadest, 180 paces.

The Wall is generally 7 or 8 foot thick; but the outside wall of stone, or battlements above the terraplane, is not more than two foot in thickness.

The four corners have each of them a bastion; on the long side to the westward are two other bastions; and on the side to the eastward, one bastion, one demi-bastion, and two other works which are commonly called flat-forms.

There are four Gates; Bishops-gate at the S. E. end, Ship-key-gate at the end opposite to it: Butchers gate at the N. E. side, and Ferry-key-gate over against it.

In the middle of the town is a square, called the Diamond; where the Market-house stands (during the Siege, turned into a guard-house.)

Near the S. W. end of the town, stands the Church; on the top whereof, being a flat roof, were placed two of our guns, which were of great use in annoying the enemy. In the S. E. angle of the town, was the principal magazine, within the town also were several wells, &c. and before Bishops-gate was a ravelin built by Col. Lundy; and the ground on forwards to the Wind-mill-hill, was taken in by the besieged to the distance of 260 paces from the town, and about the same distance a cross from the river; and for fear this ground should be taken from the besieged by the enemy, another line was industriously drawn from the S. W. quarter of the town, to the river, to secure their retreat.

The number of guns planted on the bastions and lines, was 8 sakers and 12 demi-culverins.

The whole town stands on an easy ascent, and exposed most of the houses to the enemies guns.

A DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

Being prevailed on to give an account of the Siege of Londonderry, it is convenient, by way of preliminary, to take notice how that town came to be out of the hands of the Irish, when all places of the kingdom of any strength or consideration, were possessed by them. It pleased God so to infatuate the councils of my Lord Tyrconnel, that when the three thousand men were sent to England to assist his master against the invasion of the Prince of Orange, he took particular care to send away the whole regiment quartered in and about this city; he soon saw his error, and endeavoured to repair it, by commanding my Lord Antrim to quarter there with his regiment, consisting of a numerous swarm of Irish and Highlanders; upon the 6th of December they were on their march in and about Newtown (a market town belonging to Col. George Philips, 12 miles distant from Derry.) Col. Philips having notice of this, and joining with it the apprehensions they were under, of a general insurrection of Irish intended on the 9th of December, and considering that Derry, as well as other places, was to be presently possessed by the Irish, and having several informations brought him, and some taken before him that gave some credit to the fear and jealousies they were under, and encreased his suspicion of some damnable design against the British of those parts, he immediately dispatches a letter to Alderman Norman, giving an account of these matters, and his opinion of them, and importuning him to consult with

the sober people of the town, and to set out the danger of admitting such guests among them: the next day he sent an express advising him to cause the gates of the city to be shut, and assured them he would be with them with his friends the day following, and would stand by them and serve them to the hazard of his life and fortune. Alderman Norman and the rest of the graver citizens were under great disorder and consternation, and knew not what to resolve upon. One of the companies was already in view of the town, and two of the officers within it, but the younger sort who are seldom so dilatory in their resolutions, got together, run in all haste to the main guard, snatched up the keys, and immediately shut up all the four gates, and the magazine. On the 9th day Col. Philips comes into Londonderry, he had been Governor of that town, as also of the fort of Culmore in King Charles's time, and therefore the inhabitants desire him to resume the government, and immediately delivered him the keys of the gates and the magazine: he being well acquainted with proceedings in England, with the advice of the gravest sort, dispatches Mr. David Kerns as their agent thither, to represent their condition and resolutions, and to procure some speedy relief.

News being carried to Dublin of this revolt, as they called it, the lord Montjoy with his Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy and six companies are sent down to reduce the place. The Governor had already formed eight companies of good effectual men in the city, and armed them out of the stores, and with some management, quieted all factions and tumults, and reduced all things to good order, so that all were unanimously resolved to stand it out till they received a return to their address sent into England. My Lord Montjoy appears before the town; his interest among us, and the consideration of our own circumstances, that there was no appearance of any sudden relief from England, no provisions in the town, and (which was worst of

all but two barrels of powder in the magazine, which my Lord Montjoy must needs understand, being Master of the Ordnance, made it thought most advisable to listen to a treaty; so the Governor with the consent of the city Council, agreed upon certain capitulations; that only two companies should enter the town, and they to be all Protestants, and that the town companies should be allowed to keep their arms and to do duty with the others, and that no stranger is to be admitted into the city, without licence from the Governor and Sheriffs. Having obtained conditions of so easy a nature, and of so probable advantage to the town, they received my Lord Montjoy, who made Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy Governor of the town.

The gentlemen of the other parts of the North of Ireland, being well acquainted with the proceedings at Dublin; that particularly, commissions were given out to raise many thousands of Irish, all over the kingdom; and all to be maintained at the expense of their officers (who were not able to support themselves) for the space of three months. They were with good reason equally apprehensive, this was not intended for their safety or advantage; and therefore they generally resolved to put themselves in the best posture they could to defend themselves against any inconveniences such methods might bring upon them: they had several consultations with their neighbours, and some great men were not wanting in their advice and encouragement. One left some instructions with Mr. George Walker, rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone, recommending the necessity of securing Dungannon by a garrison of their own, and of victualling that town; in order to which Mr. Walker saw it not only excusable, but necessary to concern himself, and raise men, out of which he formed a regiment, and to apply what interest he could make towards the preservation of that town. Gordon O'Neale, observing these preparations, sends his priest to inquire into the meaning of them, which was read-

ily interpreted to him : " So many Irish were armed in the county, they thought fit to put themselves in a posture of defence against the danger they saw themselves exposed to." The men complain of want of powder, but by the contrivance of their officer, a bag of mustard seed was laid upon the carriages, which by its resemblance, easily obtained the credit of a bag of powder, and immediately gave motion to the soldiers.

In order to settle a correspondence with Londonderry, Mr. Walker rides to that town, and consults Colonel Lundy. The opinion they had of his experience in war, and zeal for the cause they were to maintain, gave all people great expectation from his conduct; he approves and encourages the design, sends two files of his disciplined men to Dungannon, and afterwards two troops of dragoons.

March 14. Orders are sent to Col. Steward (who was very considerable among us) from Col. Lundy, that the garrison at Dungannon should break up; some considering the advantageous situation of the place, and the great quantity of provisions already laid in, and the consequence of leaving both, to give strength to their enemies, shewed some unwillingness to comply with commands so different from the measures they had hitherto pursued; but at last, agreed to march to Coleraine or Derry according to Colonel Lundy's orders.

March 17. We marched as far as Strabane, and there met our order from Colonel Lundy to return to Omagh, and the Rash. Five companies of the above regiment are quartered at Rash, under command of Mr. Walker; and five at Omagh, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mervin: a fortnight after, we received a potent to march to St. Johnstown, five miles from Derry.

March 20. Captain James Hamilton arrived from England, with ammunition and arms, 480 barrels of powder, and arms for 2000 men, and a commission

from the King and Queen for Colonel Lundy to be Governor of the city, together with instructions to swear all officers military and civil, and assurance of speedy supplies from England. The King and Queen are publicly proclaimed with great joy and solemnity. About this time the Irish made a descent into Ulster, and drove great numbers of poor Protestants before them, who took shelter in Coleraine and Londonderry.

March, 23. Col. Philips is sent to England with an address to the King, and to solicit a speedy supply.

Col. Lundy goes to Coleraine to give his advice and assistance to that place. The rest of this month and the beginning of the next, is spent in preparations against the enemy; they had possessed themselves of Coleraine, and drove all before them till they came to Clody bridge, of which I shall give this short account.

April, 13. Mr. Walker receiving intelligence that the enemy was drawing towards Derry, he rides in all hast thither, and gives Col. Lundy an account of it, but the Colonel believed it only a false alarm; Mr. Walker returns from him to Lifford, where he joined Col. R. Crofton; the enemy come to Clody Ford; all night long the enemy and we fired at one another; and in the morning, Mr. Walker took his post at the Long Cawsey as commanded by Col. Lundy, leaving Col. Crofton to maintain the post against the enemy, which he performed with good resolution.

The soldiers having spent all their ammunition, viz. three charges of powder a man, are forced to give way; Major Stroud rallies the horse in order, to bring off the foot: The regiment at the Long Cawsey was in some danger, having staid too long, expecting orders, but got off under the shelter of some horse, and followed the army, which was 10,000 strong, and make good their retreat to Derry; Col. Lundy and several of quality being then at the head of them. Mr. Walker found the gates shut against him and his regiment, and staid all night without the gates; next day with some difficulty and some violence upon the centry

they got in: Mr. Walker waited on Col. Lundy, and pressed the taking the field; but he not being satisfied with the behaviour of his army the day before, gave advice of a different nature which did not agree with Mr. Walkers sentiments, who thought himself obliged to stand by his men that he had brought from their own homes, and not to expose them again to the enemy by dismissing them.

April, 15. Col. Cunningham and Col. Richards came into the Lough from England, with two regiments and other necessaries for supply of Derry.

There were several remarkable passages might be here inserted, relating to those who came from Dromore and Colraine; but as I would not reproach any, so I cannot do right to all; and whatever misfortune the difficulty of those places brought upon them, the behaviour of such of them as staid in the garrison of Derry, sets them above apologies for any miscarriage; for certainly there could not be better men in the world; and many of those that left us, have been exposed to censure; but I hope the world will be so just, not to give characters from things done in such a confusion.

April, 17. Upon the news of King James's army being on their march towards Londonderry, Colonel Lundy, our Governor, thought fit to call a council; and that Col. Cunningham, and Col. Richards, that were sent from England, to our assistance, should be members of it; accordingly they met, and with other gentlemen equally unacquainted with the condition of the town, or the inclination and resolution of the people, they make this following order:—

“ Upon inquiry it appears, that there is not provision in the garrison of Londonderry, for the present garrison, and the two regiments on board, for above a week, or ten days at most, and it appearing that the place is not tenable against a well appointed army; therefore it is concluded upon, and resolved, that it is not convenient for his Majesties service, but the contrary to land the two regiments under Col. Cunningham and Col. Richards, their command now on board in the river of Loughfoyle. That considering the present circumstances of affairs, and the likelihood the enemy will

“ soon possess themselves of this place, it is thought most convenient, “ that the principal officers shall privately withdraw themselves, as “ well for their own preservation, as in hopes that the inhabitants, by “ a timely capitulation, may make terms the better with the enemy; “ and that this we judge most convenient for his Majesties service, “ as the present state of affairs now is.”

After this resolution, an instrument was prepared to be subscribed by the gentlemen of the Council, and to be sent to King James, who was advanced in person with his army as far as St. Johnstown; it was recommended with this encouragement; “ There was no “ doubt, but upon surrender of the town, King James “ would grant a general pardon, and order restitution “ of all that had been plundered from them.” Some gentlemen were influenced by these considerations to subscribe, others did not only refuse but began to conceive some jealousies of their Governor; and some, though they did but guess at their proceedings, expressed themselves after a rude manner, threatening to hang both the Governor and his Council. Captain White is sent out to the King, to receive proposals from him; and it was at the same time agreed with Lieutenant-General Hamilton, that he should not march the army within four miles of the town.

Notwithstanding which, King James having some confidence given him, that the town, upon his Majesties approach, would undoubtedly surrender to him; and that the very sight of so formidable an army would fright them into a compliance, upon the 18th of April advances, with his army, before our walls, with flying colours; his Majesty thinking it discretion, to use the shelter of a party of horse on South end of Derry hill, the more safely to observe what salutation his forces had from the garrison.

Orders were given, that none should dare to fire till the King's demands were first known, by another messenger to be sent to his Majesty for that purpose; but our men on the walls, wondering to see Lieut. Gen. Hamilton (contrary to his engagement, not to come within four miles of the town) approaching our walls in such order, they imagining they were by some

means or other betrayed, thought it reasonable to consider their own safety, and to keep the enemy at distance, by firing their guns upon them, which they accordingly did.

The enemy that were great strangers to this sort of exercise, upon this could not be kept in any order by their officers, but some took to their heels, others with less labour could hide themselves, and a great many were killed. King James did show himself in some disorder, and much surprised to find the behaviour of his army, as well as of the besieged, so different from the character he had received of both; some were apprehensive of the King's displeasure upon such a disappointment, and sent Archdeacon Hamilton, and Mr. Nevil, to beg his Majesties pardon for having drawn his Majesty into so dangerous and unsuccessful an undertaking, and to signify to him the difficulty of commanding or perswading so tumultuous and untractable a rabble, to any moderation or compliance; but if his Majesty drew off his army, till those gentlemen returned, and brought assurance of his Majesties presence with it (of which some question was yet made) they doubted not but they could bring them to a better understanding.

This evening King James retired with his army to St. Johnstown. In the mean time Mr. Muckridge the Town-Clerk, sees it absolutely necessary to give some intimation of proceedings at the council of war, which (tho' every mans concern) care was taken not to make too publick, viz. That Colonel Cuninghame, his ships, men, and provision should return to England, and all gentlemen, and others in arms should quit the garrison, and goe along with him. This discovery occasioned great uneasiness and disorder in the town, which had like to have had very ill effects upon the Governor and some of his Council; it did also add much to the rage and violence of the garrison, when they heard some wrong had been done my

Lord Kingston and his party, by the indirect measures of some within our walls; their concern for him being as great as their expectation from him.

The Governor and his Council finding themselves of little interest in the town, and that they could not be further serviceable, &c. thought fit to retire, and not to press the matter further. Some of the gentlemen left us in all this confusion, and made their escape to the ships at Culmore, tho' not without some hazard; for the souldiers were under great discontent, to find themselves deserted by those that engaged them in the difficulties they were then under, and were not easily kept from expressing it with violence upon some persons; but it was the care of others to keep them in temper, and from those outrages, as well as to support them against such discouragements.

Sir Arthur Royden protested against the proceedings of the Council, and would not have left the town but that he was dangerously sick, and was forced from us by the advice of his physitian and his friends.

Governor Lundy could not so easily make his escape, being conceived more obnoxious than any of the rest, but found it convenient to keep his chamber; a Council being appointed, Mr. Walker and Major Baker meeting him there, desired him to continue his government, and that he might be assured of all the assistance they could give him; but he positively refused to concern himself any further. The commission he bore, as well as their respect for his person, made it a duty in them to contribute all they could to his safety; and therefore, finding him desirous to escape the danger of such a tumult, they suffered him to disguise himself, and in a sally, for the relief of Culmore, to pass in a boat with a load of match on his back, from whence he got to the shipping.

April 19. The garrison seeing they were deserted, and left without a Governor, and having resolved to maintain the town, and to defend it against the ene-

my, they considered of some person they could have confidence in, to direct them in the management of this affair, and unanimously resolved to choose Mr. Walker and Major Baker, to be their Governors during the Seige; but these gentlemen, considering the importance as well as the uncertainty of such an office, acquainted, by letter, Col. Cuninghame (whose business they thought it was to take care of them) with this matter, and desired him to undertake the charge; but he being obliged, by his instructions, to obey the order of Colonel Lundy, thought fit to take other measures. They then accepted the government of the garrison. These gentlemen chose eight Colonels, and regimented the men in this order:

Col. Walker, 15 companies.

Col. Baker, 25 companies.

Col. Crofton, 12 companies.

Col. Mitchelburne, 17 comp. formerly Col. Skivingtons regiment.

Col. Lance, 13 comp.

Col. Mountro, 13 comp. formerly Col. Whitneys.

Col. Hamil, 14 comp.

Col. Murray, 8 comp.

In all, 117 companies, each company consisting of 60 men.

In all, 7020 men, 341 officers.

This was our complement after having formed ourselves, as above mentioned; but the number of men, women, and children in the town, was about thirty thousand. Upon a declaration of the enemy to receive and protect all that would desert us, and return to their dwellings, ten thousand left us; after that, many more grew weary of us, and seven thousand died of diseases.

The same day our Governors view the stores, and give other necessary orders and directions: in the mean time they observe the motion of the enemy, and that their guns were so placed, that they could not draw out to their usual place of exercising, therefore they divide the outline into eight parts; each regiment had its own ground, and each company knew their own bastion. The drummers were all enjoined to quarter in one house, so that on the least notice they repaired to the respective post of the company they

belonged to; and upon all alarms without any paradeing, all officers and private men came into their own ground and places, without the least disorder or confusion.

There were eighteen Clergy-men in the town of the communion of the Church, who in their turns, when they were not in action, had prayers and sermon every day; the seven nonconforming Ministers were equally careful of their people, and kept them very obedient and quiet, much different from the behaviour of their brother Mr. Osborn, who was a spy upon the whole North, imployed by my Lord Tyrconnel, and Mr. Hewson, who was very troublesome, and would admit none to fight for the Protestant Religion till they had first taken the covenant.

After injoyning all parties to forget their distinctions, and to join as one man, in defence of the interest of K. William and Q. Mary, and the Protestant Religion, against the enemies of both; we betake ourselves, in the first place, by order, to our several devotions, and recommend our selves, and the cause we undertook, to the protection and care of the Almighty; for we might then truly say, with the Church in the Liturgy, "there is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou, O God." It did beget some disorder amongst us, and confusion, when we looked about us, and saw what we were doing; our enemies all about us and our friends running away from us; a garrison we had composed of a number of poor people, frightened from their own homes, and seemed more fit to hide themselves, than to face an enemy; when we considered we had no persons of any experience in war among us, and those very persons that were sent to assist us, had so little confidence in the place, that they no sooner saw it, but they thought fit to leave it: that we had but few horse to sally out with, and no forage; no engineers to instruct us in our works; no fire-works, not as much as a hand-granado to annoy the enemy; not a gun well mounted in the whole

town; that we had so many mouths to feed, and not above ten days provision for them, in the opinion of our former Governors; that every day several left us, and gave constant intelligence to the enemy; that they had so many opportunities to divide us, and so often endeavoured it, and to betray the Governors; that they were so numerous, so powerful and well appointed an army, that in all human probability we could not think ourselves in less danger, than the Israelites at the Red Sea.

When we considered all this, it was obvious enough what a dangerous undertaking we had ventured upon; but the resolution and courage of our people, and the necessity we were under, and the great confidence and dependance among us on God Almighty, that he would take care of us, and preserve us, made us overlook all those difficulties. And God was pleased to make us the happy instruments of preserving this place, and to him we give the glory, and no one need goe about to undervalue or lessen those he was pleased to choose for so great a work; we do allow ourselves to be as unfit for it as they can make us, and that God has only glorified himself in working so great a wonder "with his own right hand, and his holy arm getting himself the victory."

April 20. A part of the enemy marched towards Pennyburn-hill, a place about a mile distant from the town N. B. E. on the side of the river, there they pitched their tents, and by that means hindered all passage to, and correspondence with, Culmore.

We sent Mr. Bennet out of the garrison, with orders to go to England, and to give account of our resolutions to defend the town against the enemy. Our men were ordered to fire after him, that the enemy might think he had deserted us.

This day my Lord Strabane came up to our walls, making us many proposals, and offering his Kings pardon, protection and favour, if he would surrender the town; but these fine words had no place with the

garrison. At that very time of his capitulating with us, we observed the enemy using that opportunity to draw their cannon to a convenient stand, we therefore desired his Lordship to withdraw, otherwise we would make bold fire at his Lordship: his Lordship continued in his complements, till we plainly told him, we would never deliver the town to any but K. William and Q. Mary, or their order. My Lord having ended all his insinuations, found himself at last obliged to retire.

Several trumpets were likewise sent to us from the enemy, but with as little success.

April 21. The enemy placed a demi-culverin 180 perches distant from the town, E.B.N. on the other side the water: they played at the houses in the town, but did little or no mischief only to the Market-house.

This day our men sallied out, as many as pleased; and what officers were at leisure, not in any commendable order, yet they killed above 200 of the enemies souldiers, besides Mamou the French General, and several other officers whose names you will find in the annexed list. A party of horse came with great fury upon the salliers, and forced their retreat, which they made good with the loss of four private men, and one Lieutenant Mac. Phedris, whom our men brought off; and having leisure and more concern *then* upon us for the loss, than afterwards on such occasions; we buried them with some ceremony. We had at this time 50 horse commanded by Col. Murray; upon whom they pressed so hard at first, that some of his horse were beaten to the very gates; so that Mr. Walker found it necessary to mount one of the horses and make them rally, and to relieve Col. Murray, whom he saw surrounded with the enemy, and with great courage laying about him. In this action we took three pair of colours.

April 23. The besiegers planted four demi-culverins in the lower end of Mr. Strongs orchard, near 80 perches distant from the town, opposite to Ship-key-

street : these playing incessantly, hurt several people in the houses, battered the walls and garrets, so that none could lodge safely above stairs. The besieged make due returns to their firing from the bastions, killed Lieut. Fitz Patrick, Lieut. Col. O Neale, two serjeants, and several souldiers ; and besides these, two friars in their habits, to the great grief of the enemy, that the blood of those holy men should be spilt by such an heretical rabble, as they call the besieged.

April 25. They placed their mortar-pieces in the said orchard, and from thence played a few small bombs, which did little hurt to the town, all of them lighting in the streets, except one which killed an old woman in a garret ; from the same place they threw afterwards many larger bombs, the first of which fell into a house while several officers were at dinner ; it fell upon the bed of the room they were in, but did not touch any of them ; forced into a lower room, and killed the landlord, and broke down one side of the house, and made a large passage for the guests to come out at, instead of the doors it had choaked up.

April 28. The besieged made another sally, and killed several of the enemy at Pennyburn-hill, but were forced to retreat, being pressed by the enemies horse, who charged us on all sides. In this action, we lost only two men, had eight or ten wounded, which in few days recovered, and were fit for service.

This day by a shot from one of our bastions, the enemies gunner was killed, and one of his guns broken.

May 5. This night the besiegers draw a trench cross the Windmill-hill from the bog to the river, and there begin a battery ; from that they endeavoured to annoy our walls, but they were too strong for the guns they used, and our men were not afraid to advise them to save all that labour and expence ; that they always kept the gates open and they might use that passage if they pleased ; which was wider than any breach they could make in the walls.

May 6. The besieged fearing that battery might in-

commodore that part of the town nearest to it, consult how to put a stop to their further proceeding in that work; Mr. Walker draws a detachment out of each company, of ten men and after putting them into the best order their impatience could allow, he sallies out at the head of them (with all imaginabl esilence) at Ferry-key-gate, at four of the clock in the morning. One part of them beat the enemies dragoons from the hedges, while the other possesses their trenches. The dispute was soon over and the enemy though a very considerable detachment, are so pressed by the forwardness of our men, and discouraged at the sight of so many lying in their blood, that they fled away, and left us the ground we contended for, and some booty, besides the plunder of the dead.

The salliers in this action killed two hundred of their men, most of which were shot through the breast or head; five hundred were wounded, three hundred of them within few days died of their wounds, as we were informed by messengers, and the prisoners we took afterwards. The account of the officers killed, or taken prisoners in this action, you will find in the bill annexed. Our side lost three men, and had only twenty wounded. At this time we took five pair of colours.

We sent a drummer to desire the enemy to send an officer with 14 men to bury their dead, which they did perform very negligently, scarce covering their bodies with earth.

After this performance, the enemies want of courage, and our want of horse occasioned, that some weeks produced but little of action, except skirmishes, in which Captain Noble was very active and successful: kills several of their officers, and finds letters about them that afforded some intelligence, and particularly instructed us about the surrender of Culmore; but upon what conditions, and for how much money, we could not understand.

Our sallies many times began but with small par-

ties; Capt. Noble, and sometimes other officers, when they saw the enemy make an approach, would run out with about ten or twelve men at their heels, and skirmished a while with them. When the besieged saw them engaged, and in any danger, they issued out in greater numbers to their relief, and always came off with great execution on the enemy, and with very little loss to themselves.

In all of these sallies we lost none of any note, but Lieutenant Douglas and Captain Cunningham, whom the enemy took prisoner, and after quarter given, basely murdered. They did not want being reproached with so signal an instance of their cruelty and breach of faith, neither did they want impudence to deny it by the addition of many bloody oaths and protestations; but it was too evident by the testimony of their own officers and souldiers, that were afterwards our prisoners. But this sort of proceeding was very usual with them, and agreeable to an account we had of their obligation by oath and resolutions, not to keep faith with us, and to break whatever articles were given us: which a prisoner with us (troubled in conscience, that he had engaged himself with so wicked and perfiduous men) discovered to us.

We were convinced of the truth of it by some examples they gave us after this: When they hung out a white flag to invite us to a treaty, Mr. Walker ventured out to come within hearing of my Lord Lowth and Colonel O Neale, and in his passage had an hundred shot fired at him; he got the shelter of a house, and upbraiding them with this treachery, bid them order their men to be quiet, or he would order all the guns on the walls to fire at them. They denied they knew any thing of it: and this was all the satisfaction to be expected from persons of such a principle. At another time the enemy desired one White might have leave to come to them; the besieged sent him in a little boat, with two men, upon parol, which they broke very dishonourably, keeping both the men and boat.

with them. The loss of the boat was considerable to us, for the gentlemen that left us took all our boats, and left them to the sea and wind, and this was the only boat we had remaining.

The enemy remove their main body from St. Johnstown, and pitch their tents upon Belyougry-hill, about two miles distant from Derry S. S. W. They place guards on all sides of the town, so that the besieged found it impossible to receive or convey any intelligence, and great difficulty to come to the wells for water, which they often fought for, and cost some of them their blood. One gentleman had a bottle broke at his mouth by a shot; yet the water of the town was so muddy and troubled by our continual firing, and so many going to it, that we were forced to run those hazards.

June 4. The besiegers make an attack at the Wind-Mill works, with a body of foot and horse; the horse they divided into three squadrons, and assaulted us at the rivers side, it being low water; the foot attack the rest of our line. The front of the horse was composed of gentlemen that had bound themselves by an oath, that they would mount our line; they were commanded by Captain Butler, second son to my Lord Montgarret. Our men place themselves within our line in three ranks, so advantageously that one rank was always ready to march up and relieve the other, and discharge successively upon the enemy, which (tho 'tis strange how they could think otherwise) was great surprize and astonishment to them; for they it seems expected we should make but one single volley, and then they could fall in upon us. Their foot had fagots laid before them for a defence against our shot; they and the horse began with a loud huzza, which was seconded from all parts of their camp with most dreadful shrieks and howlings of a numerous rabble that attended the enemy. The fagot men are not able to stand before our shot, but are forced to quit their new defence and run for it: Capt. Butler tops our

work, which was but a dry bank of 7 feet high at the water side, and thirty of his sworn party of horse follow him. Our men wondered to find they had spent so many shot, and that none of them fell: but Capt. Crooke observed they had armour on and then commanded to fire at their horses, which turned to so good account, that but three of these bold men with much difficulty made their escape. We wonder'd the foot did not (according to custom) run faster, till we took notice that on their retreat they took the dead on their backs, and so preserved their own bodies from the remainder of our shot, which was more service than they did when alive.

The enemy in this action lost 400 of their fighting men, most of their officers were killed; Captain Butler was taken prisoner, and several others, which are mentioned in the list. We lost on our side six private men, and one Captain Maxwell; two of the men were kill'd by a shot of a great gun from the other side the water, opposite to the Wind-Mill works.

This night the enemy from Strong's orchard play their bombs which were 273 pounds weight apiece, and contained several pounds of powder in the shell; they plowed up our streets, and broke down our houses, so that there was no passing the streets nor staying within doors, but all flock to the walls, and the remotest parts of the town, where we continued very safe while many of our sick were killed being not able to leave their houses: they plied the besieged so close with great guns in the day time, and bombs in the night, and sometimes in the day, that they could not enjoy their rest, but were hurried from place to place, and tyer'd into faintness and diseases, which destroy'd many of the garrison, which were reduced to 6185 men the 15 of this month; these bombs were some advantage to us, on one account, for being under great want of fuel they supplied us plentifully from the houses they threw down, and the timber they broke for us.

June 7. Three ships came up to Culmore Fort, and fired at the castle, and attempted coming up the river; but one of them unfortunately run aground, and lay some time at the mercy of the enemies shot, and so much on her side she could not make any return; but at length with some pleasure we saw her get off, and, as we believed, without much loss or damage.

June 15. We discovered a fleet of thirty sail of ships in the Lough, which we believed came from England for our relief, but we could not propose any method to get intelligence from them, and we did fear it was impossible they could get to us; and the enemy now begin to watch us more narrowly. They raise batteries opposite to the ships, and line both sides of the river with great numbers of fire locks. They draw down their guns to Charles-Fort, a place of some strength upon the narrow part of the river, where the ships were to pass; here they contrived to place a boom of timber, joined by iron chains, and fortified by a cable of 12 inches thick twisted round it; they made this boom first of oak, but that could not float, and was soon broke by the force of the water: then they made one of fir beams which answered their purpose better; it was fastened at one end through the arch of a bridge, at the other by a piece of timber forced into the ground and fortified with a piece of stone work. This account, as we had it from the prisoners, did much trouble us, and scarce left us any hopes; we made several signs to the ships from the steeple, and they to us from their ships, but with very little information to either. At last a messenger got to us, one Roch, from Major General Kirk, who got to the Water-side over against us, and then swam cross the river; he gave us an account of the ships, men, provision and arms in them for our relief; the great concern of the Major General for us, and his care and desire to get with his ships up to the town. He sent another messenger along with this, one Crumy a Scotch man, to give us this account, and to know the

condition of our garrison, but he was taken prisoner. There was soon an understanding between him and the enemy, he is instructed to frame a message much differing from the other; they hang out a white flag inviting us to a parlee; they tell us we are under great mistakes about the Major General, and our expectation of relief from England, that they were all there in confusion, and that we might have leave to inform ourselves further from the messenger they had taken, either in private or public, we sent some to that purpose, but they soon discovered the cheat, and returned to us with other particular accounts of his treachery.

We received further intelligence in July by a little boy, that with great ingenuity made two dispatches to us from the Major General at Inch. One letter he brought ty'd in his garter, another at his second coming within a cloth button. We sent our first answer made up within a piece of a bladder, in the shape of a suppositor, and the same way applied to the boy; our second answer he carry'd within the folding of his breeches, and falling among the enemy, for fear of a discovery he swallowed the letter, and after some short confinement and endeavour to extort some thing for him, he made his escape again to the Major General.

MAJOR GENERAL KIRK'S LETTER TO MR. WALKER.

SIR,

" I have received yours by the way of Inch: I writ to you Sunday
 " last, that I would endeavour all means imaginable for your relief,
 " and find it impossible by the River, which made me send a party to
 " Inch, where I am going my self to try if I can beat off their camp,
 " or divert them, so that they shall not press you. I have sent effi-
 " cers, ammuniion, arms, great guns, &c. to Iniskillin, who have 3000
 " foot and 1500 horse, and a regiment of dragoons, that has promis-
 " ed to come to their relief, and at the same time I will attack the
 " enemy by Inch; I expect 6000 men from England every minute,
 " they having bin shipt these 8 days; I have stores and victuals for
 " you, and am resolved to relieve you. England and Scotland are in
 " a good posture, and all things very well settled; be good husbands
 " to your victuals, and by Gods help we shall overcome these barbar-
 " ous people: let me hear from you as often as you can, and the mes-
 " senger shall have what reward he will. I have several of the enemy
 " that deserted to me, who all assure me they cannot stay long:

" I hear from Inniskillin the Duke of Berwick is beaten, I pray God
" it be true, for then nothing can hinder them joining you or me.

" Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

" To Mr. GEORGE WALKER.

" J. KIRKE."

But to return to our story, the besieged send many a longing look towards the ships, their allowance being very small, as you may see by the account of allowances out of the store: they build a boat of 8 oars a side, and man it well, with intent to make to the fleet, and give the Major General an account of the sad condition we were in; they set out with the best of our wishes and prayers, but were forced to return, it being impossible they could indure the showers of shot that were poured in upon them from each side the River.

June 18. Captain Noble went up the river, and took twenty men along with him, with a design to rob the fish-house, but was prevented by alarm from the enemies boats; however he engaged them, killed a Lieutenant, one Ensign, and five private men, took fourteen prisoners and both their boats. The boats we offered to return, and to give the best prisoner we had, for leave to send a messenger to the ships; but we could not prevail: we had agreed for five hundred pound for L. Col. Talbot's ransom (commonly called "Wicked Will") we profered him his liberty, and to remit the money on the same score, but we could not obtain this favour upon any terms. Soon after the Lieutenant Col. died of his wounds, and we lost the benefit of our bargain; though we took all imaginable care to keep him alive, permitted him his chirurgeon and diet from the enemy, at times agreed on, favours that we allowed all the prisoners, when we were starving our selves, which we did not put any great value on, but that the enemy so ill deserved them. At this time Governor Baker is very dangerously ill, and Col. Michelburne is chosen and appointed to assist Governor Walker, that when one commanded in sallies the other might take care of the town; and if one should

fall, the town might not be left without a government, and to the hazard of new elections.

June 24 or thereabouts, Conrad de Rosen, Marshal General of the Irish forces, is received into the enemies camp; and finding how little the enemy had prevailed against us, expressed himself with great fury against us, and swore by the belly of God, he would demolish our town and bury us in its ashes, putting all to the sword without consideration of age or sex, and would study the most exquisite torments to lengthen the misery and pain of all he found obstinate, or active in opposing his commands and pleasure: but these threatnings, as well as his promises in which he was very eloquent and obliging, had very little power with us; God having under all our difficulties established us with a spirit and resolution above all fear or temptation to any mean compliances, we having devoted our lives to the defence of our city, our religion, and the interest of King William and Queen Mary.

For fear any one should contrive surrendering the town, or move it to the garrison, the Governor made an order, that no such thing should be mentioned on pain of death.

Every day some or other deserted the garrison, so that the enemy received constant intelligence of our proceedings. This gave some trouble and made us remove our ammunition very often, and contrive many other amusements. Our iron-ball is now all spent, and in stead of them we make balls of brick, cast over with lead, to the weight and size of our iron-ball. The gunners did not pretend to be great artists, yet they were very industrious and scarce spent a shot without doing some remarkable execution.

The Marshal de Rosen orders 3 mortar pieces and several pieces of ordnance against the Windmill side of the town, as also two culverins opposite to Butcher's-Gate; he runs a line out of Bog-street up within ten perches of the half bastion of that gate, in order to

prepare matters for laying and springing a mine; he made approaches to our line, designing to hinder the relief of our out-guards, and to give us trouble in fetching water from Colum-kills well; he defends his line with a strong guard in hopes to seize our out-works, if we should chance to be negligent in our posts and neglect keeping good guards. By the contrivance of our Governor and Colonel Michelburn, and the directions and care of Captain Shomberg, or rather being instructed by the working, motions and example of the enemy, as well as we could observe them; we countermine the enemy before the Butcher's-Gate, the Governor contrives a blind to preserve our work, from the enemies battery. The enemy fired continually from their trenches, and we make them due returns with sufficient damage to them; for few days passed, but some of the choice and most forward of their men fell by our arms and firing.

June 30. At ten of the clock at night my Lord Clancarty at the head of a regiment, and with some detachments, possesses himself of our line, and enters some miners in a low cellar under the half bastion. Capt. Noble, Capt. Dunbar and several other gentlemen sally by order at the Bishops-Gate, and creep along the wall till they came very near the enemies guards; our men receive their firing quietly, till they got to a right distance, and then thundred upon them. Our case-shot from the bastion and small shot off the walls second the salliers firing so effectually, that his Lordship was forced to quit his post, and hasten to the main body of the enemy, and to leave his miners and an hundred of his best men dead upon the place; besides, several officers and souldiers were wounded, and died of their wounds some days after this action, as we were informed. We were often told, that some great thing was to be performed by this Lord; and they had a prophecy among them, That a Clancarty should knock at the Gates of Derry; the credulity and superstition of his country, with the vanity of so

brave an attempt, and some good liquor, easily warmed him to this bold undertaking; but we see how little value is to be put on Irish prophecies, or courage so supported.

June 30. Governor Baker dies, his death was a sensible loss to us, and generally lamented, being a valiant person; in all his actions among us showed the greatest honour, courage and conduct, and would it suit a design of a journal, might fill a great share of this account with his character.

And indeed there were so many great things done by all our officers and men, and so often, that it is impossible to account them all; but certainly never people in the world behaved themselves better, and they cannot want mentioning upon other occasion, where it may be more to their advantage than to fill this paper with their story.

About this time Lieutenant Gen. Hamilton offers conditions to the garrison, and they seem to hearken to them, till they had used that opportunity to search for provision to support the great necessity of the garrison, which was now brought to that extremity, that they were forced to feed upon horse flesh, dogs, cats, rats and mice, greaves of a year old, tallow, and starch, of which they had good quantities, as also salted and dried hides, &c. yet they unanimously resolved to eat the Irish, and then one another, rather than surrender to any but their own King William and Queen Mary. Our answer to the Lieutenant General was, "That we much wondered he should expect we could place any confidence in him, that had so unworthily broke faith with our King; that he was once generously trusted, though an enemy, yet betrayed his trust, and we could not believe that he had learned more sincerity in an Irish camp."

General Rosen sends us a letter to this effect, "That if we did not deliver the town to him by six of the clock in the afternoon on the first day of July, according to Lieutenant Gen. Hamilton's proposals,

He would dispatch his orders as far as Balishanny, Charliment, Belfast, and the barony of Inishowen, and rob all protected, as well as unprotected Protestants, that were either related to us, or of our faction, and that they should be driven under the walls of Derry, where they should perish, if not relieved by the besieged. He threatned, to burn and lay waste all our country, if there should appear the least probability of any troops coming for our relief: yet, if the garrison would become loyalists (as they termed it) and surrender the town on any tolerable conditions, he would protect them from all injuries and give them his favour." But the besieged receive all these proposals with contempt and some indignation, which did produce some heat and disorder in the Marshal.

Among the bombs thrown into the town, there was one dead shell, in which was a letter declaring to the soldiers the proposals made by the Lieutenant General; for they imagined them strangers to their condescensions, and that their officers would not communicate such things to them. Copies also of these proposals were conveyed into town by villains, who disperse them about the town, but all to no purpose; for they will not entertain the least thought of surrendering, and it would cost a mans life to speak of it, it was so much abhorred.

July 2. The enemy drive the poor Protestants, according to their threatning, under our walls, protected and unprotected, men women and children, and under great distresses. Our men at first did not understand the meaning of such a crowd, but fearing they might be enemies, fired upon them; we were troubled when we found the mistake, but it supported us to a great degree, when we found that none of them were touched by our shot, which by the direction of Providence (as if every bullet had its commission what to do) spared them, and found out and killed three of the enemy, that were some of those that drove the poor people into so great a danger. There were

some thousands of them, and they did move great compassion in us, but warmed us with new rage and fury against the enemy, so that in sight of their camp we immediately erect a gallows, and signified to them we were resolved to hang their friends, that were our prisoners, if they did not suffer these poor people to return to their own houses.

We send to the enemy, that the prisoners might have priests to prepare them after their own methods for death; but none came. We upbraid them with breach of promises, and the prisoners detest their barbarity, declaring, "They could not blame us to put them to death, seeing their people exercised such severity and cruelty upon our poor friends, that were under their protections." They desired leave from the Governor, to write to L. G. Hamilton; they had a much better opinion of him than we could be persuaded into; yet we allow a messenger to carry the following letter to him from the prisoners.

" My Lord,

" Upon the hard dealing the protected (as well as other Protestants) have met withal in being sent under the walls, you have so incensed the Governor and others of this garrison, that we are all condemned by a court martial to dye to morrow, unless those poor people be withdrawn. We have made application to Marshal General de Rosen; but having received no answer, we make it our request to you (as knowing you are a person that does not delight in shedding innocent blood) that you will represent our condition to the Marshal General. The lives of 20 prisoners lye at stake, and therefore require your diligence and care. We are all willing to die (with our swords in our hands) for his Majesty; but to suffer like malefactors is hard, nor can we lay our blood to the charge of the garrison, the Governor and the rest having used and treated us with all civility imaginable.

" We remain

Your most dutiful and dying friends,

" Netervill, Writ by another hand, he himself has lost the fingers of his right hand.

To L. G. Hamilton.

E. Butler, G. Aylmor, —Mac Donnel,
—Darcy, &c. in the name of all the rest.

The Lieutenant General, to show his great concern for his friends, returns this answer to our prisoners letter.

“ Gentlemen,

“ In answer to yours; what those poor people are like to suffer,
“ they may thank themselves for, being their own fault, which they
“ may prevent by accepting the conditions have been offered them;
“ and if you suffer in this it cannot be helped, but shall be revenged
“ on many thousands of those people (as well innocent as others)
“ within or without that city.

“ Yours R. HAMILTON.”

But however the sight of our gallows and the importunity of some friends of those that were to suffer upon them, prevailed upon the Lieutenant General: so that July 4, the poor Protestants have leave to repair to their several habitations; we took down the gallows, and ordered the prisoners to their usual apartments. Our garrison now consisted of 5709 men, and to lessen our number yet more, we crowded 500 of our useless people among the Protestants under the walls, who passed undiscovered with them, though the enemy suspected the design; and to distinguish them, they pretended of finding them out by the smell. We also got into our garrison some effectual men out of their number: they were in a most miserable condition, yet dreaded nothing more than our pity of them, and willingness to receive them; begging of us on their knees, not to take them into the town, but chose rather to perish under our walls, than to hazard us within them.

The Governor has several intimations given him by a friend in the enemies camp, that he should look to himself, that some mischief was intended him. Soon after this he understood some jealousy was entertained among the soldiers, that he had great quantity of provisions hid in his house. Some of the garrison improved this to that degree, that there was great danger of a mutiny among the men, and that he then began to remember the caution was given; but by his instructions to a soldier, that was to pretend, he himself had the same suspicion; it was contrived that the house was privately searched, and their curiosity being satisfied, they return to the good opinion of their Governor.

He observed likewise, that the enemy had endeavoured to insinuate to the garrison, that he was to betray the town to King James, and was to be highly preferred for the service. This put them in mind of a message that one Mr. Cole brought to Mr. Walker in the beginning of May last, and however it was then suppressed, the story is now revived, and the Governor in some danger.—Mr. Cole being taken by the enemy, and continuing their prisoner for some time, is at last admitted to some discourse with the Lieutenant General, who enquired particularly, what sort of person Mr. Walker was; who he was most intimate with? Mr. Cole (among several of Mr. Walker's friends) at last names himself, hoping by this means to be employed on a message to him and to obtain his liberty. The Lieutenant General asked, whether he would do service for King James, and carry some proposals he had orders to make to Mr. Walker? He told he would; and upon this immediately he has a pass given him, and is dispatched upon a message to Mr. Walker. Mr. Cole being got safe into the town, was received with great joy, and so well pleased with his liberty that he forgot his business, only casually mentions it to some of the garrison, with other discourse. Mr. Walker (after this) meeting several of them, they saluted him by some great names and titles.

Mr. Walker easily saw the danger of this, and finding it was occasioned by discourses of Mr. Cole, he ordered him immediately to be confined; and being examined, he unriddles the mystery, and gave all people satisfaction, so that they remained in no more doubt of their Governor.

But under these, and many such like difficulties, the Governor (not without some trouble and industry) reassumed his credit with the garrison, which God was pleased to preserve to him in spite of all the inventions and designs to the contrary.

From our works we could talk with the enemy;

several of our men gave account of discourses with the Irish, "That they expressed great prejudice and hatred of the French, cursing those damned fellows that walked in trunks, (meaning their jack-boots) that had all preferments in the army that fell, and took the bread out of their mouths, and they believed would have all the Kingdom to themselves at last."

July 8. The garrison now is reduced to 5520 men.

July 13. The garrison reduced to.....5313 „

July 17. The garrison is reduced to.....5114 „

July 22. The garrison reduced to.....4973 „

July 25. The garrison reduced to.....4892 „

This day the besieged made another sally, which was performed after this manner: the day before we had a council of war and all sworn to secresie; the result of which was, that the next day at three in the morning 200 men should sally out of Bishops-Gate, 200 men at Butchers-Gate, and 1100 should be ready within the ravelin for a reserve. Our design was to bring in some of the enemies cattle; they surprised the enemy in their trenches. One regiment draws up against them in good order, but had only three of their matches lighted; we came upon them over against Butchers-Gate and killed 300 of their men, besides officers. The execution had been much greater, but many of our men being much weakened with hunger were not able to pursue them, some falling with their own blows. We returned without any purchase of cattle, but were advised to a more easie experiment; having one cow left we tyed her to a stake, and set fire to her. We had hopes given us, that by the cry and noise she would make, the enemies cattle would be disturbed and come to her relief; and they began to move and set up their tails, so that we hoped to have gained our point; but the cow got loose, and turned to no account, only the danger of losing her.

July 27. The garrison is reduced to 4456 men, and under the greatest extremity for want of pro-

vision, which does appear by this account taken by a gentleman in the garrison, of the price of our food :

Horse Flesh sold for . . . 1s. 8d. per pound.

A quarter of a Dog 5	6	{ fatned by eating the bodies of the slain Irish.
A Dogs Head 2	6	
A Cat 4	6	
		A Rat 1s 0d
		A Mouse 0 6

A small Flock taken in the river, not to be bought for money, or purchased under the rate of a quantity of Meal.

A pound of Greaves 1	0	{	A Horse Pudding 0	6
A pound of Tallow 4	0		An handful of Sea Wreck . . 0	2
A pound of salted Hides 1	0		— — — — of Chick-Weed 0	1
A quart of Horse Blood 1	0		A quart of Meal when found, 1	0

We were under so great necessity, that we had nothing left unless we could prey upon one another: a certain fat gentleman conceived himself in great danger, and fancying several of the garrison lookt on him with a greedy eye, thought fit to hide himself for three days. Our drink was nothing but water, which we paid very dear for, and could not get without great danger; we mixt in it ginger and aniseeds, of which we had great plenty; our necessity of eating the composition of tallow and starch, did not only nourish and support us, but was an infallable cure of the looseness; and recovered a great many that were strangely reduced by that distemper, and preserved others from it.*

The Governor being with good reason apprehensive, that these discouragements might at length overcome that resolution the garrison had so long continued, considers of all imaginable methods to support them, and finding in himself still that confidence, that God would not (after so long and miraculous a preservation) suffer them to be a prey to their enemies, preaches in the Cathedral, and encourages their constancy, and endeavours to establish them in it, by reminding

* Note—That in the midst of this extremity, the spirit and courage of the men was so great, that they were often heard discourse confidently and with some anger contend, whether they should take their debentures in Ireland or in France, when alas! they could not promise themselves 12 hours life.

them of several instances of Providence given them since they first came into that place, and of what consideration it was to the Protestant religion at this time; and that they need not doubt, but that God would at last deliver them from the difficulties they were under.

July 30. About an hour after sermon, being in the midst of our extremity, we saw some ships in the Lough make towards us, and we soon discovered they were the ships Major General Kirk had sent us, according to his promise, when we could hold out no longer, that he would be sure to relieve us, to the hazard of himself, his men and his ships.

The Mountjoy of Derry, Captain Browning Commander, the Phoenix of Coleraine, Captain Douglas Master, being both loaden with provision, were convoyed by the Dartmouth frigate. The enemy fired most desperately upon them from the Fort of Culmore, and both sides the River; and they made sufficient returns, and with the greatest bravery. The Mountjoy made a little stop at the boom, occasioned by her rebound after striking and breaking it, so that she was run aground; upon this the enemy set up the loudest huzzas, and the most dreadful to the besieged that ever we heard; fired all their guns upon her, and were preparing their boats to board her. Our trouble is not to be expressed at this dismal prospect, but by great Providence firing a broad side, the shock loosened her so that she got clear, and passed their boom. Captain Douglas all this while was engaged, and the Dartmouth gave them very warm entertainment: at length the ships got to us, to the unexpressible joy and transport of our distressed garrison, for we only reckoned upon two days' life, and had only nine lean horses left, and among us all one pint of meal to each man. Hunger and the fatigue of war had so prevailed among us, that of 7500 men regimented, we had now

alive but about 4300, whereof at least one-fourth part were rendered unserviceable.*

This brave undertaking added to the great success God had blessed us with in all our attempts, so discouraged the enemy, that on the last of July, they ran away in the night time, robbed and burnt all before them for several miles, leaving nothing with the country people, but what they hid the night before, in which their care was so great, that provision grew very plentiful after it.

In the next morning our men, after refreshment with a proper share of our new provisions, went out to see what was become of the enemy; they saw them on their march, and pursued them a little too far, so that the rear-guard of the enemies horse turned upon them, and killed seven of our men.

They encamped at Strabane, but hearing of the defeat of their forces under L. General Maccarty, by the Inniskilling men, they removed their camp, and thought fit to make some haste to get farther off; they broke into pieces four of their great guns, and threw twelve cartloads of arms and ammunition into the river.†

Thus after 105 days, being close besieged by near 20,000 men constantly supplied from Dublin, God Almighty was pleased in our greatest extremity to send relief, to the admiration and joy of all good people, and to the great disappointment of so powerful and inveterate an enemy; who were concerned in point of interest, as well as reputation to have rendered themselves masters of that town.

The enemy lost between eight or nine thousand men before our walls, and a hundred of their best officers, according to the best computation we could make of both, by the information of the prisoners we took, most of these fell by the sword, the rest of fe-

* The besieged had only 807 men slain by the enemy.

† The besieged took above 2000 arms from the enemy, besides money and clothing, &c.

vers and flux, and the French pox, which was very remarkable on the bodies of several of their dead officers and soldiers.

We are now under some impatience, to see Major-General Kirk, under God and the King, our deliverer.

August 1. The Governor orders C. White, C. Dobbin, C. J. Hamilton, Captain Jenny and Mr. Jo. Fox,* both Clergymen, to wait on the Major-General at Inch, to give him an account of the raising the siege, and to carry him our thanks, and desire him to come and receive the garrison. The next day the Major-General sent to us Col. Steward, and Col. Richards the engineer, to congratulate our deliverance. On Sunday the Major-General came into the town, and was received by the Governor, and the whole garrison, with the greatest joy and acclamations. The Governor presents him with the keys, but he would not receive them. The next day the Governor (with several of his officers) dined with the Major-General at Inch; he complimented the Major-General with his regiment, that after doing the King all the service in his power, he might return to his own profession: but the Major-General desired him to dispose of it as he pleased, and accordingly he gave it to Captain White, as a mark of his respect, and the gentleman's known merit.

Upon this, we call a Council at Derry, the Governor is prevailed on to go to the King, and to carry an address from the garrison. The garrison is now formed, and of eight regiments made into six. After assurance from the Major-General, of his care and favour to his men, and particularly to his own regiment, he took leave of them and embarked for England.

* Query—Knox?—EDIT.

*To the Most Excellent Majesty of William and Mary,
King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and
Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c.*

*The humble ADDRESS of the Governors, Officers, Clergy, and other
Gentlemen, in the City and Garrison of Londonderry.*

We, the most dutiful and loyal subscribers of this Address, (out of a deep sense of our late miserable estate and condition) do hereby return our due acknowledgments to Almighty God, and to your sacred Majesty, and, under you, to the indefatigable care of Major-General Kirk, for our unexpected relief by sea, in spite of all the opposition of our industrious, but bloody and implacable enemies; which relief was no less wonderfully, than seasonably, conveyed to us, and that, at the very nick of time, when we (who survived many thousands that died here of famine during the siege) were just ready to be cut off, and perish, by the hands of barbarous, cruel, and inhuman wretches; who no sooner saw us delivered, and that they could not compass their wicked designs against this your Majesties city, and our lives (for which they thirsted) immediately set all the country round us on fire, after having plundered, robbed, and stripped all the Protestants therein, as well those persons they themselves granted protections to, as others: we do therefore most sincerely rejoice with all our souls, and bless God for all his singular and repeated mercies and deliverances; and do for ever adore the Divine Providence for your Majesties rightful and peaceable accession to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms (the proclaiming of which was justly celebrated in these parts with universal joy;) and we do with all humble submission present to your sacred Majesty our unfeigned loyalty, the most valuable tribute we can give, or your Majesty receive from us. And since the same Providence has (through much difficulty) made us so happy as to be your subjects, we come in the like humility to lay ourselves entirely at your royal feet, and do most heartily and resolutely offer and engage our lives and fortunes to your service. And further, we do most unanimously join in a firm and unchangeable vow and resolution of improving all occasions of becoming serviceable to your Majesty, in what station soever it shall please God and your Majesty to place us; and will expose ourselves to all hazards and extremities to serve your Majesty against the common enemy. From all which promises, vows and services, we and every of us promise (without any exception or reserve) not to recede unto our lives end. In testimony of all which, we have hereunto subscribed our names at Londonderry this 29th day of July, Anno Dom. 1689.

George Walker.
John Mitchelburne.
Richard Crofton.
Thomas Lane.
Hugh Hamill.
Charles Kinaston.

William Campbell.
Gervase Squire.
Henry Monry
Henry Campsie.
Adam Morrow.
John Dobbin.

Alexander Stewart.
Thomas Gughtredge.
Thomas Johnston.
Thomas Newcomen.
Edward Davyes.
John Hamilton.

Thomas Ash.	Thomas White.	Andrew Bailly.
Robert Boyd.	James Gledstones.	Daniel Mons. Cuistion
Ralph Fullerton.	John Macklin.	John Bailly.
Michael Cunningham	James Tracy.	Robert Lyndesie.
Joseph Johnston.	John Halshton.	Francis Boyd.
Robert Bailey.	Josceph Gordon.	James Carr.
William Grove.	James Hairs.	William Montgomery.
John M'Clelland.	Andrew Hamilton.	James Moore.
James Graham.	Adam Ardock.	Nicholas White.
William Thompson.	Robert Wallace.	John Fuller.
James Young.	George Church.	Thomas Key.
Richard Cormack.	Richard Fleming.	Frederick Kye.
Oliver Apton.	Henry Cust.	Thomas Baker.
Alexander Knox.	John Crofton.	John Hering.
Patt Moore.	Benjamin Wilkins.	James Hufton.
John Humes.	Thomas Lean.	Adam Downing.
Robert Dennison.	James Blair.	Abraham Hilhouse.
Marmaduke Stewart.	Dudley Phillips.	John Mucholland.
James Fleming.	John Buchanan.	Robert Bennet.
Andrew Grigson.	Edward Curling.	William Dobbin.
Christopher Jenny.	William Church.	George Garnet.
Thomas Smyth.	Dalway Clements.	James Barrington.
Bartholomew Black.	Albert Hall.	Henry Pearse.
John Campbell.	Matthew Cocken.	Alexander Ratliffe.
Robert Morgan.	Thomas Brunett.	Thomas Odayre.
Michael Clenaghan.	William Stewart.	John Hamilton.
Richard Fane.	Francis Wilson.	Henry —verett.
Stephen Godfrey.	Matthew M'Clellany.	Daniel Fisher.
William Hamilton.	George Crofton.	John Cross.
Robert Rogers.	William Babington.	William Cross.
James Galtworth.	Robert King.	Bernard Mulhollan.
Richard Islen.	John Logan.	David Mulhollan.
Arthur Hamilton.	Alexander Rankin.	Thomas Conley.
Michael Rullack.	Edmund Rice.	Robert Skinner.
James Styles.	Robert Walker.	Richard Robinson.
James Cunningham.	James M'Cormick.	Robert Macklin.
Archibald M'Culloch.	John Cochran.	Matthew Clarke.
Francis Obre.	James M'Cartney.	John Clements.
Alexander Sanderson.	Warren Godfrey.	William Manson.
Archibald Sanderson.	John Cunningham.	Theophilus Manson.
Arthur Noble.	Henry Lean.	James Manson.
Philip Dunbarr.	George Walker.	
George White.	———— Hannston.	

*The DECLARATION of the Gentlemen of Derry,
upon the news of a General Massacre intended of the
Protestants, December 9.*

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come,
the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of Londonderry, send greeting.
Having received intimation from several creditable persons, that an

insurrection of the Irish Papists was intended, and by them a general massacre of the Protestants in this Kingdom; and the same to be acted and perpetrated on or about the 9th of this instant (December) and being confirmed in our fear and jealousy of so horrible a design by many palpable insinuations, dubious expressions, monitory letters, and positive informations, all conducing and concurring to beget in us a trembling expectation of a sudden and inevitable ruin and destruction; we disposed ourselves to a patient and quiet resignation to the Divine Providence, hoping for some deliverance and diversion of this impending misery, or to receive from the hands of God such a measure of constancy and courage as might enable us to possess our souls in patience, and submissively to wait the issue of so severe a trial. Accordingly, when on the 5th instant part of the Earl of Antrim's forces advanced to take possession of this place, though we looked on ourselves as sheep appointed for slaughter, and on them as the executioners of vengeance on us, yet we contrived no other means of escape than by flight, and with all precipitation to hurry away our families into other places and countries. But it pleased God who watches over us, so to order things, that when they were ready to enter the city, a great number of the younger, and some of the meaner sort of the inhabitants, ran hastily to the gates and shut them, loudly denying entrance to such guests, and obstinately refusing obedience to us. At first we were amazed at the enterprize, and apprehensive of the many ill circumstances and consequences, that might result from so rash an undertaking; but since that, having received repeated advertisements of the general design, and particular informations, which may rationally induce us to believe it; and being credibly assured, that under the pretence of six companies to quarter amongst us, a vast swarm of Highland and Irish Papists, were on the ways and roads approaching to us; that some of the Popish Clergy in our neighbourhood, had bought up arms, and provided an unusual furniture of iron chains for bridles, (whereof sixty were bespoke in one place) and some of them seized, and now in our custody; we began to consider it as an especial instance of God's mercy towards us, that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them, and that it pleased him to stir up the spirits of the people so unexpectedly to provide for their and our common safety and preservation; wherefore we do declare and remonstrate to the world, that as we have resolved to stand upon our guards, and defend our walls, and not to admit of any Papist whatsoever to quarter amongst us, so we have firmly and sincerely determined to persevere in our duty and loyalty to our Sovereign Lord the King, without the least breach of mutiny, or seditious opposition to his royal commands. And since no other motives have prompt us to this resolution, but the preservation of our lives, and to prevent the plots and machinations of the enemies of the Protestant religion; we are encouraged to hope that the government will vouchsafe a candid and favourable interpretation of our proceedings, and that all his Majesties Protestant subjects will interpose with their prayers to God, their solicitations to the King, and their advice and assistance to us on this so extraordinary and immergent an occasion, which not only have an influence on the rest of the Kingdom, but may have a probable aspect towards the interest of the

Protestant religion, and may deserve a favourable regard from all the professors thereof in his Majesties dominions. God save the King.

*Proposals made to Colonel Lundy, Governor of Derry,
by Major Stroud. April 13.*

I. The said Major proposed to the said Governor, to defend the Castle of Raphoe, or demolish it.

II. How inconsiderable every troop and company were, that went by the names of troops and companies, instancing the regiment of my Lord Mount-Alexander, all then dispersed except his own troop, and Captain Upton's troop, which both joined would not make one good troop.

III. That the said Major proposed to the said Governor, that harrows should be thrown into the Fords, and for want thereof, the instruments called round-head, which would have answered the same purpose; and fearing that the proposals aforesaid might be neglected that night, the said Major Stroud writ also to the same effect and purpose to the Governor by Captain Whaley, who delivered the same letter accordingly; and if these propositions had been observed, the enemy could not have passed the ford: but not being observed, and on Monday following, finding the enemy in good posture on the other side of the water, drawing battalions down to the ford, he drew up what men he could to make opposition, who cried out, that they wanted powder, and most of them arms; and in like manner the Major applying to the fort near Claudy Bridge, they also cried out for want of powder; and from thence returning to the horse, he found them breaking, and after retreating near a mile, prevailed with them to rally, in order to bring off the foot, especially the regiment of Antrim's, which was accordingly done. At the same time the soldiers told me, that the Governor was gone by, and some others, which made him very earnest to be gone, saying, I would keep them there to be cut off.

Declaration of UNION, March 21, 1688.

Whereas, either by folly, or weakness of friends, or craft and stratagem of enemies, some rumours and reflections are spread abroad among the vulgar, that the Right Honourable the Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and other gentlemen and officers of quality, are resolved to take protections from the Irish, and desert the general service for defence of the Protestant party in this Kingdom, to the great discouragement of such who are so weak, as to give credit to so false, scandalous, and malicious a report. For wiping off which aspersion, and clearing the minds of all Protestant friends wheresoever, from all suspicions and jealousies of that kind or otherwise, it is hereby unanimously declared, protested, and published to all men, by Colonel Robert Lundy, Governor of Derry, the said Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and other officers and gentlemen, subscribing hereunto, that they and their forces and soldiers are

entirely united among themselves, and fully, and absolutely resolved to oppose the Irish enemy with their utmost force, and to continue the war against them to the last, for their own and all Protestants' preservation in this Kingdom. And the Committee of Londonderry, for themselves, and for all the citizens of the said city, do hereby declare, protest, and publish to all men, that they are heartily and sincerely united with the said Colonel Robert Lundy, Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and all others that join in this common cause, and with all their force and utmost power will labour to carry on the said war. And if it should happen that our party should be so oppressed by the Irish enemy, that they should be forced to retire into this city for shelter against them (which God forbid) the said Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and their forces, and all other Protestant friends, shall be readily received into this city, and as much as in us lies, becherished and supported by us.—Dated at Londonderry, the 21st of March, 1688.

Robert Lundy.	John Hill.	William Crookshanks
Blaney.	Samuel Norman.	Massareene.
William Stewart.	Alexander Tomkins.	Clot. Sheffington.
Arthur Rawdon.	Mathew Cocken.	Arthur Upton.
George Maxwell.	Horas Kennedy	Samuel Morrison.
James Curry.	Edward Brookes	Thomas Cole.
John Forward.	Alexander Lecky.	Francis Forster.
Hugh MacGill.	Francis Nevill.	Edward Cary.
William Ponsonby.	James Lennox.	John Cowan.
H. Baker.	Fredrick Cowsingham	Kilner Brasier.
Chich. Fortescus.	John Leslie.	James Hamilton.
James Brabazon.	Henry Long.	John Sinclare.

Mr. Osborn's Letter to Sir Arthur Rawdon.

Hillsburgh, March 9th, 1688.

Sir,

On the 6th instant I* was introduced by my Lord Granard into my Lord Deputies presence, in the Castle of Dublin, and have his pass to come and go to, through and back from Ulster, and though I have not his Excellencies direct commission, yet I assure your honour I am at least permitted by the Lord Deputy to acquaint the chief and others of those of the Ulster association with his discourse to me, which was to the effect following, to wit :

That his Excellency,

1. Doth not delight in the blood and devastation of the said Province, but however highly resents their taking and continuing in arms, and the affronts done by them to his Majesties government thereby, and by some indignities done to the late proclamation of clemency issued and dated the day of

2. Notwithstanding whereof is willing to receive the said Province into protection, provided they immediately deliver up to his army for his Majesties use their arms and serviceable horses, and provided

* See page 113.

they deliver up to his Excellency these three persons, to wit
if they remain in this Kingdom, and can be had.

3. And for further manifestation of his design to prevent blood, is willing to grant safe conduct even to the said three persons, or any other of their party to and from his Excellency. or to and from Lieutenant General Hamilton, commander of a part of his army hereafter mentioned, if they intend any peaceable and reasonable treaty; but withal, will not upon the said or any other account stop the march of the said part of his army, no not for one hour; and if it shall appear in such treaty, that they took up arms merely for self-preservation, then he will pardon even the said three persons also, but is hopeless that any such thing can be made appear, seeing many of them have already received and accepted of commissions from the Prince of Orange, and display his colours in the field, as his Excellency is credibly informed.

4. If these terms be not immediately agreed unto, he will with a part of his army fight them, which part he intends shall be at Newry on Monday the 11th instant, which will from thence march to Belfast and from thence to Coleraine and Londonderry, as his Excellency intends. And that the country Irish (not of the army) men, women and boys, now all armed with half-pikes and baggonets, in the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Tyrone, Londonderry, &c. will upon the approach of the said part of the army, and resistance thereunto made, immediately enter upon a massacre of the British in the said counties; which force and violence of the rabble, his Excellency says he cannot restrain.

These are the heads of what I can offer to you to the best of my memory from his Excellencies own mouth, but I intend to stay here this night, where if you think fit, I shall fully discourse with you of all the above particulars, whereof I hope you will give immediate notice to all chiefly concerned in your neighbourhood. This in haste is all from

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ALEXANDER OSBORN.

*An account of Officers KILLED and taken by the
Besieged in Londonderry during the Siege in 1689,
whose names we could learn.*

KILLED.

At Pennyburn-Mill.

General Mommune,
A Frenchman,
Major Taafe,
Major Waggun,

Major General Pusinan,
Captain Fitzgerald,
Quartermaster Cassore,
A Frenchman.

KILLED.

At the Windmill, May the 6th.

Brigadeer Gen. Ramsey,	Lieutenant Kelly,
Captain Fleaming,	Ensign Kadel,
Captain Fox,	Captain Barnwel,
Lieutenant Welch.	Ensign Barnwel.

PRISONERS.

Sir George Aylmer,	Lieutenant Netervel.
Lient.-Colonel Tabot,	Lieutenant Newcomen.

KILLED.

At the Windmill, June the 4th.

Lieut.-Colonel Farwel,	Ensign Noris,
Two French Captains,	Captain Graham,
Adjutant Fahey,	Lieutenant Burcke,
Quartermaster Kelly.	Ensign Arthor.

PRISONERS *at the same.*

Captain Butler, second son	Captain Mac Donogh,
to my Lord Mountgerrett,	Captain Watson,
led on the forlorn hope of	Lieutenant Eustice,
horse,	Sergeant Peggot,
Captain Mac Donnell,	A French Lieutenant.

KILLED.

At the attempt of the walls, June 28.

A French Lieut. Colonel,	A French Captain.
Captain Mac Carlie,	An English Captain,
Captain O Breayen,	An English Lieutenant.

PRISONERS.

A Corporal and Private Centinel.

Officers Killed in several places about the town.

Lieutenant Fitz Patrick in	habits in the same or-
the orchard on other side	chard,
of the walls,	Ensign Ambross on the
Lieutenant Col. O Neal,	mountains,
Ensign Conolly killed in a	Lieutenant Talbot had
boat, & 13 prisoners taken,	his arm shot off at Cul-
Two Friars killed in their	more, from the ships.

Drowned coming over at Lifford.

Major Nangle,		An Ensign,	
Generals,	1	Ensigns,	6
Brigadier Generals, ...	1	Sergeants,	1
Major Generals,	1	Corporals,	1
Lieutenant Colonels, ...	3	Cornets,	1
Majors,.....	5	Quartermasters,	2
Captains, ..	16	Adjutants,	1
Lieutenants,	9	In all 48 and 2 Friars.	

An account of the subsistance delivered to the soldiers, and how many companies and regiments received.

	Companies,		Companies.
Colonel Baker,	25	Colonel Lance,	13
Colonel Walker,	15	Colonel Mount-ro,	13
Colonel Crofton,	12	Colonel Hamill, ...	14
Col. Skivington,(afterwards		Colonel Morea,	8
Col. Mitchelburne's)	17	In all 117 Companies.	

Each company consisting of sixty men ; in all, seven thousand and twenty private men, and three hundred and fifty-one officers.

April 20. To each company a barrel of Beef, and a boll of Meal. In all 117 barrels of Beef, and 117 bolls of Meal.

April 27. To each man 4 pounds of Beef, and 4 quarts of Meal, and 3 pounds of Salmon. In all, 21060 lbs. of Salmon, 28080 quarts of Meal, 28080lb. of Beef.

May 4. To each company a barrel of Beef, 120 lb. of Meal, half a hundred weight of Butter. In all, 107 barrels of Beef, 14050 lb. of Meal, 58½ hundreds and a half of Butter.

May 11. Six pounds of Meal for each private man. In all 42020 lbs. of Meal.

May 18. Two pounds of Wheat to each man. In all 14040 lbs.

May 24. Half a barrel of Beef to each company, 120 lb. of Meal, half a barrel of Barley. In all $58\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of Beef, $58\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of Barley, 14840 lbs. of Meal.

June 1. To each regiment 5 barrels of Wheat, and 5 barrels of Shilling. In all 40 barrels of Wheat, and 40 barrels of Shilling.

June 8. One pound and a half of Meal to each man, and half a barrel of Barley to each company. In all, 9530 lb. of Meal, of Barley 10530 lb. of Wheat.

June 15. Half a barrel of Barley to each company, and a pound of Meal to each man. In all $58\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of Barley and 7020 lb. of Meal.

June 19. One pound of Meal, and one Pound and a half of Wheat to each man. In all 7020 lbs. of Meal.

June 21. One pound and a half of Wheat to each man

June 25. One pound of Tallow to each man, one pound of Meal, and half a pound of Beef, the army consisting of 6185 men.

July 4. Allowance to the army being 5709 men, to each man one pound of Meal, one pound of French Butter, and two pound of Ginger, per com. being 114 lbs. of Ginger.

July 8. To the army being 5520 men, to each man one pound of Meal, one pound of French Butter*, two pounds of Anniseeds, to each company, being 114 lb. and one quarter of a pound of Tobacco.

July 13. To the army, consisting of 5334, to each man half a pound of Meal, half a pound of Shilling, half a pound of Beef.

July 17. To the army, consisting of 5114, to each man half a pound of Meal, half a pound of Shilling, half a pound of Tallow, 3 pound of salt Hides.

July 22. The army being 4973, to each half a pound of Starch, a quarter of a pound of Tallow, one pound of Anniseeds, to a company, being 117.

July 25. The army being 4892, half a pound of Tallow, half a pound of Shilling, three quarters of a pound of dry Hides.

* Fry'd Tallow, so called.

July 27. The army being 4456 men, to each man half a pound of Meal, one pound and a half of Horse-flesh, with two pecks of bay Salt to each company, being 117 companies.

July 30. The army being 4508 men, to each man 3 pound of meal, 2 pound of Beef, one pint of Pease.

May 5. To the officers of Mr. Skivington's regiment, 4 barrels of Beef, 4 barrels of Meal, 4 firkins of Butter.

May 15. To Colonel Mountro's officers 4 pound of Beef, 3 pound of Salmon, 4 pound of Meal to each officer.

May 25. Colonel Hamill's officers one Firkin of Butter

July 5. To 288 officers, to each 2 pound of Meal, and 2 pound of Salmon.

July 13. To 351 officers, to each 2 pound of Meal, and one pound and a half of Butter.

July 23. To 300 officers, to each one pound of Wheat, one pound of Groats,

July 26. To 260 officers, to each half a pound of Tobacco.

July 27. To each officer one pound and a half of Horse-flesh, one pound and a half of Barley, being 252 officers.



The Names of the Clergymen that stayed in Londonderry during the siege, 1689.

Mr. G. Walker, Governor of Londonderry; Mr. Mich. Clenakan, Minister of the same; Mr. Seth Whittel of Belliogh, dead; Mr. James Watmouth, of Arigal, dead; Mr. John Rowen of Belteagh, dead; Mr. Richard Crowther, Curate of Cumber, dead; Mr. Tho. Sempel, Curate of Donaghmore; Mr. Robert Morgan, Curate of Cappy.—*Of the Diocese of Derry.*

Mr. Christ. Jinny, Prebend of Mullahbracke; Mr. John Campbel of Segoe; Mr. Moses Davies, of Stewart-town; Mr. Andrew Robison of Stewart-town; Mr. Bartholomew Black, Curate of Aghalon; Mr. Ellingsworth, from beside Newry, dead.—*Diocese of Armagh.*

Mr. John Knox, Minister of Glaslogh, &c; Mr. ———Johnston, of——; Mr. Christy, Curate, of Monaghan. *Of the Diocese of Clogher.*

Mr. William Cunningham, of Killishondra. *Of the Diocese of Kilmore.*

As also Nonconforming Ministers, to the number of seven, whose names I cannot learn, four of which died in the siege.

The number of bombs thrown into the City of Londonderry, since the beginning of the siege.

	Big	Small		Big	Small
<i>April 24,</i>		3	<i>July 2,</i>		22
<i>April 25,</i>		3	<i>July 3,</i>		28
<i>April 27,</i>		18	<i>July 4,</i>	14	
<i>From April 27th</i>			<i>July 5,</i>	3	6
<i>till 4th of May,</i>			<i>July 6,</i>	5	10
<i>at several times</i>		6	<i>July 7,</i>		18
<i>June 2,</i>	3	1	<i>July 8 and 10, .</i>		24
<i>June 3,</i>	28		<i>July 11,</i>		4
<i>June 4,</i>	37		<i>July 14,</i>		18
<i>June 5,</i>	22		<i>July 15,</i>		24
<i>June 6,</i>	30		<i>July 16,</i>		16
<i>June 7,</i>	6		<i>July 17,</i>		14
<i>June 8,</i>	36		<i>July 18,</i>		12
<i>June 11,</i>		28	<i>July 19,</i>		22
<i>June 13,</i>	26		<i>July 21,</i>		28
<i>June 21,</i>		21		—	—
<i>June 24,</i>	6			261	326
<i>June 27,</i>	13				
<i>June 28,</i>	22				
<i>June 29,</i>	10				

Total 587

Till the 22nd of July.

Memorandum.—That one of the great bombs being brought to the scale did weigh 272 lb. after 17 lb. of powder was emptied out of it; and that one of the smallest bombs being emptied did weigh 34 lb.

July 22. 42 Cannon Ball thrown into the city about 20 lbs. weight a piece, before nine of the clock in the morning. More, 6 the same evening.

July 23. 20 more before dinner, and we could not compute them afterwards, they came so thick upon us.

A Letter writ by an Enniskillen man, about the wrong done my Lord Kingston by drawing him from his garrison at Sligo, to one at Derry.

Sir,

Having this opportunity, I think fit to let you know the great and most lamentable disappointment we are under. My Lord Kingston is basely used by your officers; they have drawn him from the garrison of Sligo, which he had so bravely fortified, and had such a number of disciplined men both horse and foot in, and so well armed, that he could not but have done service with them, and have made good that post against the enemy: but Colonel Lundy writ to him, that the blood of all the Protestants of the North will lie upon him, if he does not quit the garrison of Sligo, and come to their assistance. Upon this he marches from Sligo, and at Balishanny meets a letter of Colonel Lundy's, telling him, there was no provision for him at Derry and that he must quarter there. My lord takes horse, rides twenty miles in the night to understand the meaning of these things, but finds the enemy had stopped all passages to Derry; so he returns to his men, and there finds that Sligo was possessed also by the enemy. You may imagine what a distraction we were in upon this; but with the most earnest entreaty we prevailed with my lord to go for England, to solicit for relief from thence, and are resolved to take our shelter in Enniskillen; if any thing happen amiss to us, our children, if they survive, may curse your great men for it, &c.

Orders and Instructions for our trusty and well-beloved JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Esq. Colonel of one of our regiments of foot, and upon his death or abrence, to Col. SOLOMON RICHARDS, or to the Officer in chief, with the regiments whereof they are Colonels.

WILLIAM R.

You are without delay to repair to the Quarters of the Regiment under your command, and take care that it be in a readiness to march to Liverpool at such a time as you shall appoint.

Whereupon you are to go to Liverpool, and to enquire what ships there are in that port appointed to carry over the two regiments, whereof you and Solomon Richards are Colonels, to the town of Londonderry; and whether the frigate, ordered for their convoy, be arrived there; and as soon as the said ships and frigate shall be in a readiness to sail, and fitted with all provisions necessary for the sustenance of the said regiments in their passage to the said town, and for their return from thence, if there be occasion.—You are to cause Col. Richards regiment to go on board, and at the same time to order the regiment whereof you are Colonel, to march to Liverpool and to embarque with all speed.

And whereas, we have ordered one thousand arms to be carried to Liverpool, you are to cause such a number of the said arms as shall be wanting in the said regiments to be delivered up to them, and the residue of the said

arms and stores now there to be put on shipboard, and carried to Londonderry, to be there employed for our service as the Governor of the said town and you shall think fit.

And we having also directed the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to be paid unto you at Chester, by Matthew Anderton, Esq. collector of our customs there, you are hereby authorised and required to receive the same, and to dispose of the said Sum towards the necessary subsistence of the said regiments, and for the defence of the place, in repairing and providing what shall be defective therein, and to such other uses as you with the Governor of the said city, with whom you are to entertain a good correspondence and friendship as you shall find necessary for our service; of all which expenses you shall give us an account by the first opportunity.

When the particulars necessary for the voyage shall be fully complied with, you are then, wind and weather permitting, with the regiments under your command, to make the best of your way to Londonderry, and being arrived there, or near that place, you are to make enquiry, whether the said city be yet in the hands of the Protestants? and whether you may with safety put our said regiments into the same? and in that case you are immediately to acquaint Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lundy our Governor thereof, or the Commander-in-chief for the time being, with our care in sending those regiments and stores; and for the further relief of our Protestant subjects in those parts, and delivering him our letters and orders to him directed, you are to land the said regiments and stores, and to take care that they be well quartered and disposed of in the said city, following such directions as you shall receive during your stay there from our said Governor Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lundy, in all things relating to our service.

You are to assure the Governor and inhabitants of Londonderry, of further and greater succours of men, arms, money, and provisions of war coming speedily from England for their relief, and the security of those parts, and in the mean time you are to make the best defence you can against all persons that shall attempt to besiege the said city, or to annoy our Protestant subjects within the same.

You are to give us an account soon after your arrival (and so from time to time) of the condition of the place, the fortifications, number, quality and affection of the people, soldiers and others therein, or in the country thereabouts, and what quantity of provisions of all sorts for horse and foot, and dragoons, shall or may be bought up or secured in those parts for our service, without the necessity of bringing any from England, upon sending more forces thither.

You are to inform us whether Captain James Hamilton be arrived at Londonderry, and how he has disposed of the money and stores committed to his charge, and in general you are to return us an account of every thing which you in your discretion shall think requisite for our service.

In case you shall find it unsafe to land the said regiments at or near Londonderry, so as to put them into the town, which you are to endeavour by all reasonable and prudent means, you are not to expose them to extraordinary hazard in so doing, but to take care that they be carried in the same ships, and under the same convoy, with the same arms, stores, money, and provisions above mentioned, to Carrickfergus, and to endeavour the landing of them there, if the same may be done with safety, or otherwise to Strangford, at both or either of which places you are to use the same caution, and to follow as near as may be the like directions, as are now given you in relation to Londonderry; but in case you do not find it for our service to land the said regiments at any of the said places, you are then to take care that they be brought back to the port of Liverpool, giving us speedy notice for our further orders. Given at our court at Whitehall the twelfth of March 1688-9, in the first year of our reign.

By his Majesties command,
SHREWSBURY.

**A NARRATIVE
OF THE
SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY,**

OR,

**THE LATE MEMORABLE TRANSACTIONS OF THAT
CITY FAITHFULLY REPRESENTED,
TO RECTIFY THE MISTAKES, AND SUPPLY
THE OMISSIONS OF MR. WALKER'S ACCOUNT.**

BY

JOHN MACKENZIE,

CHAPLAIN TO A REGIMENT DURING THE SIEGE.

THE PREFACE.

The small city of Londonderry having been the last year the scene of so great and remarkable actions, it is hoped that an impartial account of them will not be unacceptable to the publick. Gratitude to Almighty God obliges us to record so many signal instances of his power and goodness in the preservation of that people. And it is no more than justice to those who either lost or eminently hazarded their lives in that cause, to transmit the memory of those services by which they have so generously expressed their zeal for the Protestant Religion, and their affection to the present Government. It is true indeed an account of the siege has been published several months ago; and had there not been besides several material mistakes in it, many passages entirely omitted that were of great importance to set those affairs in their true and native light; or had those faults of that account been since fairly corrected in stead of being vindicated, it would have superseded my labour in preparing this narrative for the publick view; in the writing whereof

I am so far from being conscious to myself of being biased by any affection to a party, that I have been sparing in representing some matters of fact with all the advantage they were capable of, least they should have that aspect.

I have in this narrative of Derry inserted the most material passages in other parts of Ulster (except Enniskillen, of which a distinct account has been given by another hand) and of Sligo, from the memoirs of some persons of quality, and others that were actors in them; a piece of justice due to the nobility and gentry in those parts, who with so great expense of their fortunes, and some of them with no less hazard of their lives endeavoured the preservation of their country: for by this account the reader may see they did all that could be expected from them, and the chief causes to which their ill success must be ascribed, were their too great confidence in Colonel Lundy's promises and conduct, and their too early expectations of relief from England. And the behaviour of those of them that stayed in Derry, and made up almost the whole of that garrison, is sufficient to put that reproach of cowardice out of countenance, which some (out of design to exclude them from being employed in the reduction of Ireland) have been so industrious to load them with: I have added in the end his Majesties letters and instructions, because they so fully manifest his royal care and concern for the preservation, not only of Derry, but of the whole Kingdom.† * * * *

What is said of Col. L——, is no more than what was necessary to vindicate the forces at Claudy from the imputation of cowardice, with which he endeavoured to palliate his own conduct, to give the true reason why the chief officers left the place and to justify the multitude in casting off his authority, when they saw him resolved on giving up the town to King James† * * *

Least any should think there is on the other hand too much said of some particular persons, who were active in the sege, I shall so far prevent that objection, as to assure the reader that as there is nothing mentioned concerning them, but what they really did, so several things have not been taken notice of, though to their advantage, because less considerable than what is here related.

One defect indeed I must acknowledge in this account,

† Some reflections on other persons then living are here omitted

viz. That several especially of the inferior officers and common soldiers, did excellent service, and showed great courage in the sallies, whose names and particular actions it was impossible for me to recover. But what I could learn, that was most remarkable, I have represented with all the impartiality I could, having been rather sparing than lavish in the few characters given of such as were most useful.

Having said, thus much to obviate any cavils against the ensuing relation, I shall conclude this preface with a few reflections on the contents of it.

1. The first attempts of Derry for its own preservation, were very justifiable.

There were but too strong grounds to suspect a general design of the Irish Papists against the British Protestants, and particularly of the Ultogh's who had given the earliest demonstrations of their cruel disposition in the Rebellion of '41, and engraven it in the most bloody characters; of what sort of men the Earl of Antrim's regiment (designed to garrison there) was made up, the narrative gives a short but true account. And as these presumptions of their extraordinary danger, were the only arguments that induced a few youths at first to shut the gates, and the graver citizens soon after to concur with them for their own defence; so the argument carries that weight and strength with it, that will sufficiently clear them from any imputation of disloyalty or sedition, in the judgment of all that are not bigots for unlimited non-resistance. To assert, that in these circumstances, they might not justly deny entrance to the Irish soldiers, till they had remonstrated their danger to the government, in its effect to say, they should have taken no measures to prevent their own imminent ruin, but such as were sure to come too late. And perhaps if those gentlemen that have so freely censured them, had been in their case, their fears would for once have brought them into their wits; for whatever passion they seem to have for a notion they have so long valued themselves upon, as their shibboleth; I do not see that they are more fond of slavery and destruction than other men, when themselves are in any danger of it. For what they did afterwards in proclaiming King William and Queen Mary, and consequently in opposing King James's army, the example of England, and the

dependence that Ireland has on it, sets those actions above the need of any apology for them.

2. It is not very easy to find a parallel instance in history, where so great issues depended on the defence or surrender of so small a place.

Had Derry been surrendered, the whole Kingdom of Ireland had been entirely lost, and particularly that brave people of Enniskillin (whose resolute opposition did not a little contribute to the preservation of Derry,) had been unavoidably exposed as a sacrifice to the fury of the Irish. King James might have poured so considerable a force into Scotland, as would not only have embroiled that Kingdom, (for that was done by a few) but in all human probability either overrun it, or at least turned it into a field of blood; and how difficult a task it would have been in those circumstances to have secured the peace of England, where there were so many dangerous symptoms of disaffection among too many, and a strange ferment among all, is too easy to imagine. But the defence of that place, as it obviated all these dismal evils, so it has in a great measure blasted all the other designs of the Popish faction against Britain, and facilitated the reduction of Ireland, the very flower of King James's army having perished, and the courage of such as survived sunk before those walls.

3. And yet scarce ever did a people defend so weak a place with so invincible resolution, under greater discouragements.

The English forces sent for their assistance upon Colonel Lundy's representing the condition of the town as desperate, returned, and all their principal officers perceiving how affairs were managed, came with them. After which Colonel Lundy and his council were only solicitors to make the best terms they could for themselves: when their authority was broke by the threats of those whom they called the rabble, there was scarce a man left of any considerable reputation for experience or conduct in military affairs. They had too great reason given them to fear some treacherous friends within, as well as a powerful enemy without their gates. They could scarce reasonably expect any assistance from England, when those sent before, had left the place as hopeless. The ships that came afterwards under the command of M. G. K. never

made any attempt to come up, when they had no obstacle but what the castle of Culmore could give them, and had all the advantages of wind and tide to favour them. (Nor did they make any essay, till the time we were relieved, notwithstanding the frequent signs we made to them of our distressed condition :) and some weeks after their appearance in the Lough, most of them were gone out of our sight, so that we had little hope of relief by them. And yet though sickness and famine then daily swept off great numbers (for it is thought no less than ten thousand died during the siege, besides those that died soon after,) we would not hear of surrendering, while there was any possibility for the garrison to subsist.

4. The conduct of Divine Providence, in the preservation of that City deserves our admiration, and thankful acknowledgments.

Besides what has been already suggested, or is more fully observed in the relation itself, I may add, that those few youths should first shut the gates against the Earl of Antrim's regiment, when not one person of note in the town durst openly concur with them: that the multitude should obstruct the surrender of it when signed by Colonel Lundy and his Council, after the principal officers had left it, and resolutely adventure on the defence of it, under so many and great disadvantages, looks like the effect of some extraordinary impulse on their minds. To what can we ascribe it, that in so many sallies, we should lose so very few men, (not above 80 in all,) and kill so considerable numbers of the enemy, many more of whom are also reckoned to have died of their wounds than fell in the field, and it is supposed betwixt 8 and 9000 in all perished during the siege: that so many bombs thrown into the town should do no more mischief, (nay some of them by tearing open the ground, discovered some concealed provisions, which put us on searching for more with good success :) that so many thousand Protestants, whom the enemy had driven to the walls, should be so soon dismissed again, and the shot we made at them, while at a distance and unknown, only single out their enemies: to what can we attribute this, but the immediate care and protection of Heaven. And that when we were reduced to such desperate necessities, those two ships

should so boldly attempt, and so successfully (even though the wind failed them,) effect our relief after the enemy had made the utmost preparation to oppose them, looks as if the Almighty chose our extremity, and the very difficulties of our deliverance, to enhance the glory of his power in it. The French cruelty in driving so many of our friends before the town, confirmed instead of weakning our resolution to maintain it: those many Protestants that at the beginning of the siege left the city, and took protection, and even the great numbers that died the last six weeks of the siege, made those provisions last the longer, which had they failed sooner, necessity would have forced us to submit to an enraged enemy, whose treaties we had so little ground to rely on, and from whom we could expect so little mercy after so obstinate an opposition.

5. How disingenuous, as well as foolish, have the attempts of some been, to engross the honour of those actions to a party; especially when this was done with so gross partiality, as to monopolize it to that party; which though about equal to the other, in the number of field officers, yet was far exceeded by the other in the number of inferior officers, and could not (according to the exactest computation we could make,) claim above one in fifteen of the common soldiers. I should not have taken the least notice of this, if the palpable misrepresentation in the dedicatory epistle of the former account renewed in the vindication of it, had not obliged me to do it.

6. The treatment that people met with from M. G. K. seems very hard and unaccountable: but on this and the former remark, it is needless to enlarge: for where things so plainly speak themselves, it is but officious impertinence to make any tedious comments upon them.

Several circumstances have concurred to delay the publication of this narrative; I saw not Dr. W's account till December, and could not come hither before the end of January, and have since spent some time in waiting for papers, and consulting such as were capable of giving me any further information.

If I have omitted the mentioning of any persons names, who might have merited well in the garrison; I declare it is not done of design, but for want of just information.

THE LATE
MEMORABLE TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
CITY OF LONDONDERY,
ETC.

The noise of the Prince of Orange's intended descent into England in autumn, 1688, and the preparations made in Holland for that purpose, extremely alarmed the late King James : he to strengthen himself the more effectually against this expected invasion, commanded over from Ireland several regiments of the standing forces there, who were by that time so modelled, that they consisted almost entirely of Irish Papists, and on these he seemed to rely as his surest friends ; a fatal mistake in his politics, though all of a piece with those other measures which his own inclinations as well as the great zeal of his priest-ridden cabal suggested to him ; for his army here could not bear it, to see themselves out-rivalled by a crew of Scullogues in their Prince's favour, and he could not have brought any guests into the English Nation more unwelcome to it than Irish cut-throats. To supply the room of these regiments in Ireland, the Earl of Tyrconnel, then Lord Deputy, issued out commissions for levying four new regiments in the four provinces of that Kingdom : of that to be raised in Ulster, the Earl of Antrim (an eminent Papist in the north) was made Colonel ; which regiment (as it was commonly reported) he was ordered to have complete and ready about the 20th of November then ensuing. The Lord Mountjoys regiment of foot (a well

disciplined battalion) was then garrisoned in and about Londonderry, and their Colonel, several of the officers, and some of the soldiers being Protestants, the inhabitants of that city looked on their being there as a great security to them, and dreaded the thoughts of their removal. But the Lord Tyrconnel, either out of design to secure himself the better at Dublin, or (as was said) with an intent to send that regiment over to England, ordered them to march up from Derry towards Dublin by the 23rd of November. It was expected the lord of Antrim's regiment would by that time be in a readiness to succeed them, and garrison in their stead, but it fell out very happily, that they were not completely raised, until about a fortnight after the Lord Mountjoy's left that city. Some ascribe this delay, partly to a report then current among the Irish, that the new levied soldiers were to be all transported for England, to which few of them had any great stomach; (their country men having never made any lucky expeditions thither, and seldom returned back with a whole skin) and therefore they came in but slowly: partly to the curiosity of the government, in appointing a standard for the stature of their new levied soldiers, who were to be all near six foot high; it is probable, out of design of having their army the more uniform, and formidable for their bulk, whatever they were for their courage.

But whatever occasioned that delay, it cannot but be owned as a remarkable Providence, that a vacancy so seldom known before, should so strangely happen there in this juncture. The Lord Mountjoy's regiment being gone, the care of the city was committed to John Buchanan, Deputy Mayor to the Irish Corporation, (a person of no good reputation in the town) who modell'd the town-guards as he thought fit: but the news of this new regiment of the Earl of Antrim's being intended to quarter there, was very unwelcome to the inhabitants. They had a certain account that they were all of them entirely Papists, and many, both

of the officers and soldiers, the offspring, or near relations of those who in the rebellion of 1641, had so deeply embrued their hands in British and Protestant blood: and they had too just reason to believe that these rake-hells (who were the very scum of the country) had the hereditary inclinations, as well as the blood of their ancestors running in their veins: and their particular aversion to this regiment was heightened by the apprehensions which they generally had of some mischievous project hatching among the Irish Papists, against the whole body of British Protestants. And these fears did not want very probable grounds to support them; some of which it will not be improper to suggest. Many of their priests at their ordinary masses had declared publicly to their people, that they had some great design in hand, which would highly concern them and all their nation, whereof they should have particular notice, as soon as it was convenient; that it was their indispensable duty at the peril of their salvation, to do whatever their priests should direct and enjoin them, requiring them in the mean time to buy and furnish themselves with the best weapons they could. And the stories of this kind told by some of the Irish themselves, gained the more credit, when it was observed that generally through the whole kingdom, not only the men, but the women and boys too began to furnish themselves with skeanes, and half-pikes; it being the great business of the Irish smiths in the country to make this sort of arms for them: these were afterwards called rapparees, a sort of Irish vultures that follow their armies to prey on the spoil. I shall not mention the many bold and threatening discourses that often dropped from many of them, especially when good liquor had a little warmed their blood, or upon occasional quarrels: but I must not omit, that as several consultations of the Irish clergy were discovered, particularly in the county of Donegal, not far from Derry, where the great debates were said to arise

betwixt the priests and the friars, about the execution of some great design; so a particular sermon preached by a certain friar in Derry itself to the Popish part of the garrison in the open market-house, October 1688, did not a little alarm the Protestants there, some of whom were out of curiosity his hearers. The main subject of his discourse was about Saul's destroying the Amalekites, where he showed how dangerous it was to spare one of those whom God had devoted to destruction, God having deserted Saul, taken the kingdom from him, and ruined both him and his family, for that very reason, as he certainly would all that were guilty of the like disobedience: and that they were obliged always (as then from Samuel) to take their directions from their clergy as from God, and punctually observe the same at the peril of their souls. The application was thought very easy and obvious.

Some of their clergy also were observed to buy up fire-arms, and procured several chain-bridles to be made, some whereof were accidentally found and seized by George Phillips, Esq; and though the news of the Prince of Orange's landing in England, November 5th, gave the Protestants a reviving prospect of the happy change of government of that kingdom: yet it rather increased their fears of their present danger, because they concluded, if the Irish should make any attempt while England was in a combustion, they could expect little relief from thence. But that which made the deepest impression on them was a letter dropped at Cumber, December 3rd, in the County of Down, where the Earl of Mount-Alexander then resided: the superscription thus—"To my Lord, this deliver with haste and care." The letter was as follows:

December 3rd, 1688.

Good, my Lord,

I have written to you, to let you know, that all our Irish men through Ireland is sworn, that on the ninth day of this month, they are all to fall on to kill and murder, man, wife, and child: and I desire your Lordship to take care of yourself, and all others that are

judged by our men to be heads, for whosoever of them can kill any of you, they are to have a captain's place: so my desire to your honour is, to look to yourself, and give other noblemen warning, and go not out either night or day without a good guard with you, and let no Irish man come near you, whatsoever he be: so this is all from him who was your father's friend, and is your friend, and will be, though I dare not be known, as yet, for fear of my life.

There was no subscription, and the ill writing as well as the style, seemed to argue it was penned by one of the meaner sort of the natives. There were letters written to others to the same purpose, as Mr. Brown of Lisburn, and Mr. Maitland of Hillsborough, besides divers informations. Whether the first letter was really intended by some well-meaning Irish man, as a warning, or was a contrivance, I shall not dispute: but the next day after this letter was dropped, Sir W. Franklin, Arthur Upton, Esq. W. Cunningham, Esq. and Mr. Tho. Knox, sent an express to Dublin with copies of it, not only to alarm the Protestants in that city, but to give them the opportunity of communicating the notice of it to all other parts of the kingdom: (letters were also dispersed to the dissenting ministers of the adjacent counties to alarm the country.) And accordingly the copies of it thus spread through the several parts of the kingdom, (added to the strong presumptions that the forementioned passages gave of such a design,) frightened a great number of Protestants out of it, especially about Dublin, and other parts that were more entirely under the power of the Irish. The memory of the miseries of '41 was fresh, and they were loth to trust themselves in the same hands that seemed to have now more power, and better pretence to act those barbarities over again. The copy of this letter was sent by William Cunningham, Esq. from Belfast, inclosed in a letter of his own to George Canning, Esq. (desiring him to send this to Derry with all expedition.) Mr. Canning sent to Alderman Tomkins, a gentleman meeting with this messenger was informed of it, and sent his information to George Phillips, Esq. of Newtown Limavady, on the 6th of December, on which day a great part of

the new Irish regiment came to quarter in that village. Mr. Phillips late that night sent a messenger to the city, with what account he had heard of the forementioned letter, and to acquaint them withal, what untoward guests they were like to have the day following: there being instead of six or eight companies (as they were called) of Irish and Highlanders, above double the number, besides a huge number of women, and boys, and what is remarkable, the messenger came into the town the next morning, being the 7th of December, about the same time that Alderman Tomkins communicated to the city, the copy of the letter to the Lord Mount Alexander. This morning early, Mr. Phillips sent another messenger expressing his sense of their danger from so ill a crew, and advising them to take care of their own safety. The messenger also told them that he had left some of the foremost companies within two miles of the town, the rest being on their way. These circumstances concurring, struck a mighty terror and consternation into the Protestant inhabitants: several cabals are held in the streets; all were persuaded there was such a design as the forementioned letter suggests, and they looked on these new levied men as the most likely tools for the execution of it. Alderman Tomkins, who brought the copy of the forementioned letter, consulted Mr. Gordon, a Nonconformist minister, what was expedient to be done, who not only advised to the shutting of the gates, but wrote that day to several neighbouring parishes, to put themselves into a posture for assisting the city, if there should be occasion for it. There was some muttering among the mobile about shutting the gates, which Alderman Tomkins at first privately encouraged. But when he, with Alderman Norman, and some others had consulted the Bishop, and found him altogether avert to it, they were unwilling to be concerned: and indeed however divers of those who made some figure in the town, wished the thing were done, yet none of them

thought fit to be themselves active in it: but in the little cabals which several of the city youths had, when they put it to the question, whether they should shut the gates, most of them were inclined to it, so much the rather, because Mr. Gordon had encouraged and incited several of them thereto. By this time about three companies of the forementioned regiment were come to the Water-side with two officers, a lieutenant and ensign. The officers leaving the men, ferried over, and came to the Deputy Mayor, and Sheriffs, with their potent: one of the Sheriffs (Mr. Kennedy) suspected the design of these youths, and intending to quarter the soldiers that night on the other side the water, had given them a secret hint to be prepared next morning, if they intended to prevent their coming in. But whilst they were about consulting their strength, the Irish soldiers having (as is supposed) some intimation of their design, made all the haste they could over, and came to the landing place, about 300 yards from Ferry-Gate. The youths observing this, about eight or nine of them, viz.—Mr. Henry Campsie, Mr. William Crookshanks, Mr. Robert Sherrard, Mr. Daniel Sherrard, Mr. Alexander Irwin, Mr. James Steward, Mr. Robert Morison, Mr. Alexander Cunningham, Mr. Samuel Hunt, with whom soon joined Mr. James Spike, Mr. John Cunningham, Mr. William Cairns, Mr. Samuel Harvy, and several others, drew their swords, ran to the main guard, seized the keys without any great opposition, and came with them to the Ferry-Gate, drew up the bridge and locked the gate, the Irish soldiers being advanced within sixty yards of it. From thence they went to secure the other three gates, and having placed guards at each of them, met in the market: so happily did these resolute youths nick the very minute of their design, and upon so seemingly rash and desperate action, did the preservation of that important place out of the hands of the Irish depend. The greatest events in the chain of Providence being

often so contrived by exquisite wisdom, as to hang upon the slenderest links in it. This sudden turn extremely surprised the graver citizens of the town, who, though loth enough the Irish soldiers should enter in, yet dreaded the consequences of shutting them out; but the Deputy Mayor, the Sheriffs, the two Irish Officers, with other Papists, and some Protestants accompanying them, came to the market-place, and both by promises and by threats endeavoured to prevail on the mobile to desist from so rash an enterprise, but all in vain. They had in the mean time sent some to secure the magazine, which the mobile perceiving sent a party to seize it; one of whom viz. Mr. Campsie, being shot by the sentinel, one Linegar, a reputed Papist, Linegar was seized and sent to gaol, and the noise of Campsie's being wounded increased both the number and the resolution of the mob. In the mean time the Bishop of Derry, with others came to the market-place, and made a speech to the multitude to dissuade them from so inconsiderate an undertaking, wherein he represented to them both the danger of it to themselves, and the unwarrantableness of it, as it was a disobedience to their sovereign: but the dangers they saw at present made greater impression on them than any feared for the future: and their dull heads could not comprehend how it could be so great a crime to shut the gates against those whom they believed sent thither to cut their throats; and they were too much concerned to make good what they had now done, to hear any long harangues about it: the Deputy Mayor also attempted once more to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The Irish soldiers in the mean time stood at the gate, fretting at their present disappointment, that they should be forced to wait like scoundrels, where they hoped to domineer as lords, till one Mr. James Morrison a citizen, having in vain warned them to be gone, called out aloud, bring about a great gun here; the very name whereof sent

them packing in great haste and fright to their fellows on the other side the water. Hitherto the multitude acted without the least publick countenance from any of considerable note, or figure in the town, till that afternoon came in David Cairns, Esq. who having received a full account of what was done, and their inducements thereunto, declared openly his approbation of it, commending their courage, and assuring them of his utmost assistance; and thereupon went round the walls, and to the gates, encouraging their guards and sentinels, and returned to the main guard again, to shew his concurrence with them; he endeavoured also to possess others of note in the town, with a just sense of the necessity of taking this course to secure themselves at that dangerous juncture, and several began to appear more openly in the matter, as entertaining the same apprehensions, so as that night he, Mr. Norman, Mr. Jemmet, Mr. Thomas Moncreiff, Mr. James Lennox, and several others, being come into the guard-house, upon some discourse there of their inability to defend themselves, without considerable assistance, wrote to several gentlemen in the country to acquaint them what was done, to represent their common hazard, and the necessity of their concurrence for their common defence and safety: to which letters they received various returns, some approving the action, and promising their assistance: others discouraging what they thought so bold an enterprize. Besides these, one letter came afterwards, directed to Mr. Cairns, from a Nonconformist minister in Enniskillen, which because it shews how early the inhabitants of that town agreed with those of Derry, both in their resolutions, and the reasons of them, I shall here insert.

Enniskillen, December 15, 1688.

Sir,

After an alarm of an intended massacre, there are two foot companies sent to be quartered in this small place, and though we be deserted by our magistrates, yet we intend to repulse them: you are

therefore intreated in this common cause to look on our condition, and if we come to be made a leading-card, sit not still and see us sink. The bearer can more fully inform you of our condition. The Lord direct and preserve you and us, who intend hurt to none, but sinless self-preservation :

This from, yours, &c.

ROBERT KELSO.

About the same time, the principal inhabitants of Enniskillen wrote a letter to the same purpose to their friends at Derry: (which see at the end.) Others in the town wrote to the government to excuse themselves, and lay the blame on the mob. I should add here that the potent being more narrowly inspected, was found defective; for it was in the body of it to provide quarters for the captains hereafter named, and their men, whereas there was no captain named at all. And thus ended this remarkable 7th of December.

Good guards are kept within and without the walls that night. And the next day, the 8th of December, since they wanted both arms and ammunition, they broke open the magazine, and took out thence about 150 muskets, with some quantity of match, and one barrel of powder, and bullets proportionable. There was in the magazine at that time about eight or nine barrels of powder in all, and about two more in the town; (two or three of those in the magazine were not fit for use.) There were but few arms fixed, and those designed for the Irish regiment, the rest being about a thousand more were much out of order. The Bishop that day left the town, and went to Raphoe: but the sight of several from the neighbouring parts of the country, whom the fear of an intended massacre drove thither for security; the rumour of a design among the Papists in town to fire the city; and the rude carriage of some of the Irish soldiers in their quarters over the water, drew many more of the town to join with the mob, for their common preservation. And yet I must add, that when towards the better settling of their guards, they took an exact account

of all within the walls able to bear arms, they did not in all amount to 300, so depopulated was the town at that time; the suburbs were not numbered, but it was believed they could not make near so many more. This day the city was cleared of the greatest part of the Papists in it, and a convent of Dominican Friars packed off. The Earl of Antrim lodged that night at Newtownlimavady, with Mr. Phillips, whom he carried with him next day in his coach towards Derry, being the 9th, the fatal day for the expected massacre. The post letters that morning brought the news of the Prince of Denmark, and the Duke of Ormond's, &c. going over to the Prince of Orange, which gave us no small encouragement; and Alderman Tomkins, by the assistance of Mr. Gordon's influence on his people, sent in a considerable number into town, under the command of young Mr. Tomkins, as their captain. For joy of their good news from England, the gunner was ordered to discharge two of their best guns, which he accordingly did; this put the Irish soldiers on the other side of the water into no small consternation; about the same time one George Cook, a butcher, drew up fifty or sixty boys on the shore at the Ferry-Quay, whom the Irish took for Laganeers, (famous for the victories they obtained over the rebels in 1641,) soon after Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Gordon appear on a hill near them with about thirty or forty horse, having no design of disturbing them. But all these circumstances so unluckily concurring to heighten their fears of some sudden destruction coming on them, put them on so hasty a flight, that many of their officers left their boots, and soldiers their coats behind them: their colonel, the Earl of Antrim, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, met them about a mile off the town, and having heard from his men a very frightful story, thought fit to send Mr. Phillips into town before him, to bring him word whether they would admit himself, and who commanded the town? Mr. Phillips as com-

ing from the enemy, was with some difficulty admitted, under a guard, but finding he was no way disaffected to the design, but rather inclined to join with them in their own defence, the guard was taken off; yet upon his desire to Mr. Cairns, who then commanded in town, that some colour of force might be put upon him in what he did, he was publicly threatened with confinement if he did not concur with them. He was permitted to acquaint the Earl with his being detained there, whom in his letter he discouraged from coming thither; upon receipt thereof the Earl went back to Coleraine, where he endeavoured to rally his scattered regiment. And the city considering their own circumstances, to encourage the gentlemen in the country, whose aid they expected, and to engage Mr. Phillips the more to their interest, with Mr. Cairns' concurrence, bestowed on him the title of their Governor, which he accepted.

In the mean time it was thought expedient to write up to the Lord Mountjoy, then at Dublin, (in whose friendship they had great confidence,) some account of what had passed, that he might interpose with the Lord Tyrconnel on their behalf, and do his utmost to allay his resentments; and accordingly they sent his Lordship a letter, (which because it confirms the foregoing relation, I have annexed at the end) expecting that he would communicate it to the Lord Deputy.

On the 10th, Captain Forward and Mr. William Stewart brought about 200 or 300 horse into the city, and Mr. John Cowan of St. Johnstown, a company of foot, which they offered to our service. But finding the need not only of more men, but chiefly of arms and ammunition, the city unanimously chose David Cairns, Esq. to send over as their agent to England, giving him a large letter of credence, and full instructions under the hands and seals of the chief then in town. He had with him also a letter to the Society in London, which I have in the end

inserted; a private key was also contrived to hold correspondence with them.

This day the townsmen were formed into six companies of foot, under the command of—I. Captain Samuel Norman, Lieutenant William Crookshanks, Ensign Alexander Irwin. II. Captain Alexander Lecky, Lieutenant James Lennox, Ensign John Harvey. III. Captain Matthew Cocken, Lieutenant Henry Long, Ensign Francis Hunt. IV. Captain Warham Jemmet, Lieutenant Robert Morison, Ensign Daniel Sherrard. V. Captain John Tomkins, Lieutenant James Spaight, Ensign Alexander Coningham. VI. Captain Thomas Moncreiff, Lieutenant James Morison, Ensign William Mackee.

December the 11th, Mr. Cairns went for London. The same day Governor Philips went to Newtown, and in a few days returned with about 300 or 400 horse: William Hamilton of Moyagh brought near 200 more, which they tendered to our service.

Soon after letters from Dublin inform us that the Lord Tyrconnel had ordered the Lord Mountjoy and Lieutenant Colonel Lundy, with six companies of their regiment to come down and reduce this city to its former obedience: but our friends there cautioned us against the receiving of them, and the city was generally averse to it, and yet that their actions might not be mis-interpreted, they endeavoured to represent the reasons of them in a declaration, which they published about this time.—See in the end.

When the Lord Mountjoy came to Omagh, he sent Captain Macausland with a message to this city, desiring two or three of their number to meet him at Raphoe, upon which Captain Norman, and Mr. John Mogredge were sent to hear his proposals, who at their return gave assurance of his Lordships being fully impowered to capitulate, and that he would on the surrender of the garrison, with our arms, procure a free and general pardon for what was passed, (these terms our two envoys did earnestly solicit us to ac-

cept, though in vain.) But because these two had no power to conclude anything, his Lordship desired there might be commissioners with full power to treat with him at Mountgavelin.

Accordingly the Governor, George Phillips, Esq. Captain Alexander Tomkins, Horace Kennedy Esq. Lieutenant William Crookshanks, and Lieutenant James Lennox, were empowered by the city to treat and conclude, who after a full hearing of his Lordship's proposals, would comply on no other terms than the getting a Protestant garrison, and liberty to keep their watches and arms as formerly, as also a free and general pardon under the great seal, which his Lordship declared he could not grant, and so they parted without any conclusion, his Lordship then saying he would next morning come to the gates and demand entrance. They returning with the report of these passages, we began to examine again the stores of ammunition, and found only six barrels of powder, a few arms unfixed, and most of the guns unmounted for want of carriages. Soon after his Lordship appears at the Bishops-Gate, where for some time he was made to stand, (upon a warm debate within, whether he should be admitted.) At length out of respect to his Lordship, he was suffered to enter, who being very importunate for an accommodation; there were eleven persons of the city and country appointed to treat with him, viz. George Phillips, Governor, Horace Kennedy Esq. Captain Alexander Lecky, Captain Warham Jemmet, Captain John Forward, Captain George Canning, Lieutenant Henry Long, Lieutenant James Lennox, William Coningham, Esq. and James Steward: his Lordship after some debate, that he might prevent any more forces coming down upon us, was at last prevailed on to agree to such articles as the city proposed, which articles are annexed in the end.

Upon the perfection of these articles, his Lordship for our better satisfaction ordered Lieutenant Colonel

Lundy to repair to Strabane, there to stop his six companies, till the full moiety, being Papists, were turned off, and some officers of the city were sent to see it done, and Protestants enlisted in their stead. Yet there were but two companies (all Protestants) under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy and Captain Stewart, received at first into the city. The other four consisting of one-half Papists, were ordered to quarter at Strabane, Newtonstewart, and Raphoe, till thoroughly reformed; which so fully satisfied us, that the Protestant interest would be much strengthened, by the interposition of the Lord Mountjoy, that our Governor freely resigned his charge to him, and we all resolved to follow his orders and directions. Accordingly, his Lordship heartily concurred with the citizens, advised them to repair the carriages of the guns, fix the old arms that lay in the stores, and every thing else that might be found necessary for the preservation of the city. Whereupon there was a meeting in the guild-hall, of all the inhabitants in order to the levying of monies for that purpose; and a voluntary subscription being there made (about £100,) a select number was chosen to dispose thereof, as also to regulate the concerns of the city, viz.—Samuel Norman, Alderman; Alexander Lecky, Alderman; Matthew Cocken, Alderman; Horace Kennedy, Sheriff; Mr. Francis Nevill, Mr. Frederick Coningham, and Mr. James Lennox, to whom Mr. John Mogredg was secretary. The Lord Massareene also some time after, freely contributed a considerable sum of money towards the defence of the place. They studied all possible means for the preservation and safety of the city and country; and since they still apprehended a descent of the Irish, they kept up a good correspondence with the neighbouring counties in what concerned their common interest. And that our friends in the country might be encouraged with a speedy supply of powder and arms; money was freely advanced by Horace Kennedy,

Esq., Edward Brooks, Esq., Lieutenant Henry Long, William Crookshanks, Ensign; William Mackee, Ensign; John Harvey, Ensign; Francis Hunt, Alexander Gordon, Hugh Davey, and William Maxwell, Merchants, and sent with James Hamilton, Merchant, to Scotland to buy powder and arms. He could procure no more than forty-two barrels of powder, which (except ten left in the county of Down,) happily came and were secured in the magazine. Being also informed that a small bark, which was sent from Dublin, with thirty barrels of powder for the Earl of Antrim, lay wind-bound at Killagh, in the county of Down: there were persons appointed to seize and bring the same about for our use; who did so, and leaving a share in some trusty hands for the country's service, brought the remainder being about twenty barrels to this city: but all being too small a quantity, pressing letters were dispatched to our agent at London, to solicit their Majesties for succours.

The Lord Mountjoy is sent for to Dublin by the Lord Tyrconnell. His friends here all dissuade him from going up: but the advice of some in Dublin prevailed more upon him. Upon his coming there, it was proposed to him by the Lord Tyrconnell, that he should go with Lord Chief Baron Rice on a message to King James in France, to desire leave of treating with England for that kingdom; upon which he procured the following articles on our behalf to be perfected, a copy of which he sent down to the North, with the ensuing letter, which I shall here add, because it discovers how miserably he, as well as many other well meaning gentlemen were imposed upon by Tyrconnell; who, though he was sufficiently afraid of the issue of things, yet was doing all he could by the increase of his new levies, to defend King James's interest there, even while he pretended to others that he was ready to surrender the sword to any commissioned to receive it. And this intrigue of sending to King James, is said to be the contrivance of Rice and

Neagle, to amuse and divert others of the Popish party in the council, whose fears inclined them to an earlier submission :—

“ *January 10th, 1688.*

“ Until his Majesty's pleasure be further known, it is humbly proposed to your Excellency,

“ 1st, That no more levies be made in this kingdom, no more arms given out, nor no commissions signed.

“ 2nd, That all the new raised forces be kept in their present quarters (if no enemy lands here, and that the kingdom is quiet) and that no more troops be commanded into Ulster than are at present there.

“ 3rd, That no nobleman, gentleman, officer, or common man in the kingdom, shall be imprisoned, seized, or in any wise molested for any tumultuous meetings, arming of men, forming of troops, or attempting any thing that may be called riotous or rebellious before this present day.

“ 4th, That no private gentleman's house shall be made a garrison, or soldiers quartered in it.”

“ *Dublin, January 10th, 88.*

“ You have had an account how long I stopped on the way after I left you, and the reasons which made me since come forward, and whatever my jealousies were at my first arrival, I am now fully satisfied with my coming, and with God's blessing hope it will come to good to us all. As soon as I saw my Lord Deputy, he told me he intended to send me to the King, jointly with the Lord Chief Baron, to lay before him the state of the kingdom, and to tell him, if he pleased he would ruin it for him, and make it a heap of rubbish; but it was impossible to preserve and make it of use to him; and therefore to desire his leave to treat for it. The objections I made to this were two, my being not so well qualified for this, as another Roman Catholic, one to whom in all likelihood the King would sooner give credit, and the improbability of being able to persuade the King, who is now in the French hands, to a thing that is so plainly against their interest. To the first of these I was answered what is not fit for me to repeat; and the other was so well answered, that all the most knowing Englishmen here are satisfied with it, and have desired me to undertake this matter, which I have done this afternoon: my Lord Deputy having first promised me upon his word and honour to perform the four particulars in the inclosed paper. Now because a thing of this nature, cannot be done without being censured by some, who perhaps would be sorry to have their wishes by quiet means, and by others who think that all that statesmen do are tricks, and that there is no sincerity among them; I would have such consider that it is more probable, I, and the most intelligent men in this place, without whose advice I do nothing, should judge righter of this than they who are at a greater distance, and it is not likely we should be fooled: so I hope they will not believe we design to betray them, ourselves, and our nation. I am morally assured, this must do

our work without blood, or the misery of the kingdom: I am sure it is the way proposed in England, who depend so on it, that no forces are appointed to come hither; and I am sure what I do, is not only what will be approved of in England, but what has its beginning from thence: I do therefore conjure you to give your friends and mine this account, and for the love of God keep them from any disorder or mischief, if any had such a design, which I hope they had not. I shall write to this effect to some other parts, and I desire you would let such in your country as you think fit, see this; and let the people fall to their labour, and think themselves in less danger than they believed."

His Lordship went soon after together with Chief Baron Rice to France, where instead of obtaining an order for the Irish to lay down their arms, he was made a prisoner in the Bastile.

The Lord Tyrconnell designing to muster up all his strength against us orders Lieutenant Colonel Lundy to send up the four companies which were not brought into the city, as well as the other two: but rather than lose so many good arms, we were induced to receive them; and having well purged them of Papists, we unanimously concur and keep our joint-guards by detachments out of these six companies, and our own six town companies; which the Lord Tyrconnell being advertised of, issues a proclamation to all parts of the North, discharging the British therein from assembling together, by way of troops and companies, &c. But the Protestants were too sensible of the necessity of defending themselves, to pay any great deference to such a proclamation: and particularly at Derry, they went on with their preparations for their own safety, having been early encouraged thereto by the nobility and gentry of the counties of Down and Antrim, (who by a message sent them by William Conningham, Esq. declared their approbation of what they had done, and assured them of their utmost assistance:) but they were not altogether pleased with Lundy's management of affairs. He had against the mind of the committee for the city, chose Mr. Norman, Lieutenant Colonel, and one Hill, Major of his regiment. He

soon after discharged the city companies from keeping their guards, and refused them ammunition; and when upon complaint made, he restored them, he would but allow one city officer to the guards, and endeavoured to bring them under the command of his own officers. These things disgusted the city, but they thought it not a fit time to contend about them.

Having given this brief account of what passed at Derry, from the first shutting of the gates, till the descent of the Irish army; it will not be improper to give some relation of the most material passages that happened in other parts of Ulster, before they approached those walls.

The news of the Prince of Orange's landing, was very acceptable to the generality of the Protestants of Ireland, whose success they hoped would soon alter the scene of affairs in that kingdom. The Presbyterian Ministers in the province of Ulster, with several gentlemen of good note there, were the first that agreed to send an address to the Prince: to this end they empowered Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Hamilton, being then at Dublin, to fix on the person, who sent Dr. Cummin, December 8th, the purport of the address (wherein they desired nothing in particular for themselves,) was, to congratulate his arrival and success hitherto in so glorious an undertaking: to represent the deplorable condition of the Protestants in that kingdom, and particularly in that province and beg some speedy relief, assuring him of their readiness to serve his interest to the utmost of their power. All the ministers afterwards in behalf of themselves, and their congregations, sent another congratulatory address, dated January 22nd, by two of their number, Mr. Patrick Adair, and Mr. John Abernethy. The nobility and gentry of that province were universally sensible of the dangers that then threatened them: for besides those mentioned before, they observed that the Lord Tyrconnel

was daily issuing out vast numbers of commissions for levying of men : that the Colonels were empowered to make up as many companies as they could : that the Captains were to maintain their own companies for three months at their own charge, who were most of them so unable to support themselves, that the Lord Tyrconnel ordered they should have their commissions without paying any fees ; and many of them were forced to leave them in pawn, for what they had already run on the score. They soon saw how such a necessitous crew were designed to subsist. While they were only rapparees, they were well versed in the arts of thefts and rapine : and being now lifted in the army, they thought they might practise them with some kind of authority : so that in a month or two, there was scarce a Protestant in most counties (where the British were not upon their own defence) that had either any stock left on their land, or any horses in their stables. And all complaints of these villanies met with so little countenance or redress, that the Lord Deputy seemed to have raised so many swarms of banditti and robbers, rather than soldiers under discipline, and commissioned them to plunder and ruate the country, rather than secure and defend it.

All this alarmed the Protestants of the North, who saw their numbers were their only security against the same violences being as generally practised among them. They therefore consulted their own safety, and ordered strong guards to be kept : the first project they fell upon, was the disarming Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment, quartered at Belfast, and Lisburn, in order to their making themselves masters of Carrickfergus. Sir Arthur Rawden discoursed and prevailed on several of the Protestant officers in the regiment, to concur with them in this design. He had ordered also a considerable party to be ready at the same time for surprising the Irish garrison at the Newry. The 4th of January was the day for

putting it in execution, the Protestant guards were advertised of it: Sir Arthur Rawden, and Sir John MacGill, marched from Moyra at the hour they had appointed, with 500 horse and foot: Lieutenants Tubman and Berry took the guard at Lisburn, Tubman put all the Papist's arms under the Protestant guard. Captain Obrey of Lisburn, had a small party of horse ready, and actually seized twenty-five of the soldiers' muskets: but when all things were thus ready, and the execution of this design, was as they thought, so easy and secure; Sir Arthur Rawden, and Sir John MacGill, were met within three miles of Lisburn, by Mr. Hamilton of Tillimore, who came to acquaint them that the gentlemen at Belfast could not do what was desired from them; they said they had not notice early enough, Mr. Hamilton not coming thither before nine o'clock that night, when the soldiers were in their quarters: they objected the ill consequences might ensue from the doing of it to the town of Belfast, if they should afterwards fail of securing Carrickfergus; and therefore urged the delaying of it till they had more fully concerted their measures, and put the country into a better posture of defence: upon this, Sir Arthur Rawden, and Sir John MacGill, were forced to disperse their men, though not without great reluctancy and regret at the disappointment. Mr. Hamilton of Tillimore, upon his return, thought fit to try Sir Thomas Newcomen (who professed himself a Protestant) to engage him to join with him in their common defence: which discourse so alarmed his suspicion, that he put himself on his guard, barricaded the streets of Lisburn, sent to the garrison of Carrickfergus to take care of themselves, who upon this warning sent for the Earl of Antrim's regiment, and part of Cormack O'Neil's to strengthen the garrison. But several of the Protestant officers in Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment, with 120 soldiers deserted, and the officers sent their commissions to their colonel.

Sir Thomas Newcomen soon after took his opportunity when most of the gentlemen in that part of the country were at Mount Alexander, to march off with his regiment towards Dublin, and he narrowly escaped being disarmed by the rabble themselves. The Protestant nobility and gentry could not but foresee these proceedings would incense the government, and draw down an army on them as soon as the Lord Tyrconnel could be ready with his new levies: and therefore to be better prepared for what they expected, they agreed to enter into associations in the several counties for self-defence against these illegal outrages. (See in the end.) The counties of Down and Antrim nominated the Lord Mount Alexander, (and the latter added Mr. Skeffington,) for their commander in chief, as those of Armagh, and Monaghmagham, did the Lord Blany: those of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, Colonel Lundy, and Major Gustavus Hamilton: they chose councils or committees for every county, and appointed a general council of union, at Hillsborough, for all the associated counties of Ulster. These councils or committees chose the field officers, and applied themselves to those ministers that had the greatest influence on the people for raising their men. Some of the gentlemen that raised regiments, having no public fund, armed and maintained them at their own charge. The consult ordered the following regiments to be raised in Down and Antrim:—A regiment of horse, consisting of twelve troops, out of both these counties, the Earl of Mount-Alexander, Colonel. A regiment of dragoons, out of the county of Down, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Colonel. A regiment of dragoons, out of the county of Antrim, Mr. Clotworthy Skeffington, Colonel: but this regiment was not raised, but a regiment of foot instead of it. Four regiments of foot out of each of the said counties:—In the county of Antrim, Sir William Franklin, Mr. Upton, Mr. Lesley, and Mr. Adair, raised each of them a regiment; there was another

in and about Lisburn, designed for Captain Leighton, and 300 foot were raised by Mr. Edmouston. In the county of Down, Sir John MacGill, Sir Robert Colvil, James Hamilton of Tillimore, and James Hamilton of Bangor, Esquires, raised each a regiment, and Captain Francis Annesley raised some horse and foot. The rest of the counties of Ulster were equally forward in their levies.

It was resolved also in the general consult, to send a gentleman into England with an address to the then Prince of Orange, and Captain Baldwin Leighton was chosen, who accordingly sailed from Belfast, January the 10th.

The frontier garrisons of Down, being but inconsiderable and unwall'd villages, were at first maintained by Sir Arthur Rawden (his Lieutenant Colonel Mr. Hawkins concurring with him) but afterwards the country contributed to the expense.

The consult had ordered the surprisal of Carrickfergus ; some Protestants in the town were acquainted with it, and the design laid, February 21. In the night, 1000 foot marched from Belfast towards it, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bremicham and Major Baker ; but the weather being bad, and the way tedious, it was clear day before they reached the town ; when they were within a mile of it, Bremicham stopped them, on pretence of two passages in a letter he had from the Lord Mount Alexander, Sir William Franklin, and Mr. Hamilton of Tillimore : the one was, that he should do nothing in Carrickfergus, without Mr. Henry Davis's advice, who was then in the town ; the other, that they would be with him at the hour of action. The garrison through this delay, had so much notice of their approach, as enabled them to put themselves in some posture of defence. The Earl of Mount Alexander, Sir Arthur Rawden, and other gentlemen, came with 400 or 500 horse, not doubting the success of the foot, but found the foremost party of them, and those on the walls firing at

one another. Mark Talbot, Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Antrim, came out to know the reason of this attempt. He was told the stores of Carickfergus had been always under a Protestant governor: that being now in other hands, they came to demand it for the Prince of Orange, especially to prevent the insolencies and robberies of the soldiers: they also offered terms to the garrison, which Talbot promised to acquaint the Earl of Antrim with: upon his return it was agreed, "That Colonel Cormack O'Neal, who had then his regiment in town, should disband it, and lay down his commission; and he and they having protections to return to their several dwellings: that the garrison should be kept by a few of the Earl of Antrim's regiment, who should never have above a week's provisions at once: that the Protestants in town should have a guard as well as the Papists, of equal number, without any disturbance from the castle: that the value of what had been plundered should be restored: that all letters from the Papists to Dublin, should be sent open to the consult at Hillsborough, and particularly such a letter sent from the Earl of Antrim, and Cormack O'Neal, by one of their number, to give the Lord Tyrconnel an account of that affair as the Protestants should approve of." A letter was accordingly sent, signed by both sides, but Friar O'Haggerty was, upon Mr. Randal Brice's recommendation, suffered to be the bearer, who understood as much as any in the garrison could dictate to him, and gave the Lord Tyrconnel the following too true account of the condition of the North, viz.—That they were untrained, and had few experienced officers: that the most part were without arms, and such as had them, their arms were unfixed and unfit for service: they were very much scattered, and their number not near what had been written, and was confidently reported in Dublin: that they wanted all ammunition, and necessary provisions for appearing in the field. The Lord Tyr-

connel, who had deferred for twenty days to send down his army, after it had been first agreed on in council, upon this information, resolved to dispatch the most considerable and best trained part of it, under the command of Lieutenant General Hamilton.

From the 23rd of February, to the 11th of March, several skirmishes happened between the Irish garrison at Newry, or the Rapparees, and the frontier garrisons of the North, the latter being frequently employed to rescue preys of cattle which those ravenous beasts seized and endeavoured to carry away.

Two letters from Dublin, the one of the 22nd, the other of the 25th of February, arrived in the North, one giving an account of the preparations making against them at Dublin, the other relating the disarming the Protestants there. But their confident expectation of succours from England, and their conceit of Tyrconnels fears, made them too slow in their measures. They did indeed send to Colonel Lundy at Derry, to bring down what he could spare of the forces of Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal to their assistance, and offered him the command of their whole army. Colonel Lundy promised to bring with him 1000 men, well appointed, out of each of the three counties, with a train of artillery, and to be with them on a certain day, which was about a fortnight before the descent of the Irish army. Upon which the consult ordered Hillsborough to be stocked with all necessary provisions for an army: but Colonel Lundy failed their expectations in this, as he did in every thing else afterwards, that concerned their common safety.

9th of March.— Captain Leighton returned with a letter, (see in the end) from his Majesty, to the Earl of Mount Alexander, to be communicated to the rest of the nobility and gentry, approving their endeavours for their own defence, &c. He brought over also commissions for all the regiments in the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Monaghan, except two

that were not raised when Captain Leighton left the North, and assured them of speedy relief, telling them some of the cannon and ammunition were shipped, and 15,000 men ready at the waterside, &c. Upon his coming, King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed in the towns in the North-East part of Ulster, with all the expressions of duty and affection, which became their high obligations to their Majesties, as well as their hopes from them, and in some before his arrival.

The same day Mr. Osborn arrived at Hillsborough with a message which the Lord Tyrconnell had permitted him to deliver. But the real design of his coming was to prevent their being surprised with the descent of the Irish army, to give them the best information and advice in order to their defence, to which he earnestly urged them; a fuller account whereof the reader may see in his Vindication.

11th of March.—The Irish army came to Newry: Sir Arthur Rawden being then at Loch-bricklan, sent to the consult for more forces to defend that place; but being that night informed that the whole Irish army would be there next morning, and the consult acquainting him that they had no forces ready to be sent, and advising him to retire to Dromore, he ordered the inhabitants that night to pack up their goods, sent his foot to guard them, and with his horse secured their retreat. The inhabitants went on to Belfast and the sea coasts.

12th of March.—The garrison at Rathfryland, with the inhabitants, abandoned the place, and came to Dromore, and that night the Irish army came to Loch-bricklan. This day, Captain Hugh MacGill brought his troop of eighty dragoons from the Ardes to Dromore; Sir Arthur Rawden sent to Hillsbrough for 100 good musketeers, but they came not, nor the other forces expected from other parts.

13th of March.—The Irish army marched towards Dromore. This night Major Baker brought four

companies of foot to Dromore, but very ill armed. The officers put what horse and foot they had into the best posture they could, and sent to Hillsborough for powder and arms.

March 14.—The express returned with some powder, but the bullets were unsuitable to their unserviceable arms. The express also brought Sir Arthur Rawden order to retire next night with his men to Hillsborough. Upon which they resolved to quit the town, expecting that the rest of the forces of Down and Antrim would be that night at Lisburn, and advance from thence the next day to Hillsborough.

The same day the Presbyterian Ministers appeared before the consult with the proposals mentioned in Mr. Osborn's vindication, and the country was summoned to appear the 19th, at Blarismore.

One of the scouts acquaints the officers at Dromore that about two troops of Irish horse were marching towards the town, upon which the horse and dragoons were drawn up in the street; the four companies of foot were also drawn up at the entry of the town. The horse and dragoons went on and faced a party of the enemy, till they discovered the whole body of the Irish army coming on them, and having no strength capable to oppose them, their foot went off, and their horse endeavoured to make good their retreat: some few of the horse and dragoons, and some of the country people that were carrying off their goods, were killed.

The same day the Lord Mount Alexander, Colonel Upton, and Mr. Hamilton of Tillimore, upon advice hereof, got together what horse they could at Hillsborough (which were not many) and were marching out of town to assist those of Dromore, when they met their foremost party on their retreat, they rallied as many as they could of that flying party, sent to Lisburn for the forces that were there to the number of near 4000. Sir Arthur Rawden rode thither to hasten them up, but the precipitant motion of the

Irish army struck such a terror into the people who were but ill armed, that few would stay at Hillsborough, so that they were forced to leave it to the Irish, who seized the provisions and the little ammunition laid up there, besides the papers of the consult. Most of the forces also at Lisburn shrunk and stole away; their leaders in this confusion could not agree on any post thereabouts which they were able to defend against a well appointed army; their hopes of speedy assistance from the other counties, as well as from England, were frustrated, and so they resolved upon shifting for themselves. All the gentlemen of the lower parts of the county of Down, except Captain Hugh MacGill and his brother, endeavoured to transport themselves. Others resolved to stay and defend their country to the last extremity, as Sir Arthur Rawden and most of his regiment; part of Sir John MacGill's regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Whitney; part of Sir William Franklin's under the command of Major Tubman; Colonel Arthur Upton with part of his regiment, Colonel Adair's regiment, under the command of Colonel Edmonston, Major Stroud with his own troop, Captain Clotworthy Upton with his troop, being one of the Earl of Mount Alexander's regiment, one troop of Belfast, commanded by Captain White. All these forces being about 4000 in number, marched to Coleraine, the rest either removed into England, or took protections from the Irish, but all the Colonels went either to Derry, or out of the Kingdom, except Colonel Lesley, who chose rather to take protection, and helped to victual the Irish camp before Derry.

Of the garrison of Dungannon, I need give only this short relation:—Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, being in great danger from the Irish garrison in Charlemont, that had above thirty companies in it, the defence of it by a good garrison was thought very necessary. And accordingly the counties of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, sent in several troops

and companies by turns, which were maintained partly by the country, partly by their officers. About the 11th of February, the Irish gathered together in great numbers near Stewartstown and Gleno. Colonel Stewart commanded a detached party of our men (about twenty-four, some of Captain Stewart of Killemont's troop, and some foot) to go and view them, who killed some of the Irish, and took thirteen or fourteen prisoners. Soon after, a considerable party of the forces of Charlemont joined with other Irish of the country near Benburb: a party of our men both foot and horse, beat them off, and took a prey of cattle from them, as they did several afterwards. Colonel Lundy about the 14th of March, sent his orders to Colonel Stewart to quit the town, which accordingly he did, though against the opinion of most of the officers. Nor was there any care taken to carry off that great quantity of provisions, which the country about had sent in, so that they fell into the enemies' hands. About the 16th or 17th of March, some of the garrison marched towards Coleraine, others towards Derry, as Mr. Walker and his company, &c. The 11th—A party of our men beat off a party of the Irish, who had taken up the pass at Toam.

Of the forces raised by the Lord Blaney, I shall give the reader a brief account out of a memoir of his own:

“Being chosen by the counties of Armagh and Monaghan, to command all the forces raised, and to be raised for the Protestant service there, after the disarming the Irish dragoons at Armagh, I posted myself there, and at a general rendezvous of the inhabitants of the county, found their number to be about 1800 men, indifferently well armed.

“There were at this time at the fort of Charlemont, which is within five miles of the town, near 3000 of the enemy, who were very insolent, upon the account they received of an army being sent from Dublin, to reduce the Northern rebels, as they called us, to obedience.

“ This made them for a fortnight together attempt the plundering all the Protestant houses near the town, and being obliged to defend them, several skirmishes happened between our parties, the Protestants always prevailing; insomuch that considerable numbers of the enemy were every day killed, and we only suffered the loss of one man.

“ Thus it continued till Wednesday, the 13th of March, at which time I heard that my own house at Monaghan was taken by the Irish, that all the forces of the county were retreated to Glasslough, and besieged there by the enemy. Sir Nicholas Achison came the same day from the North, and informed me that Sir Arthur Rawden had quitted Loughbrickland, and that the Irish army under the conduct of Lieutenant General Hamilton, had possessed themselves of that place. A council of war was then called of all the officers in the town, where it was resolved that we should the next day march towards the relief of those who were besieged at Glasslough, and if we could bring off the Protestant party there, we should march through Dungannon to Toam, and so to Antrim, to join with our friends there. The same day a party of the enemy were beat off by the Protestants at Tandragee, and several of them killed.”

Of the affair of Glasslough, I shall beg leave to insert the following relation from another hand:—

“ Those of Glasslough having orders from my Lord Blaney to march towards Antrim, notice was given to the country to be there that night or the next morning. The Irish having intelligence of it, beset the roads to rob them; upon which Captain Aucktall mounted twenty of his horse, and Captain Richardson with seven files of foot went out and fell on the robbers, they killed six, the rest flying to the woods and bogs. Captain Cole with his troop of horse and two foot companies, came hither, and it was concluded to march that day. But we were immediately alarmed with the account of a body of Irish

foot coming towards us : it was agreed to go out and fight them ; the enemy had possessed themselves of an old Danish fort, within less than half a mile of the town. We detached 100 firelocks, and all the horse of two troops fit for service. The enemy who had fired at us while at a great distance, upon our nearer approach, sallied out and fired a volley at our men ; but Captain Ancktall with his horse came so suddenly upon them, and pursued them so close, as they were retreating into the fort, that the enemy within seeing several killed, and others trod under the horses' feet, threw down their arms, and betook themselves to their heels. There were about five to one in number, and yet there were, as Mr. Anthony who stayed in the country told us, 180 of them killed, among whom was Colonel Mackennah, four captains, six lieutenants, and six ensigns. We only lost that brave man, Captain Ancktall, who after the enemy was routed, was unfortunately shot by a fellow that lay in a bush. More of the enemy had been cut off, if they had not had a bog to retreat to ; but after this encounter we had only so much ammunition left us, as served to charge our arms on our march.

“ On Friday the 15th, I heard that the forces of the counties of Down and Antrim were broken, and retired to Coleraine, upon which advice I marched thither with 300 horse and as many foot, being all that were left me of the 1800 I mentioned before, the others having taken protection from the enemy. On the road between Dungannon and Money more, I met at Artrea 1000 of the enemy who attacked us, but we were so successful as to beat them, and kill 140 of them ; all the country people thereabouts generally fled to Coleraine with the army, except a few. The gentlemen in the country in other parts were very active, particularly Sir Francis Hamilton and Captain Robert Sanderson in the county of Cavan, who were two of the ten excepted from pardon in the Lord Tyrconnel's proclamation.”

Of the forces raised by the Lord Kingston, I had the following relation from his Lordship:—

“ On the 4th of January, 1688, the gentlemen of the county of Sligo met and associated themselves, and chose the Right Honourable Robert Lord Baron of Kingston, and the Honourable Captain Chidley Coote, their chief commanders, and promised obedience to both or either of them, and then formed themselves into troops and companies, and furnished their men with horses, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and ordered frontier garrisons to be kept, as Grange, in the way to Ballyshannon, to hold correspondence with Derry and the places adjacent. Garrisons were also put into Newtown and Manor-Hamilton, to keep correspondence with Enniskillen, my Lord Bellimont's house at Killoona, Dr. Leslie's and Mr. Cooper's at Mercury, were the frontier garrisons toward the Boyle and Ballymoat, to prevent the incursions of the Irish from those parts. There was also a garrison at Cottlestown, in the farthest part of the county of Sligo, to observe the motions of the new raised army in the county of Mayo, which was very numerous. Soon after the Bishop of Killalla had quitted his house, there was one Tremble, a servant to Sir Arthur Gore, barbarously murdered by Captain Walter Bourk and his soldiers.

“ Colonel Macdonnel being garrisoned at Boyle, and not permitting any of the Protestants to pass with their goods and provisions towards the garrison of Sligo, but ordering all such goods and provisions to be seized: it was thought fit he should be writ to, desiring him to let the Protestants have free passage to Sligo, as all the Papists had from thence to Boyle, Athlone, and other places, to their Irish friends, without any molestation from the garrison of Sligo; but he not performing what was desired, it was resolved that the Lord Kingston, and Captain Chidley Coote, should with a party of horse and foot march to Boyle, and demand a free passage for the Protestants, which

the Colonel readily granted, but never performed, though we looked on him as one of the fairest reputation among the Irish in those parts. It is to be observed, that the Colonel upon the approach of our party, drew all his horse, foot, and dragoons, within the walls of the Lord Kingston's house and gardens, though with his old troops and rapparees he had at least five to one in and about the place.

“ About five of our horse, commanded by Captain Arthur Cooper, went to view what the Irish designed at Ballimont, then garrisoned by a company of foot, under the command of Captain Terence MacDonagh, he drew them up to face our men, but they firing on them, and with the shot of one blunderbuss killing one, and wounding five more, the Irish threw down their arms and ran to the castle, our men pursuing and beating them to the draw bridge. About 500 or 600 showed themselves before Ballintober, Dr. Leslie's house, upon which he drew out about thirty horse and forty foot, upon which the Irish fled to the bogs.

“ During the stay of the forces at Sligo, frequent correspondence was kept with Derry, sometimes with Colonel Lundy, and sometimes with the committee; and at Enniskillen with the governor of that place, Colonel Gustavus Hamilton. Many letters came to Sligo from Colonel Lundy and the committee, to march the forces to Derry; it being alleged by them that if the Northern forces were conquered, that must fall of course. By this time the stone fort at Sligo was finished, and the sod fort new made up, at the cost of the officers, and labour of the soldiers.

“ Whilst the English were at Sligo, there was an open market kept, where the Papists as well as the Protestants had the selling and disposing of what commodities they brought thither: yet some time before Sligo was quitted, several of the British coming thither, from Tirrearagh, with great store of meal, cattle, &c. a party of Irish that were got into an old

castle, belonging to Captain Henry Crofton, (an inveterate Roman Catholic) robbed and plundered all the British of their corn, &c. and made a store of it in the castle; of which an account coming to the Lord Kingston, his Lordship immediately sent in the night, Captain William Ormsby, and Captain Francis Gore, with a detached party of men out of every troop and company under their command, and the next morning before day, the Lord Kingston marched with another party to assist them, if there had been occasion, but his Lordship met Cornet Charles Nicholson, who gave him an account that our party had got the castle by setting fire to the gate, and smoking the enemy out, who at first fired very briskly upon our men, yet we lost none. We found great store of provisions, of meal, &c. and seventeen muskets belonging to the Irish army, with several half pikes, Irish daggers, and Rapparees' swords; the Protestants had their corn and cattle returned them, or a market rate paid them for so much of their corn as they could spare.

“ Several letters were written from time to time to Colonel Lundy, for a supply of arms and ammunition for the garrison of Sligo, but none could be had; till at last a ship came to Derry from Scotland with ammunition, and then Colonel Lundy consented to let Sligo have three barrels of powder, and Ballyshannon one, provided five pounds per barrel were paid for it; but though a bill of twenty pounds was immediately sent for that end, yet none of it ever came to Sligo.

“ About the 20th of March, an express came to Sligo from Colonel Lundy, to hasten our march with all speed to Derry; which letter, as all others that came from Colonel Lundy or the committee, were communicated to all our officers, but the last letter that came was mislaid by Captain Coote; and on the same day a council of war, (if then it might be so termed) was called, and a speedy march to Derry was

voted by the officers who had no commission to make them so, but such as the gentlemen they had chosen for their chief had given them : the names of the subscribers of that council were as follows—Major Owen Vaughan, Major Thomas Hart, Captain Hugh Morgan, Captain Piercy Gethins, Captain Edward Woods, Captain William Ormsby, Captain William Smith, Captain William Griffith, Lieutenant Richard Brooke, Lieutenant Adam Ormsby, and Cornet Oliver Brookes.

“ On the 21st, being the next day following, the council was called again, where it was hotly pressed and voted to march northward, and accordingly all things were prepared against the next day, and then a march began ; the foot, baggage, with some horse in the rear, marched out early in the morning, the rest attending the Lord Kingston till they had broke the trunnions, and nailed the heavier guns, and sent off the smallest by boat, and staved all the rest they could find ; but those sent away were put into an island by storm, which next day were taken by the Irish, by help of some boats that were concealed by them.

“ On the 24th, the forces with bag and baggage arrived safe at Ballyshannon, Lieutenant Colonel Connell Farrell was ordered to hinder and oppose us with 180 fire locks from Boyle, with the Dartry Irish, to the number of four or five hundred, who attempted the breaking down of Bondron’s bridge, which they quitted upon the approach of about fifty of our horse, and took the bogs, and never opposed us in one pass, though there were many dangerous ones, wherein a few might hinder the passage of a great many, had they had courage to do it.

“ Either on the way, or at Ballyshannon, a letter came to the Lord Kingston from the committee at Derry, with orders as they said from Colonel Lundy to stay at Ballyshannon, and keep the passes on the Erne water, which was obeyed, he having his present Majesty’s commission.

“ The garrison of Ballyshannon, under the command of Captain Folliot, was now reinforced, and the ferry-boat of that place sunk, and the Lord Folliot's house, with other houses on Connaught side the water were burned, to prevent the enemy's sheltering themselves therein, and from thence annoying us with their shot, and one arch more of Balleek bridge was pulled down, part being so served by Sir James Caldwell before, and a garrison left there under the command of Major Vaughan, and Lieutenant Arthur Cooper, and another garrison left at Mulick, being the house of Lieutenant Walter Johnston, under the command of Captain William Smyth, Captain Francis King, and Lieutenant Toby Mulloy, to observe and guard a ford at the mouth of Lough Erne: and at the same time another party was ordered to keep the castle and town of Donegal, being commanded by Captain Francis Gore, and Captain Edward Woods. During the time of the Lord Kingston and his party's being at Ballyshannon and the places before mentioned, there came several expresses, inviting the Lord Kingston with eighty of his choicest horse and three hundred foot to Derry, with promises of provision should be made for them: but the party having been all along together, they were all of them against breaking, till something should happen, by which they might shew their zeal to his present Majesty's service and the Protestant religion; and accordingly stayed there till a letter came to the Lord Kingston, signed at a council of war at Derry, April the 13th, ordering the forces under his command, as well as all others, to be at Clady, Lifford, and Long Causey, or the places near to them, on Monday the 15th of April, by ten o'clock in the morning. This letter came not to the Lord Kingston till the 14th of April, at ten o'clock that night, and the nearest of his forces were thirty miles from the place of rendezvous. Upon this the Lord Kingston called a council of war, wherein it was concluded, that though it was impossible for the

Lord Kingston and his party to be at any of the places above mentioned, in twice the time limited; yet the Lord Kingston himself, with ten or twelve horse, should the next morning go towards Derry, to see how matters were, and to give directions accordingly to his party: very early the next morning his Lordship went, but when his Lordship came to Stranorlar, within five miles of Raphoe, his Lordship met with several of the British running from Cladyford, who gave his Lordship an account, that the British were fled with Colonel Lundy into Derry, and the Irish were got to Raphoe, between his Lordship and that place; whereupon his Lordship hastened back to Donegal, and sent an express with orders for the horse, to secure themselves in Enniskillen, and the foot at Donegal, Ballyshannon, and other places: and then the Lord Kingston with some of his officers went to Killybegs, and took shipping, and were put into Scotland, from whence his Lordship hastened to give his Majesty an account of affairs, hoping to have made a quick return to his party, with his Majesty's commissions and orders."

So unhappily were the designs of that noble Lord, who inherits the courage as well as the honour of his father, for the preservation of that part of the country, which he prosecuted with extraordinary zeal and resolution, frustrated by the confused, but peremptory orders which he received from Colonel Lundy.

What happened of moment from the time of the forces of Antrim fleeing to Coleraine, to the time of their deserting, I shall extract out of a diary of Sir Arthur Rawden's, only the relation of what passed at Portglenone, was drawn up by another hand.

1689. Friday, March 15.—“ The forces of the North-East parts of Ulster came to Coleraine, of which immediate notice was sent to Colonel Lundy, then at Derry.

Saturday, 16.—“ The next day several of the North-East officers went to see Colonel Lundy, to advise what measures should be taken, and met with

Colonel Lundy, about two or three miles from Newtownlimavady, and turned back with Colonel Lundy and Colonel Gustavus Hamilton to Coleraine: Colonel Lundy said that he could not spare ammunition to defend Coleraine, and therefore thought it advisable to quit the town as soon as it should be attacked, for he said he had not forty barrels of powder, but assured us he had provision to hold out a year: and further added, that he would take care to bring all the stacks of corn and hay into Derry, which were then in great numbers upon the road, but never did it.

“ The commonalty at Coleraine suspected Colonel Lundy, and when he was going towards the bridge, to view the town, they imagined he was going away, and drew up the bridge, and the guard presented their muskets and pikes at him.

“ It was concluded, that because there was much to do at Derry, to fortify and provide it with stores, that Colonel Lundy should remain in Derry, and Colonel Gustavus Hamilton manage the field, he having been chosen governor of the county of Donegal before.

“ Monday, 18.—Lieutenant Colonel Whitney was ordered to be upon the guard, with his men at the bridge of Coleraine, fearing lest the townsmen should again draw up their bridge to hinder Lundy's going away, who that day went to Derry.

“ Wednesday, 20.—It was ordered by the committee of Derry, that a ravelin should be built to defend the Bishops-Gate, and money was ordered for it.

“ Several sums of money were also raised for the garrison of Coleraine. And because it was suspected and given out by some, that in case the forces were beaten at Coleraine, the town of Derry would not let them into their gates; a paper was drawn up by the committee, and signed by the chief of the inhabitants and officers, both of the town and country, being an agreement to stand together, and succour each other, and this was proclaimed in the market-house, to the great satisfaction of all.

Thursday, 21.—“ Captain James Hamilton arrived with 480 barrels of powder, arms and ammunition, (as was said for 2000 men) money, and a commission to Colonel Lundy to be Governor of Derry.

“ The instructions which Captain Hamilton had were, to summon the Mayor, and all other officers, civil and military, on board him, and there before them all to give the oaths of fidelity to Colonel Lundy, before he should give him any arms, &c. But instead thereof, most of the gentlemen on board were desired to withdraw, on pretence of private business ; so that if Lundy was sworn, it was very privately. And it was much wondered at, that when the committee of Derry, and the officers, the next day desired that Lundy might take the oaths before them all, for their greater satisfaction, he absolutely refused it, on pretence of having taken them on board the day before. Mr. Charles Hamilton, Mr. William Stewart, and others, refused them ; but the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all the officers were sworn, and the King and Queen were proclaimed with great solemnity and joy, the Bishop being present.

“ It was not fully known what arms or money came to Derry, nor how disposed of, there being but thirty muskets given to each regiment, and though (besides the money which came over) considerable sums were raised in town, yet it was believed that little of it was disposed for the public use.

Sunday, 24.—“ Colonel Gustavus Hamilton called a council of war at Coleraine, and represented to the officers, that the want of ammunition would make them a prey to the enemy, and that therefore it were best to quit the town, and retire to Derry. In the mean time the enemy appeared with some squadrons of horse before the town, which made all repair to the ramparts, and hindered quitting of the town, which else had been done ; some rambling shots were made at the enemy, who thereupon retired.

Monday, 25.—“ About two o'clock in the morning

a fire happened in an out-house near our magazine, which made us suspect treachery, and we all got to the ramparts; but the fire being extinguished, and no enemy appearing, all was quieted.

Wednesday, 27.—“About eight in the morning, the whole army under the command of Lieutenant General Hamilton, appeared before our ramparts, and advanced within about fifty yards of them, under shelter and covert of hedges and ditches, which particular interest had hindered us from throwing down; this was on blind-gate side, and near the church, the mill sheltered them within forty yards of a bastion. They raised two batteries, one of three guns, which played upon the bridge, and blind-gate, their design being to break down the bridge, and hinder our escape, they not doubting of making themselves masters of the town, and to that end made several shots at the bridge, and several at blind-gate; one of which split the upper beam, and broke the chain which Captain Archibald M'Culloch, with great hazard fastened, the enemy firing very warmly at him. The other battery did little mischief, but killing one man, and battering down a few chimneys, and making a few breaches in the church roof; their gunner was killed with a musket shot, by Captain Hugh MacGill. About four o'clock in the afternoon there fell much snow, which covered the ground in an instant. About five, the enemy retired in great confusion, but we (having been forced to block up the gates with timber, earth, and rubbish, which were not to be removed suddenly) could not pursue them, only some of our men leaped over the ramparts, and took several prisoners (particularly one Courney, who went to the enemy after they came to Derry) with some arms, commissions, and red coats, two tents, &c. We lost but three men, which is very few, considering the continual firing of the enemy; what they lost is uncertain, because they carried off their dead; it was reported by the country people, that they burned many of their dead in a house.

Thursday, 28.—“ We foraged within two miles of the enemies' camp, and brought in cattle, &c.

Friday, 29.—“ Sir Arthur Rawdon's regiment was ordered to go to Moneymore, about twenty-six miles from Coleraine, to oppose Gordon O'Neile, who it was said, was marching towards Coleraine with 2000 men.

“ Mr. Skeffington's regiment was ordered to Bellaghy, Dawson's Bridge, and the passes on the Bann above Portglenone. One battalion of that regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Houston, was ordered to keep the pass at Toam; but because of the floods which overspread the woods of Creagh, they could seldom get to their posts, or relieve their guards: the other part of it under the command of Major Mitchelburne, was sent to guard the pass at Newferry, four or five miles below Toam, to which there was easier access. Colonel Edmonston was ordered to defend and secure the pass of Portglenone, by hindering the enemies repairing the bridge, which is fourteen miles from Coleraine.

“ Colonel Canning's regiment was also ordered to Magherafelt, and Moneymore, Sir John MacGill's was sent to Kilrea, and that part of the Bann; care had been taken before to sink most of the boats and cotts on the Bann river. Sir Tristram Beresford's regiment, with Colonel Francis Hamilton's, and several detachments, to the number of 3000 men, were left to defend Coleraine. The Protestants at Fagivie under command of Captain Blair, beat back some of the Irish who had crossed the river there.

Tuesday, April, 2.—“ We went to Moneymore, the Irish quitting it upon our approach, and we got great quantities of provision in the country, and saw no enemy. Colonel Edmonston sent word to Sir Arthur Rawden, that his men were almost starved, for want of provisions, and that none could be had, unless he would furnish him, and withal desired to see him; and accordingly he sent provisions, and went there late that night, (Friday 5th,) and found that he had

entrenched himself so well, that the enemy could not annoy them, neither with great nor small shot, and he had destroyed great part of the bridge; there was a continual firing on both sides.

Saturday 6.—“ We killed near twenty of the enemy, and with hot iron bullets fired the town where they lay and drove them all out of it.

Sunday, 7.—“ About two o'clock this morning we had notice, that the Lord Galmoy, Colonel Gordon O'Neal, and Colonel Mac Mahon were come to Dunganannon, with 3000 foot, and 1000 horse, in order to surprize and cut off the garrison at Moneymore, and Sir Arthur Rawden was desired to hasten thither, the letter being communicated to the officers, it was resolved Sir Arthur Rawden should go towards Moneymore; but he with Major Baker, Captain Hugh MacGill, and Captain Dunbar had not rode above a mile before they had an account sent them, that the Irish in five or six great boats, had in the night-time passed by the gnards that were kept on the river-side, by Colonel Skeffington's regiment, and were then coming down within a mile of Colonel Edmonston's trenches: Sir Arthur Rawden immediately sent notice of it to Colonel Edmonston, to Lieutenant Colonel Whitney, and to Major Mitchelburne. One company of Colonel Edmonston's regiment, that lodged in some country houses, got to the river, and fired at them, till their powder was all spent. When the boats came within half a mile of the trenches, they landed the men, and took in more Irish on the other side the river, till they had landed a considerable party. Two or three companies of the grenadier's advanced first through the bog, towards Colonel Edmonston's trenches; he having but 120 men in them, went out with sixty of them to line a ditch on the side of the bog towards the enemy, (leaving Lieutenant Colonel William Shaw to guard the trenches,) and vigorously opposed them till both their ammunition was spent, and the Irish overpowered them with their numbers,

which were continually increasing. About this time Sir Arthur Rawden and Captain Dunbar came to the trenches, and were surprised with a volley of shot from the Irish, who immediately sent 100 grenadiers to line the hedges, on the way to that only pass by which they could retreat, and to keep that pass against a party of Protestants that they saw marching towards it. This party was five companies of foot, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Whitney, coming to Colonel Edmonston's assistance, who commanded three young captains to lead on the men; but when he observed the enemy, he commanded his men to face about and retire, which all did except one Captain James MacGill, who ashamed of so base a retreat went on. About this time, Sir Arthur Rawden, and Captain Dunbar came to the pass, and having no other way to escape, ventured through all the shot, poured in upon them from the hedges till they met Captain James MacGill, but as they were charging again, they spied another party of Irish behind them, and they had not gone far before Captain James MacGill was unfortunately shot off his horse. A captain of the grenadiers came up and ran his sword several times through him, and another of them dashed out his brains with a musket; (so barbarously did they kill that deserving young gentleman, whose early valour would have met with other treatment from any enemy but the Irish.) By that time Sir Arthur Rawden had got over the pass, Major Baker and Captain Hugh MacGill were come up with what men they could get together, and had stopped Colonel Whitney's party. Colonel Edmonston also, and Lieutenant Colonel Shaw had by several ways got up to them; but the soldiers having little ammunition or match left, the body of the Irish being increased, and especially the Lord Galmoy's march towards Moneymore being confirmed, it was resolved that Colonel Edmonston, and Lieutenant Colonel Whitney, should march to Coleraine; that

Sir Arthur Rawden with his own regiment of dragoons, Colonel Skeffington's and Colonel Canning's regiments of foot (the last of them was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Cunningham,) should march towards Derry, which was accordingly done."

Besides Captain James MacGill, and several common soldiers which were lost, one Captain Henly was wounded and taken prisoner. And Sir Arthur Rawden, by continual fatigue and want of rest, cast himself into a dangerous illness, which afterwards forced him to leave the kingdom. A gentleman who in all those affairs of the North of Ireland, shewed himself a true lover and friend of his country, by his extraordinary zeal and courage; his great expenses and indefatigable diligence in the defence of it. Colonel Edmonston also contracted those distempers in the trenches at Portglenone, of which he afterwards died at Culmore, April the 14th, having behaved himself there, and on all other occasions, with great gallantry and resolution.

The Irish having crossed the Bann, all those of the army above at Moneymore and Magherafelt, (except a few captains that took protection,) as well as those of Toam, and Newferry, fled over the mountains to Derry. Coleraine was deserted, lest the Irish should intercept between the forces there, and those at Derry; part of the bridge was cut down, part of it burned; and all the country came towards Derry as their last refuge.

April 9.—The body of our army came to the ferry that leads over to the town, and it was no small trouble to see so many brave and resolute men both horse and foot without a general. The horse and dragoons were that day ordered by Colonel Lundy to march to Lifford and Strabane, and the next the dragoons were ordered to march to Letterkenny: the horse and dragoons brought in good store of meal and other provisions to Derry.

April 10.—Mr. Cairns being sent from England, with instructions and a letter from the King to Colonel Lundy, came this day to Derry. He met some officers and a great number of people going off: Colonel Lundy had offered passes to the officers, and spoke so discouragingly to many of them, concerning the indefensibleness of the place, that they strongly suspected he had a design to give it up; and they could see little hope of preventing it, in such a confusion if he proved treacherous; and therefore were unwilling to stay, only to be betrayed into the enemies' hands. Mr. Cairns delivered the King's letter to Governor Lundy, and acquainted him and others, with the cause of his coming, and the forces following him at sea for their aid; and though this good news put new life and resolution into many of them, yet since others, and particularly some of the chief officers were said to be on the wing to depart; he was earnest with Governor Lundy to take some speedy and effectual care to prevent it; whereupon a council of war was held that night, to whom Colonel Lundy imparted his letter. (See it in the end.) Mr. Cairns's instructions were also read, and he pursuant thereto, represented to them his Majesty's great care and concern for them, and that whole kingdom; the great preparations making in England for their relief, and the forces at present hastening to them. He therefore earnestly dissuaded them from deserting the place, and desired according to his instructions a particular account of the present condition of the city as to men, arms, ammunition, &c. This had that effect, that the council drew up the following resolution, which Colonel James Hamilton proposed, and was active to promote:—

“ We, the officers hereunto subscribing, pursuant to a resolution taken, and agreed upon at a council of war at Londonderry held this day; do hereby mutually promise and engage, to stand by each other with our forces against the common enemy, and will

not leave the kingdom, nor desert the public service, until our affairs are in a settled and secure posture. And if any of us shall do the contrary, the person so leaving the kingdom, or deserting the service, without consent of a council of war, is to be deemed a coward, and disaffected to their Majesties' service, and the Protestant interest.—Dated the 10th of April, 1689.—Paulet Phillips, Hugh MacGill, Richard Crofton, Jo. Hill, George Hamilton, Arthur Upton, James Hamilton, Nicholas Atchison, Hugh Montgomery, Thomas Whitney, William Ponsonby, Richard Johnson, Robert Lundy, Blaney, Arthur Rawden, William Shaw, Richard Whaley, Daniel MacNeal, William Shaw, Jo. Forward, Gervais Squire, J. Blaney, Jo. Tubman.

This resolution was not only affixed on the market-house, but read next morning at the head of every battalion, at which the soldiers expressed their great satisfaction with loud acclamations and huzzas. Mr. Cairns also wrote to several persons of note, that were then about going off at Castledoe, to dissuade them, but all in vain. At the same council there were several articles agreed on. (See them in the end.) The enemy being come to the Lough, and threatening to come over with their boats, and there being no other vessel in the Lough but Mr. Cairn's, the council desired, and obtained his to be used as a privateer against them.

The enemy thus hastening upon them, and some discontents appearing among the soldiers, who murmured especially against Colonel Lundy, for taking no more care to put them into a posture of defence, and expressed great readiness to fight the enemy if they were led on; to allay these heats and provide for the common safety; a council of war was held, April the 13th, in which they came to the following resolution:—

“ Londonderry, April 13, 1689.

“ At a general council of war, resolved unanimously,

that on Monday next, by ten o'clock, all officers and soldiers, horse, dragoons, and foot, and all other armed men whatsoever of our forces and friends, enlisted or not enlisted, that can or will fight for their country and religion against Popery, shall appear on the fittest ground near Cladyford, Lifford, and Long-Causy, as shall be nearest to their several and respective quarters, there to draw up in battalions to be ready to fight the enemy; and to preserve our lives, and all that is dear to us from them. And all officers and soldiers, of horse, foot, dragoons, and others that are armed, are required to be then there, in order to the purpose aforesaid, and to bring a week's provision at least with them, for men, and as much forage as they can for horses.—Robert Lundy, William Stuart, James Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Nicholas Atchison, Hugh Montgomery, George Hamilton, Francis White, Jo. Tubman, Jo. Barry, C. Fronde, Hugh MacGill, Jo. Hill, Jo. Hamilton, Jo. Forward, Kilner Brasier, Walter Dawson, Paulet Phillips."

At this council, Colonel Lundy was chosen to be commander-in-chief in the field, which he undertook. This day, Major Stroud made some proposals to Governor Lundy, of which no notice was taken; most of the suburbs on both sides the water were burned or pulled down.

April 14.—The body of the enemy's army marched up towards Strabane, part of them within view of the city, whereupon Mr. Cairns went twice to Governor Lundy, pressing him to take some speedy effectual care for securing the passes of Fin water, lest the enemy should get over before our men could meet; he replied in a careless manner, that he had given orders already; but how little was actually done towards the prevention of it, the next day gave us a sad demonstration. The same day several others sent word to Governor Lundy, that if he did not march the men that day, the enemy would certainly prevent their getting together in any orderly body,

and therefore intreated him to be with the men that night at Clady and Lifford. But their advice was not regarded. Our men had burned all the corn and forage on the road ; so that if those passes had been maintained, the enemy's horse could not have long subsisted there.

This day we had news, that a fleet was seen off the coast near the Lough mouth, but were driven off by the winds to sea again. Captain Hamil, and Major Crofton with a party at Lifford, did all this night repulse the enemy, who attempted to come over the ford, with great resolution and success, killing as we heard several of them, with their cannon and small shot.

April 15th.—Colonel Cuninghame, and Colonel Richards, with the English ships and forces arrived in the Lough ; they had particular instructions to receive from time to time such orders as Colonel Lundy should give them in all things relating to his Majesty's service ; pursuant to which, Colonel Cuninghame sent three several messages to him. By the first, (which was from Greencastle, about ten in the morning,) he acquainted him with his coming, and desired his orders about landing the two regiments on board ; by the second, (from Redcastle, about two in the afternoon,) having some information of their being gone out to fight the enemy at Clady, he wrote the following letter:—

“ From on board the Swallow, near Red-Castle, at two in the afternoon, 15th April, 1689.

SIR,—Hearing you have taken the field, in order to fight the enemy, I have thought it fit for their Majesties' service, to let you know there are two well disciplined regiments here on board, that may join you in two days at farthest ; I am sure they will be of great use on any occasion, but especially for the encouragement of raw men, as I judge most of yours are, therefore it is my opinion that you only stop the passes at the fords of Fin, till I can join you, and afterwards if giving battle be necessary, you will be in a much better posture for it than before. I must ask your pardon if I am too free in my advice ; according to the remote prospect I have of things, this seems most reasonable to me, but as their Majesties' have left the whole direction of matters to you, so you shall find that no man living will more cheerfully obey you, than your most humble servant.

JOHN CUNINGHAM.”

Having no answer to either, he sent a third messenger from Culmore Castle, about nine at night, to desire his orders which he was ready to execute, but he received no answer from Governor Lundy till that evening, of which in its due order.

This day a considerable party of the Irish horse marched from Strabane to Clady, some of their foot being there before them, our men had the week before broken down some arches of the bridge, and had made a breast-work at the end of it. Our forces at Derry marched about eight or nine in the morning towards Long Causey, Lifford, and Clady; many troops and companies were gathering from several parts to join them, in all above 10,000. A party of the enemy that attempted to ford the river at Castlefin, was repulsed by a party of Colorel Skeffington's regiment posted there. Another small party of our men, about thirty dragoons of Colonel Stewart's regiment, commanded by Captain Murray, (after most of the few foot posted there were beat of,) opposed the enemy's coming over at Cladyford, till all their ammunition was spent. But there was no more ammunition sent them; nay, so strangely had the Governor managed things, that most part of the ammunition was but coming from Derry, about three or four miles out of it, when some part of our forces were fleeing thither upon their retreat: and Major Stroud who had some horse near the ford was so ill placed, that he could not bring them on, where they were so exposed to the enemies' shot, though he earnestly endeavoured it, so that they were forced to retire from the bridge; the enemy perceiving this, and observing the scattered condition of our men, several troops of their horse rushed into the river, and swam through; one Major Nangle and another officer were drowned. When they got over, they were, as Gordon O'Neal since told me, in terrible fear, lest we should have fallen upon them, for the waters being high, they had scarce a dry shot left. But Governor Lundy was

so far from putting the Protestant forces into any posture to oppose them, that upon notice of their entering the ford, he gave orders to all thereabouts, to flee to Derry, himself leading the way, but sent none to other parts of the army, which never met in any considerable body. Upon this news of the Irish horse being got over, the foot posted at Lifford, that were shooting at a party of Irish across the river at Strabane, were called off, and retired to the pass at Long Causey. Colonel Francis Hamilton stopped those that fled there, and drew them up in good order behind that pass, expecting the Irish would take that way, and Lundy would come thither from Raphoe; but the Irish horse chiefly pursued those that took the way to Raphoe, where they did great execution on Colonel Montgomery's regiment of foot, there being no tolerable care taken to bring them off. And they had been all cut off, if they had not got into bogs and marshy places, to secure themselves from the enemies' horse. The forces at the Long Causey stayed there till towards evening, but fearing the enemy might come from Raphoe, to intercept their passage to Derry, they retired thither; so inexcusable was the conduct of the general, both in abandoning so many passes, and those so easily defensible by a few men, if they had been either supplied with ammunition, or constantly relieved, and in never so much as attempting to draw the forces into a body, when they were in the field above 10,000 men, who whatever he pretended to the contrary wanted more care and resolution in their leader than courage in themselves. But whether this ill conduct must be ascribed to negligence or design, the reader must be left to judge by his following actions.

Governor Lundy being come into town, ordered the sentinels to shut the gates, so that many officers, soldiers, and private gentlemen were forced that night to lie about the walls; and the reason that he since publicly gave for it, is not unworthy the read-

ers notice, viz.—To preserve the provisions which he knew to be sufficient for 3,000 men for three months, after the rate of four pounds of fish, three pounds of flesh, and eight quarts of meal per week, for each man. And though this was very far from being a just account, yet how very different a one he gave the officers of the two regiments on board, will appear by what follows.

Governor Lundy this night sent back Major Tiffin, Captain Lyndon, and Captain Cornwall, commander of the Swallow frigate (as appears by a certificate annexed at the end) with the following answer to Colonel Cuninghams message :—

TO COLONEL JOHN CUNINGHAM.

SIR,—I am come back much sooner than I expected, when I went forth ; for having numbers placed on Fin water, as I went to a pass, where a few might oppose a greater number than came to the place, I found them on the run before the enemy, who pursued with great vigour, and I fear march on with their forces ; so that I wish your men would march all night in good order, lest they be surprised ; here they shall have all the accommodation the place will afford : in this hurry pardon me for this brevity, the rest the bearer will inform you.—I rest, Sir, your faithful servant,

Londonderry, April 15, 1680.

ROBERT LUNDY.

If the men be not landed, let them land and march immediately.

SIR,—Since the writing of this, Major Tiffen is come here, and I have given him my opinion fully, which I believe when you hear and see the place, you will both join with me ; that without an immediate supply of money and provisions, this place must fall very soon into the enemy's hands : if you do not send your men here some time to-morrow, it will not be in your power to bring them at all. Till we discourse the matter, I remain, dear Sir, your most faithful Servant,

ROBERT LUNDY.

In the postscript he refers Colonel Cuningham to the account he gave Major Tiffin, which was, (as himself has since publicly owned) that there was not above ten days' provision in the town for 3,000 men, though all unnecessary mouths were put out of it, and though what was in the town for private use was taken to the public stores. Accordingly he ordered Colonel Cuningham and Colonel Richards to leave their men still on board their ships, and to

come with some of their officers to town, that they might resolve on what was fit to be done.

Accordingly, April 16, Colonel Cuninghame and Colonel Richards, with some of their officers came to town, where Colonel Lundy called a council of war, composed of these sixteen persons: Lundy, Blany, Cuninghame, Richards, Huffey, Tiffin, Chidley Coot, James Hamilton. Captains of Cuninghame's regiment; Cornwall, Echlin, Traunter, Lyndon. Captains of Richards' regiment; Pearson, Pache, Taylor.

The two colonels with their officers were entire strangers to the state of the town, and the rest were in a great measure unacquainted with it; for Colonel Lundy had called none of the inhabitants to it except Mr. Mogredge the Clerk; and when several of the principal officers, who had some suspicion of Colonel Lundy's design, as Colonel Francis Hamilton, Colonel Chichester, Colonel Crofton, Lieutenant Colonel Ponsonby, &c. desired to be admitted, they were absolutely refused, though at the same council he pretended he had sent for the two first, but said they could not be found, and for Sir Arthur Rawden. whom he said was dying.

Colonel Cuninghame delivered to Governor Lundy his Majesty's letter and orders directed to him; but the Governor, who was President of the Council, gave them the same account of the state of the town he had before given to Major Tiffin, and therefore advised them all to quit it, for he said he would do so himself.

Those of the council who came from England, thinking it impossible the Governor should be ignorant of the condition of the town, and observing the account to pass without any contradiction from those there who had been for some time in it, but had not it seems informed themselves better; soon agreed in the opinion of returning for England. rather than stay in a place not to be victualled from

the country, especially when as he further said the enemy were near their gates with 25,000 men; and there was no possibility of a return from England in so short a time as the governor affirmed what provision they had must be spent, (only Colonel Richards' argued against it, because he looked on the deserting that garrison not only as the quitting that city, but the whole kingdom,) and accordingly they came to the following resolution:

"Upon enquiry it appears, that there is not provision in the garrison of Londonderry for the present garrison, and the two regiments on board, for above a week, or ten days at most: and it appearing that the place is not tenable against a well appointed army, therefore it is concluded upon, and resolved, that it is not convenient for his Majesty's service, but the contrary, to land the two regiments under Colonel Cunningham and Colonel Richards, their command now on board on the river of Lough Foyle: that considering the present circumstance of affairs, and the likelihood the enemy will soon possess themselves of this place, it is thought most convenient, that the principal officers shall privately withdraw themselves, as well for their own preservation, as in hopes that the inhabitants by a timely capitulation, may make terms the better with the enemy; and that this we judge most convenient for his Majesty's service, as the present state of affairs now is."

On the result of this council, Colonel Cunningham and Colonel Richards, with their officers went down to the ships, which that day fell down below Redcastle: but Colonel Lundy, to delude both the officers and soldiers in town, who were earnestly begging that the English forces might land, that with their assistance they might take the field, and fight the enemy, before their cannon were brought over, in order to the preservation of that corner, into which the provisions and wealth of three or four counties

was crowded—told them publickly, it was resolved the English forces should immediately land, and when they were in their quarters, the gates should be opened, and all join in defence of the town : and to cloak the intrigue the better, the sheriffs were ordered to go through the city, to provide quarters for them, who accordingly did so. But all this was mere sham to amuse the town, while they might get away with the greater ease and safety. This order was not publickly known till the 18th ; but one of the officers of this council acquainted Colonel Francis Hamilton, and Captain Hugh MacGill with it, and advised them to go off. Captain MacGill discovered it to several friends, and particularly to Sir Arthur Rawden, who then lay extremely weak, and was the only person there by name excepted from mercy in the Lord Tyrconnel's proclamation. This made them look on the town as betrayed, and represented affairs so desperate to them, that they thought it madness in them to stay behind, merely to be exposed as a sacrifice to the fury of the Irish, and therefore many of them got off to the ships the day following,

This day the body of our foot that retreated, by command from Clady, and those parts, came in tolerable order to the gates, but were surprised to find them shut by the Governor's order, who had but the day before commanded them to flee thither ; they called to the sentries to open them, which they refused ; but when one of the Captains of Colonel Skeffington's regiment fired at the sentry, and called for fire to burn the gate, that and the other gates were thrown open, and all that had been kept out the night before, now entered the town, which made a considerable body.

There being no forage in the town, the horse went all generally towards Culmore, some both officers and soldiers who had observed Colonel Lundy's ill conduct, and the confused posture their affairs were in,

got to the ships; those that stayed, gathered to Captain Murray, and resolved to sell their lives dear, rather than fall into the hands of an enemy, from whom they expected no mercy.

Governor Lundy had placed Captain Jemmet, Governor of Culmore, who afterwards by his order deserted it, though he had been formerly active in the service of the town; a few Irish possessed themselves of it, but it was soon recovered by a small artifice.

April 17.—King James and his army being advanced as far as St. Johnstown, five miles from Derry, he, or Lieutenant General Hamilton, sends one Mr. Whitlow, a clergyman, to Governor Lundy, to know if they in the city would surrender on honourable terms, which they should have to prevent the effusion of Christian blood. On this a council was held, who conclude to send to King James, to know what his Majesty's demands were, and what terms he would grant to the city: the messenger himself being allowed to sit and join in debates with them. The same gentleman had on the 16th, told Cornet Nicholson, his old acquaintance, who inquired of him what Colonel Lundy intended, that the town should be delivered up before Saturday following, and therefore advised him to shift for himself. He said the same to Mr. Henry Nicholson. Archdeacon Hamilton, Captain Kinaston and Captain Nevil were sent, who had access to the King, and returned that night, but were refused entrance by the multitude. Only the two former someway got in; the last who had before been very active, wrote in a letter the account of their negotiation, and departed.

A little before this time, Mr. William Blacker, and Ensign Twinyo came to town, sent as was reported, and confirmed by an intercepted letter by King James from Charlemount, to amuse the garrison with such accounts of the clemency of the King on the one hand, and the formidable strength of his army on the

other, as might incline them to surrender. This discourse soon exposed them to the suspicion of the garrison, who seized and put them under restraint. Blacker, while thus confined, writes a letter to the camp, which was intercepted to this purpose: that he doubted not they knew he was detained a prisoner in town, but he served their interest as much there as if he were in their camp: they had many friends in town, especially Captain Darcy, Mr. White, Collector of Strabane, &c. There was a council held upon them, but after some time they were both dismissed.

The common soldiers who knew nothing of the forementioned order of the council, were so enraged at their officers, several of whom, as was before hinted, about this time left them and fled for England, that they could not forbear expressing it with some violence on some of them. One Captain Bell was shot dead, and another officer hurt, who had as was supposed with that design, got into a boat with several other officers.

This day some in the town sent one Captain Cole to Colonel Cunningham, to offer him the government of it, because they suspected Colonel Lundy's integrity. Colonel Cunningham's answer was, that he being ordered to apply himself to Colonel Lundy for direction in all things relating to their Majesties' service, could receive no application from any that opposed that authority. On the 18th, the ships fell down to Greencastle, and on the 19th, sailed for England. On the 20th, about one o'clock in the morning, a ship making towards the coast from whence they came, inquired whether they had met the English fleet; upon which Colonel Cunningham hoping that some part of his Majesty's fleet might be near, from whom they might have provisions, resolved if he could procure from them provisions for one fortnight, to return to Derry. Upon which they gave the signal, and made after that ship, but found it to be the Bon-

adventure frigate, that was convoying some ships with arms and ammunition to Derry, but no provisions. This account I had from Sir Arthur Rawden, and Captain Hugh MacGill, who were then on board the same vessel. There was none of the vessels, but only that wherein Colonel Richards was, that took the signal, and made after the Bonaventure frigate.

This night, Major Crofton finding the gates open, and two of the keys wanting, doubled the guards, and changed the word. He was questioned for it the next day by Colonel Lundy; but he thought not fit to insist on it, and so there was no more made of it.

April 18.—What secret assurances were given King James, that first induced him to march his army down to the city, or to retire again, in expectation of the multitudes being brought to a compliance, those can give the best account that were most active for a surrender, and privy to all the clandestine transactions about it. But it is certain, that the Irish army came this day to the strand, above the wind mill, at the south-end of Derry hill, and there stopped, waiting what answer or salutation the city would give them. The council had in the meantime given strict orders that none offer to fire from the walls on severe penalties, and some were sent about the walls to give intimation of it. But how little the council or their orders were valued by the soldiers, the event soon showed. It was at this council that Mr. John Mogredg, who had been clerk to the fore-mentioned council, held by Colonel Lundy, Colonel Cunningham, &c. declared he would conceal no longer the result of that council, viz. that Colonel Cunningham should return with the two regiments, and all gentlemen and officers quit the garrison, and go with him. He desired governor Lundy to produce the order, which was a great surprise to this present council, who, though they generally agreed too well with Colonel Lundy about surrendering, yet deeply resented the concealing so material a thing from them.

But our men on the walls paid so little deference to either them or their orders, and so little regarded the secret treaties they were managing with the enemy, that when King James's forces were advancing towards them on the strand, they presently fired their great guns at them, and as was confidently reported, killed one Captain Troy, near the King's person. This unexpected salutation not only struck a strange terror into the Irish camp, but put the King himself into some disorder, to find himself so roughly and unmannerly treated by those, from whom he expected so dutiful a compliance. And those who had encouraged him to try an experiment that proved so dangerous, thought themselves concerned to make some apology for it. The council therefore resolved to send Archdeacon Hamilton to the King, to excuse themselves for what had passed, and lay all the blame of it on the ungovernableness of the people, whose violent humour, they said they could not restrain, while his army continued there, and therefore begged his patience, till the present tumult was over: and because some of the council, as well as others, could hardly believe that King James was really there, Captain White was sent with the Archdeacon, having often seen the King, to put them out of all doubt about it. Captain White returned to them with assurance of it, but Archdeacon Hamilton took protection; that summer he sickened and died. But King James's being there, was an argument that had little force on our men on the walls, who were resolved to defend the Protestant religion, and King William's interest, against him and his army to the utmost. Nay, they now began to be impatient, to see themselves thus betrayed by such as should have been their leaders, and severely threatened both the Governor and his Council, for tampering with the enemy.

The Governor and his Council, though extremely displeased at the boldness and resolution of the

soldiers, could not help it, having lost all authority and credit with them, of which this day produced a new instance as considerable as this. Captain Murray was advanced from Culmore fort to the green field below Pennyburn Mill, with a considerable party of horse, within view of the town, having left 1,500 foot below at Brookhall. It was his appearing there had encouraged the men on the walls to accost the Irish army so rudely. The Governor and Council perceiving his motion towards the city, dispatched one Murray, an express to him, with a line to this purport, "that he should immediately upon sight thereof, withdraw with his men to the back of the hill, out of the view of the city." He understood not the meaning of so strange an order; but the messenger being his relation explained the mystery to him; that the Governor and his Council were about making terms with the enemy for surrendering the town; and added, that several of his friends advised him to hasten to town, if he designed to make any effectual opposition to the enemy; for if he came not, the town would certainly be delivered into their hands: upon which he resolves to march with his horse straight to the city, where, with some difficulty from the enemy's dragoons, who fired at him in the way, he came to Shipquay-Gate; Mr. Walker was sent from the Council to discourse him, who would have had him alone to be taken up on the walls by a rope, which he refused with disdain; but Mr. James Morrison, Captain of the guards, without any orders, opened the gates to him and his troops. His presence, when he came, struck a cold damp on the Governor and his Council, but inspired the men on the walls with vigour and resolution.

This same council this day proceeded to conclude a surrender, and drew up a paper to that purpose, which most of them signed, and as far as I could ever learn, all of them, though many of the signers

afterwards heartily joined with us in defence of the place.

But to return to Captain Murray, the multitude having eagerly desired and expected his coming, followed him through the streets with great expressions of their respect and affection. He assured them he would stand by them in defence of their lives and the Protestant interest, and assist them immediately to suppress Lundy and his Council, to prevent their design of surrendering the city; desiring all who would concur with him herein, to put a white cloth on their left arm, which they generally did, being also encouraged to it by Captain Bashford, Captain Noble, and others. This greatly alarmed and perplexed the Governor and his Council: they conclude to send for him, and try if they can prevail with him to sign the paper for surrendering the city. At their invitation he comes into the Council, accompanied with some friends, though dissuaded by others. What passed betwixt him and Governor Lundy being of some importance to the right understanding that strange turn of affairs, on which the preservation of that city depended, I shall give the reader this short account of it. Colonel Lundy desires to know the occasion of his jealousies of him: Captain Murray told him plainly, his late actions had declared him either fool or knave; and to make this charge good, he insisted on his gross neglect to secure the passes at Strabane, Lifford, and Clady, refusing ammunition when sent for, riding away from an army of 10,000 or 12,000 men, able and willing to have encountered the enemy, neglecting the advantageous passes of Longcausey and Carrikins, which a few men might have defended, &c. He urged him to take the field, and fight the enemy, assuring him of the readiness of the soldiers, whom he vindicated from those aspersions of cowardice which Colonel Lundy cast on them; and when Colonel Lundy persuaded him to join with the gentlemen there present

who had signed a paper for surrendering the town, and offered several arguments to that purpose, drawn from their danger; he absolutely refused it, unless it were agreed on in a general council of the officers, which he alleged that could not be, since there were as many absent as present.

This discourse being ended, the governor and council go on with their design of surrendering. Captain Murray leaves them, and returns to the soldiers that waited for him: he observed that the Council were resolved to give up the city, which if they should do, it was impossible for him to keep Culmore; and having advised with his friends, he resolves to stay in town, and do his utmost to prevent what he saw the Council intended; to which he was the more encouraged, by the entire interest he had in the affections of the common soldiers, whom he knew to be generally as averse to a surrender, and as resolute for defending the city as himself.

The council goes on, after the paper for surrender was subscribed, to consider what methods were fit to be taken for capitulating with the King. They agree to send out twenty men to him for that end, as the King by a messenger had proposed; but the men were not chosen this night. Before the Council was dismissed, Governor Lundy had sent for some of the Nonconforming ministers to come to the Council; none of them went, but one who refused to sit. The reasons of their being sent for, were partly to engage them to persuade Captain Murray, to comply with the request for surrendering: partly that their appearance there to countenance those proceedings of the Council might induce the multitude to comply also, who were generally of that persuasion; but they not appearing, this project failed, and this proved the last session of the Council.

That these pernicious intentions of the Council, might be the more effectually counteracted, Captain Murray and a party with him, went this night to the

main guard, took the keys from one Captain Wigston, who then commanded the guard, and appointed guards that night at the gates and on the walls.

The soldiers and multitude thus headed by Captain Murray, renew their threats against the Governor and his Council, who were so justly apprehensive of their danger from them, that after that time Colonel Lundy kept his chamber till he stole away, and few of his council durst for a while appear in the streets, for fear of the armed multitude.

I have insisted the more largely on the transactions of this day, betwixt Captain Murray, and the Governor in Council, because the opposition he made to their design, both in the Council, and especially by his influence on the multitude, was the only thing that prevented the surrender of the city to King James, and altered the whole scene of affairs in it. And I must in justice add, that though the body of those that joined with him were called the rabble, yet they were generally men as eminent for their great probity, as for their courage, acted with a hearty zeal to the Protestant religion, and animated with the hopes of seeing it ere long flourishing in that kingdom, under the happy government of King William and Queen Mary. And how much the main stress of the defence of that city lay on them, will appear in the following account of it.

This evening, King James with his army went back to St. Johnstown, and stayed there till the 20th, waiting for an answer from the city.

April 19.—The multitude having thus broken the authority of the Council, would have made Captain Murray both their general, and the sole governor of the town; but he modestly refused it, because he judged himself fitter for action and service in the field, than for conduct or government in the town. And therefore when several gentlemen invited him to a council, that they might choose a governor, he very readily agreed to it. At this council, there were at

first but about fifteen in all, where all the officers of the garrison ought to have been, as matters then stood. The persons nominated were Major Henry Baker, Major Mitchelburne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Johnston. Major Baker had the majority of votes, and was chosen their Governor. Having done this, they immediately considered what regiments might be in town, and concluded on eight.

Governor Baker to be Colonel to Sir Arthur Rawden's dragoons. Major Walker to be Colonel to the Lord Charlemont's regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonel being gone. Major Parker to command Coleraine regiment. Major Mitchelburne to command Mr. Skeffington's regiment. Captain Hamill to be Colonel to a regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitney to be Colonel to Francis Hamilton's regiment. Major Crofton to be Colonel to Colonel Canning's regiment. Captain Murray to be Colonel to the horse.

This being done, the new chosen Governor made a speech to acquaint them, that the work they had now laid on him, was too much for him to discharge, and therefore desired they would allow him an assistant for the stores and provisions: this he might have done of himself, and therefore they readily agreed to the motion, and desired him to nominate whom he pleased; he named Mr. George Walker, to which they assented.

The next thing the Council fell on, (many more being now come into it) was to prosecute and perfect what Lundy had left unfinished the night before, viz. the choice of twenty men to go out and capitulate with King James. It was proposed to Colonel Murray to be one of them, but he refused and went to the walls. Colonel Lundy who kept his chamber, being informed that they had chosen a new Governor, and were proceeding to choose the twenty commissioners, sends Mr. Seth Whittle, Parson of Balliachy, and Mr. George Hamilton, to the Council, to make

all the interest they could there to have friends, as he called them, chosen to go to King James, which they earnestly endeavoured. The twenty are chosen and ready to go out. The multitude on the walls and at the gates hearing of it, are so enraged, that they threatened, that if a man of them offered to go out on that errand, they would treat them as betrayers of the town, the Protestant religion, and King William's interest. Upon which none of them durst offer to go, and so a stop was put to that dangerous capitulation, notwithstanding the orders of the Governor and Council. So little did the soldiers regard any commands, that seemed to cross their resolutions of defending the city.

Now the soldiers, whom their officers had deserted chose their captains, and each captain, which of the colonels he would serve under, as they pleased themselves.

What the number of men, women, and children, in the town might be, is uncertain ; some of the aged people, women, and children, with some few others, to the number of near a thousand, left us.

This evening, a trumpet comes to the walls from King James, to know why they sent not out commissioners to treat according to their proposals. The multitude having put a stop to that, Colonel Whitney wrote a few lines to excuse themselves to the King.

April 20.—A party of King James's horse and foot marched down to Culmore, and from thence down through the barony of Innishowen, and there robbed a great number of people that were waiting for passage to Scotland. They placed guards on the Waterside, to stop all passage from this city to Culmore by land, which debarred us of intelligence from that place.

This day the Lord Strabane came to the walls with many proposals, offering honourable terms to the city, if they would surrender. Colonel Murray waited on his Lordship without the gate, and dis-

coursed long with him. His Lordship earnestly solicited him to come over to their party, offering him a Colonel's place in their army, and a thousand pounds gratuity from the King; but his offers being rejected, he took his leave, Colonel Murray conveying him through our out-guards.

This evening, a party of our horse and foot marched out with a design to attack the enemy, but returned upon an information of some design against them in the town. About the same time Colonel Lundy bribed a sentinel, with whom he stole away, and going to Brookhall, which was then in the enemy's power, he wrote from thence a letter to a Lieutenant in town, desiring him to leave the town, and bring off a crop-horse with him.

April 21.—The enemy placed a demiculverin, 180 perches distant E. by N. from the town on the other side of the water, and begun early this morning to play upon us, but did little harm, though it was then a little more frightful to our people than afterwards, when they were more familiarized to it. This day our men sallied out both horse and foot towards Pennyburn Mill; the horse commanded by Colonel Murray, the foot by several Captains, viz. Captain Arch. Sanderson, Captain Beatty, Captain Thomas Blair, Lieutenant David Blair, &c. Lieutenant Colonel John Cairnes, and Captain Philip Dunbar, &c. being placed on the hill with a reserve. Colonel Murray divides the horse, which were about 300 in number, in two parties: with the first of these he charged himself, with great courage; the second squadron was led on by Major Nathaniel Bull, son to Major Samuel Bull, of the county of Meath, who did us very good service, by his integrity to the interest of the garrison, and his influence on the soldiers to animate their courage. The rear of that squadron was brought up by Captain Cochran, who, when his squadron fled, advanced with a few to the party that was engaged, his horse being shot under

him, and himself shot in the leg. The enemy divided their horse into two squadrons also: he that commanded the first party led them on with great bravery. Colonel Murray charged through that brigade, and had that day three personal encounters with their commander, in the last of which he killed him on the spot, whom the enemy themselves confessed to be Lieutenant-General Mammou: it was also reported that he killed his brother in the same action. In the meantime, the rear of our horse fled towards the walls, the enemy's horse being hot in the pursuit of them. Our foot that were at the Mill had done great execution on the enemy, but observing the horse were generally fled, except a small party which continued with Colonel Murray, they came down to the strand-side, and lined the ditches, and the enemy's horse that pursued ours having no other way to come back but that, our men fired so thick on them at their return, that very few of all that party escaped. This day when this dispute was begun, the enemy in the afternoon brought the cannon they had played us with, down to the point, opposite to our men on the strand, and played over warmly at them, though without any execution, till one of our guns from the walls disabled their gun, and killed the gunner and others. We could have no certain account how many of the enemy were killed, they were said to be above 200; we lost nine or ten, viz. Lieutenant M'Phedras, Cornet Brown, Mr. Mackee, one Harkness, and five or six more private soldiers; several were wounded. We got only one standard, but considerable spoil of horse, arms, cloaks, saddles, watches, money, &c. This prey did not a little quicken the appetites, and animate the resolutions of the soldiers in their sallies afterwards; the manner whereof (to suggest that here) was usually this, that when any officer of note, with a few more attending him was about to go out, all that were willing to hazard themselves in the enterprize followed them as volunteers.

The persons of note said to be killed on the enemy's side, were General Mammou, Major Taaffe, Major Waggon, Major-General Pusignian, Quarter-Master Cassore, Captain Fitzgerald.

April 23.—The enemy planted two cannon in the lower end of Strong's Orchard, near eighty perches distant from the town, on the other side the water, over against Shipquay-street; these threw ball, of about ten pound weight each; with these they played so incessantly on that street, piercing the garrets and walls, that some were hurt, and few durst stay above stairs. The besieged having made a blind in that street to preserve the people, repay them from the walls in the same coin, and killed Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant Con O'Neal, two sergeants, some soldiers, and, as was reported, two lusty friars.

April 25.—Colonel Murray, with some horse, and a good party of foot, sally out and beat the besiegers that had got into the ditches, out of them. Some few of our foot had pursued too far: a party of the enemy's horse coming suddenly about the end of the little hill, forced them to retire back to the rest of our party, who observing the enemy's horse to advance so quick towards them, took themselves to the ditch by the way side, and fired so briskly and continually on them, that they were forced to flee. Our men pursue them down to Pennyburn Mill, and pressed so hard upon them, that their dragoons who were beat from the old mill, near an English mile up the same water that Pennyburn Mill stands on, left their horses, and came down to assist their foot, and some horse who were in hazard at Pennyburn Mill. Our men kept them at warm service till towards the evening, and returned when wearied without any loss. A party of men that went out late to be a rereguard to our men at the Mill, were beat in by a party of horse that were dispatched, with each a footman behind him, from the enemy's camp, but without loss. This day, Colonel Murray, Major Nathaniel

Bull, Captain Obrey, Captain John Kennedy, Captain Archibald Sanderson, Captain Michael Cunningham, Captain William Beatty, and Captain William Moore, and others, behaved themselves with great bravery : the dispute at both the mills was very sharp, and lasted some time. What number of the enemy was killed we could not learn ; we lost but two men, and had eight or ten wounded, who recovered.

This night Major Parker left this city and deserted their Majesties' service here on this occasion. A rereguard of foot had been left to defend our men from a party of the enemy, which we on the walls saw coming on them. These Major Parker was too slow and negligent in bringing off, according to his orders, whereby they were exposed to great danger from the enemy. For this misbehaviour he was threatened with a court-martial, which he took this course to avoid.

The enemy planted their mortar pieces first in Strong's Orchard, on the other side of the water, and threw into the town some small bombs, which did not much hurt. Our ammunition was put into several places, as the church, dry wells, cellars, &c.

At this time, that there might be a good understanding, and harmony among the besieged, it was agreed to by Governor Baker, that the Conformists should have the Cathedral Church the one half of the Lord's Day, during the whole time of the Siege, and the Nonconformists the other half ; the latter entering at twelve, had two sermons there every afternoon, besides two or three other meetings in other parts of the city. In their assemblies there were every Lord's Day considerable collections for the relief of the poor people, and the sick and wounded soldiers, who had otherwise perished for any care was taken of them ; and they had the use of the Cathedral every Thursday.

Governor Baker, together with Colonel Walker, who was also complimented with the title of Governor, but always understood with reference to the

stores, the oversight whereof was (besides his regiment) the only trust committed to him by the garrison, to examine the stores, and continue the old store-keepers in their several places, till our stores began to fail, and then all was put into one store-house which was carefully kept by Mr. Jo. Harvey, and his brother Samuel, all the time of the siege. There were persons appointed to search all cellars, and what provisions they found there, which had been plentifully laid in by private gentlemen and others of the country, they brought to the store, and these were the support of the garrison.

Some of the chief officers spoke to the Nonconforming Ministers, to be chaplains to their regiments, as others to some of the Conformists. Colonel Walker invited myself to be his, the generality of his officers as well as soldiers being Nonconformists; yet the Nonconforming Ministers received no allowance out of the stores. Some of them had brought to town a considerable stock of provisions of their own, which was taken to the public store-house, and others of them lived on their own money. The Conforming Ministers generally were maintained by the store for some time, and after that had two shillings and sixpence a week paid them, while the others had no such allowance, which had like to have been resented to a high degree in the garrison, if some that considered our present circumstances had not been careful to prevent it.

About the 27th of April, Captain Darcy (mentioned before, one that was brought from Scotland by Captain Hamilton before the siege, and left prisoner here, having fled from England where he was one of King James's party,) had a pass given him by our Governor to go with horse and arms, which he accordingly did. Lieutenant Colonel Whitney had sold him some horses, which were said to be none of his own; upon which and other misdemeanors, Whitney was confined, and afterwards tried by a council of

war, and found guilty of being no friend to this garrison, for which he was under confinement during the time of the siege.

About this time, Captain Lance is chosen Colonel to Coleraine regiment, which Parker had deserted, and Captain Monro is chosen Colonel to Whitney's regiment. So that now all the regiments had their Colonels, which continued so during the whole time of the siege.

Governor Baker's regiment of foot, consisting of twenty-six companies ;

Colonel Mitchelburne's, of seventeen companies ;

Colonel Walker's, of fourteen companies ;

Colonel Monro's, of twelve companies ;

Colonel Lance's, of thirteen companies ;

Colonel Hamil's of fifteen companies ;

Colonel Crofton's, of twelve companies ;

Colonel Murray's regiment of horse, consisting of eight troops.

Besides these men that were regimented, there were several volunteers in town who did good service, as Captain Joseph Johnston, who was very careful to have good patrols kept; Captain William Crooke, and Mr. David Kennedy, and many others, who were frequently out upon service; the first of these having his leg broke with a piece of a bomb, whereof he died.

About the beginning of May, Colonel Mitchelburne was suspected by Governor Baker and the garrison. The Governor confined him to his chamber, betwixt whom there was some little scuffle when he was apprehended. He continued under the rules of confinement, but was never tried by a council of war: what the grounds of the suspicion were, is too tedious to relate, but he was afterwards nominated by Baker Governor during his sickness.

About the same time, Governor Baker (fearing lest enemies within the town should work mines in cellars near the walls,) took with him Mr. William Mackie, one of the citizens that was very active and

industrious for defence of the town ; and they two searched all cellars near the walls, under pretence of examining the provisions, but found nothing of what they feared.

Few days passed (while the enemies camp were coming nearer to us,) but Colonel Murray, Captain Noble, Captain Dunbar, Captain Andrew Adams, (afterwards Major,) Captain Wilson, Captain Archibald Hamilton, Captain Beatty, Captain Sanderson, jun., (whose father, Captain Alexander Sanderson was very useful in the garrison ; so were also Major Alexander Stuart, Major John Dobbins, Captain Charles Shaw, Captain Samuel Wright, Captain James MacCormick,) Captain Bashford, Captain Cunningham, Lieutenant Dunlop, Lieutenant Maghlin, or some of them, went out with small parties, (and sometimes private soldiers only,) and they seldom returned without doing some execution on the enemy, or bringing in some small prey.

Captain Noble and others found several letters in the pockets of the slain, giving them some intelligence, particularly about the surrender of Culmore. We were informed that Lundy as he passed by, sent a message to them that Derry was surrendered ; this added to the discouragement they were under, having little ammunition, and eight of the guns being before sent up to town by Captain Jemmet, on Lundy's orders, is said to have inclined them to follow the example.

May 5.—About the middle of that night, the besiegers under the command of Brigadier Ramsay, came to the Wind mill, and beat in our out guards which were but few, and possessed themselves of that place, and before sun rising, had a line drawn from the bog to the water ; it was old ditches which they quickly made up.

Early on May the 6th, Governor Baker and other officers were about detaching ten out of every company to attack them, but the men were impatient,

and ran out of their own accord, some at Bishops-gate, others at Ferryquay-gate, their number being thus increased, they advanced on the enemy, who were come into the ditches and old walls, and beat them from ditch to ditch, till they were got into the line they had made, where they so continually fired on them, that they forced them to quit the line they had drawn, and flee for it. Our men pursued them so close, that they came to club musket with it. But their foot and dragoons flee in great confusion. Ramsey endeavoured to rally them, but to no purpose; for he and several other officers were killed on the place; our men pursued them beyond all the ditches to the top of the hill, and drove foot and horse all before them: they returned about twelve o'clock. The enemy lost on the place about 200, many of them shot in the face, forehead, and breast over their own line, as they were firing, a great number also died of the wounds they then received.

In this action we got four or five colours, several drums, fire arms, some ammunition, and good store of spades, shovels, and pick-axes. Of the enemy, these persons of note were killed, viz. Brigadier-General Ramsay, Captain Barnwell, Captain Fox, Captain Flemming, Lieutenant Kelly, Lieutenant Welsh, Ensign Barnwell, Ensign Kadel: and the persons following were taken prisoners; Lord Netterville, Sir Gerrard Aylmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, Lieutenant Newcomen. We lost but three or four private men, and some wounded, particularly Lieutenant Douglas, who afterwards died.

May 7.—Governor Baker desires the enemy to send some private soldiers and an officer to bury their dead, which they did after a very careless manner.

This week, Governor Baker, with the advice of some officers, resolves on drawing a line cross the Windmill hill, from the bog to the water. They set men to work, and soon finished it, and afterwards

secured it with redoubts, the better to defend our men from a cannon the enemy planted on the other side the water, directly opposite to the end of the the works our men had made there. He also orders every regiment to be by turns on guard night and day at this new line on the Windmill hill, but afterward the guard was kept by detachments out of each, occasioned by a suspicion of an officer on that out-guard.

About this time the two Captains (Closses) left us and took protection.

May 10.—Lieutenant Mitchel went away also, and came again with Major General Kirk into the Lough. About the same time Mr. John Brisben, a curate, left the town, and took protection.

A party of our men about 200, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, were gone out, and were posted among the ditches, doing some execution on the enemy. A great party of the enemy were coming down on them, whom our men in the hollow could not see, but those on the walls seeing them, Colonel Murray rides along Bog-street, and though a party of the enemy behind a ditch fired incessantly at him, he went on to the place to warn them of the danger, so that they came off safely. Captain Rickaby was shot in the arm.

The besiegers soon after placed a camp at Ballyougry, and another at Pennyburn Mill, and a third at the Orchard beyond the water. They kept the guards so strictly along the water on each side, that we were barred up from all intelligence.

After the placing of these camps, they brought their guns to Ballyougry, and there successively discharged them all in the dusk of the evening. They also ordered their men in a long range in all their camps, and made them all fire round, with a design (as we supposed) to strike the greater terror into the hearts of the besieged. The enemy were busied in bearing fagots, and making forts or trenches, and

in some parts piling up these fagots. Our men sally out, came to their forts and piles of fagots, and burnt both them, and several little houses the enemy had for quarters, with many bridles, saddles, &c., and killed several, both officers and soldiers. The besiegers had built a trench near Pennyburn Mill, on which they planted some of their guns. Our men resolved in the evening, that next morning early they would attack that fort, and either bring away their guns, or nail them up, and accordingly they went out, about 2000 or 3000 men, but effected not their design (which was afterwards thought might have been accomplished, if pursued.) Though the enemy discharged their guns at our men, none were hurt, one only was shot through the leg with a small bullet.

About this time our men went out, viz. Captain Jo. Cunningham, Captain Noble, Captain Archibald Sanderson, and some others. These Captains with about 100 went too far out in the open fields, where they seized a fort the enemy had made on the heathy hill, and beat the foot out of it. In the mean time a party of the enemy's horse came at full career betwixt our men and the town, took Captain Cunningham prisoner, whom, after quarter given, they perfidiously murdered. They gave us other instances afterwards how faithless they were to their word. Particularly, they desired one White might come over to some of his friends, engaging their word for his and the boat's return; but they detained both him and the boat, to our loss who had no other, but to their greater reproach and dishonour. Captain Noble, and the rest came off being good footmen. We lost fifteen or sixteen men at that time.

May 21.—Being Tuesday, the Nonconformists kept a solemn fast, and had sermons in two places of the city besides the Cathedral, where there were considerable collections made for the poor, who began to stand in greater need of them. Soon after the Conformists also kept another.

June 4.—Being Tuesday, the enemy approach to our works at the Windmill with a great body of foot and horse; our men ordered themselves so, that in each redoubt there were four, and in some five reliefs, so that they were in a posture of firing continually. The Irish divided their horse in three parties, and their foot in two. The first party of horse was commanded by Captain Butler, (the Lord Mountgarret's son,) and consisted most of gentlemen, who it is said had sworn to top our line. They attack our lines at the Waterside, and the other parties of horse were to follow the first. The one party of the foot attacks the lines betwixt the Windmill and the water, and the other (being grenadiers) the lines at the Bogside betwixt the Windmill and the town. Captains James and John Gladstones, Captain Andrew Adams, Captain Francis Boyd, Captain Robert Wallace, Captain John Maghlin, and Captain William Beatty, with their men, had taken their ground next the water. The first party of horse charged furiously, having fagots of wood carried before them. They came on with a huzza, seconded with a huge shout from the Irish camp. They came by the end of the line (it being low water) notwithstanding our firing constantly on them. Our men, viz. Captain James Gladstones, Captain John Gladstones, with others next to them, left their redoubts, and took the strand with their muskets, pikes, and scythes, and fell on them with that vigour that soon spoiled the tune of their huzzas, for few of that party escaped: many of them were driven into the river, and Captain Butler himself taken prisoner by Captain John Gladstones. The rest of the horse seeing the first party so warmly received, had no great stomach to come on. In the mean time the foot (who had also fagots of wood carried before them) attack the line betwixt the Windmill and the water. They were as warmly received as the horse. And whereas, they imagined our men would fire all together, finding that they fired succes-

sively, they soon wheeled about, and drew off; only a few came furiously to the back of our works, and were either killed or hauled over by the hair of their heads. In the mean time the other party of foot being grenadiers, attack our forts by the Bogside, and came on fiercely, but were as vigorously repulsed by our men there. Colonel Monro did there acquit himself very well; Captain Mich. Cunningham (one of the citizens that had been always very active and zealous for the defence of the town) was at the Bogside with his company, kept our men to their posts, and opposed the grenadiers with great courage. He narrowly escaped with his life, a cannon bullet tearing up the ground about him, and he had a small bullet cut out of his back; Lieutenant James Ker, Lieutenant Josias Abernethy, and Lieutenant Clerk, did good service, the last being wounded. Mr. Tho. Maxwell was killed about the same time on the Walls. This day Governor Baker showed both his conduct and courage in ordering and bringing out frequent reliefs, where the greatest danger appeared. Our women also did good service, carrying ammunition, match, bread, and drink to our men; and assisted to very good purpose at the Bog-side, in beating off the grenadiers with stones, who came so near to our lines. The enemy lost a considerable number of men. Most of their officers were either killed or taken prisoners. When they retreated, they carried away on their backs many of the dead and mortally wounded with them, (as was supposed,) to shelter themselves the better from the storm of our shot. Those of note killed on the enemy's side, were Lieutenant Colonel Farrell, two French Captains, Captain Graham, Lieutenant Bourk, Quartermaster Kelly, Adjutant Fahey, Ensign Norris, Ensign Arthur. The prisoners were Captain Butler, son to the Lord Mountgarret, Captain MacDonel, Cornet MacDanaghy, Captain Watson, a French Lieutenant, Lieutenant Eustace, Sergeant Peggot. We lost five or six private men, and one

Captain Maxwell had his arm broke by a cannon bullet, whereof he died within three weeks after. He had that day behaved himself with great courage. And one Tho. Gow had all the flesh shot off the calf of his leg by a cannon bullet; but the bone not being broken, he recovered. There were three of our Colonels out that day: Murray, Monro, and Hamil; the last got a hurt on the cheek with a small bullet.

The next day, one Mr. Edmund Stones, in time of a parley went to a little well beyond the Bog, having leave from the Irish first. But a French officer came and put his one hand to Mr. Stone's cartridge box, with the other, treacherously pulled out his sword to have killed him; but he starting back, the sword only pierced his side, and the wound proved not mortal—so meanly base were some of our enemies.

From the tenth of May, till near the end of the siege, we had many little parleys with the enemy; sometimes to admit doctors to see the wounded prisoners, the Lord Netterville and Talbot; sometimes to admit provisions to them, which we granted them; sometimes that we might have leave with safety to send messengers to the ships, or abroad for intelligence, but that we could not obtain.

Captain Cole had been among the Irish army for near a month together at the beginning of the siege, and about the tenth or twelfth of May, came into town again. Governor Baker being suspicious of his being an agent for the enemy, ordered him to be confined, till he was satisfied he had no ill design against the city, but had secretly made his escape from the enemy, who had detained him prisoner.† * * *

June 5.—The besiegers had thrown a great many small bombs before this, but they began about this time with great ones of 273lbs. weight, each of them being weighed after seventeen pounds of powder had been taken out of it. Some of these, both great and small, did not break, having lost their fire. Those

† Here some unproven charges are omitted.

which they threw in at night, did not much hurt to people that were able to go to the Walls; because they were easily seen and shunned; but several that were sick were killed in their houses. We were in greater hazard by those thrown in the day, it being more difficult to see them. The dread of them forced our people to lie about the Walls all night, and to go to the places remotest from houses, some out of Ferryquay Gate, some to the Ravelin, and others to the Windmill-hill. And the cold which the men, and still more the women and children contracted thereby, added to their want of rest and food, occasioned diseases in the garrison, as fevers, flux, &c. of which great numbers died. The bombs, by throwing down some houses, furnished us with fuel, which we then stood in great need of. One of these bombs fell into the house of Captain James Boyd, and broke down the side of it, killing himself; but several officers who were then at dinner, escaped the danger, though it fell near the room where they dined. Another bomb killed Mr. Alexander Lindsay, the Chirurgeon, who was very useful to the sick and wounded soldiers. And one Major Breme was killed with a cannon ball. Another bomb killed Mr. Henry Thompson, a Burgess of this city, who showed great zeal for the defence of it. Another killed fourteen men, and fired one or two barrels of powder in a back house; another killed seven; another killed three of our men.

June 7.—There came three ships up to Culmore, and fired at the castle several days, and one of them running aground, or being left by the tide, was much endangered by the enemy's cannon. The enemy called to us from their lines, to send down carpenters to mend her; but we soon had the satisfaction of seeing her get off again.

About this time Governor Baker was a little indisposed, and kept his chamber.

June 13.—Major-General Kirk appears with a fleet in the Lough below Culmore, which gave us at the

present the joyful prospect, not only of the siege being soon raised, but of being furnished with provisions, which then grew very scarce, as appears by the allowance our men then had from the stores. They were already reduced to such straits, that where they could find a horse grazing near the Windmill, they would kill and eat him. But when we saw them lie in the Lough, without any attempt to come up, it cast a cold damp on our too confident hopes, and sunk us as low as we were raised at the first sight of them.

Upon the appearing of the ships, the enemy seemed to be in a mighty consternation. We observed a great motion in their camp of pulling down tents, (as we heard,) in order to decamping; and many of their common soldiers (as the country people informed us) changed their red coats, and ran away. But the terror was soon over, when they saw them make no great attempt to come up, though they had both wind and tide to assist them. And the enemy quickly began to draw down their cannon, and soon after to raise batteries at Charlesfort, where they planted some of their guns to oppose the ships coming up to our relief. And some time after they began to make a boom cross the river from that fort to Brook Hall, directly opposite to it. This first boom was made of oak beams, chained together with iron, and great cables twisted about them. For a week together we saw them making some preparations for this boom cross the river, as drawing of timber, &c. We afterwards saw several boats on the water busied about it, but (as the country people since informed us) it was not entirely finished till about a fortnight after the ships appeared in the Lough. But this boom when finished, was useless to their design, because it did not float, and it was broke by the great tides. After this they made another of fir beams, chained as the other was. This floated, and served their purpose better. But this latter boom, or what was left of it, the Mountjoy of Derry broke.

June 16.—Colonel Walker had proposed to agree with the enemy to take £500 ransom for Lieutenant Colonel Talbot. A sort of council was held in Governor Baker's chamber, wherein this was carried; but Governor Baker perceiving it to be ill resented in the garrison, declined it; but Colonel Walker urged it with some violence and threats against those that opposed it; and ordered the bier that should carry him away to be this day brought to his lodging; at which the multitude were so enraged, that Mr. Walker should take so much on him, that they took the bier and made a fire of it in the main guard. They searched for Mr. Walker, who had fled for sanctuary, to Baker's chamber in the Bishop's house. Not finding him immediately, they took all the prisoners that were able to walk from their several lodgings, and carried them to gaol. They had searched Mr. Walker's own lodging, whence they took the beer, mum, and butter, which they found to the store. And being informed that Mr. Walker was in the Bishop's house they pursued him, some threatening to shoot him, others to send him to the gaol. Governor Baker, to whom they paid great deference, came out, though indisposed, to pacify them, engaged there should be no ransom taken for the prisoners, entreated them for his sake to pass by what Mr. Walker had done, and suffer the prisoners to go to their own lodgings again; all which they, with some difficulty, consented to, at Governor Baker's entreaty. What construction the multitude put on this practice of Mr. Walker's, I think not fit to mention.

We afterwards offered to release Lieutenant Colonel Talbot, on condition they would permit a messenger to go and return from the ships; but this would not be granted, and soon after Talbot died, and put an end to this dispute.

About this time the fever, flux, and other distempers grew rife, and a great mortality spread itself through the garrison, as well as the inhabitants, in-

somuch as it was observed, that fifteen captains or lieutenants died in one day: and the garrison being in great strait for want of provisions, some of the citizens and others concerned for the public good, met, called the Captain of the gunners, Alexander Watson, and ordered the gunners (who for the most part lived in town) to make diligent search for provisions, which they did to good purpose; for digging up cellars and other places, they got much provision under the ground, which some that went away, and others during the siege had hid. And many that saw how sincerely concerned they were for the safety of the place, brought forth their provisions of their own accord. By this means the garrison was furnished with bread (though the allowance was little) until the end of the siege.

Our iron bullet was much spent, but this defect was supplied with lead bullets made with pieces of brick in the middle of them. William Brown, Adjutant to Governor Baker's regiment, was industrious and dexterous in this piece of service.

There were oats, shelling, and malt in town, which could not be used for want of mills; therefore Captain Gregory and some other workmen took care to have a horse-mill built, as also to have carriages made for the guns, some of which were so out of order, that sometimes we could not use them when we wanted them.

About this time, since the enemy had so barred us up from getting any messenger sent to the ships for intelligence, the besieged built a boat, none being here, to go down by water. Lieutenant Crookshanks took care of this, and some of our men in the night attempted to go down in it, but they were beat back by the enemy's shot from each side of the water.

June 17, or thereabouts.—Governor Baker's distemper increases, and he becomes dangerously ill; and Colonel Mitchelburne was deputed by Baker, Governor during his sickness.

June 18.—Colonel Murray, Captain Noble, Captain Dunbar, Captain Homes, two Lieutenants, and about twenty more went up the water in the night in our new boat; it was given out to rob the fish houses in the isle, but the real design was to land a messenger or two in a wood about four miles up the river, to send to Enniskillen. But the enemy soon took the alarm, and as the boat passed by Evans' Wood, they fired a great gun planted there at her, which narrowly missed her. As our men went further up, the enemy fired at them on both sides the shore; but when they came up to Dannelong Wood, where they designed to land their two messengers, the boys were so terrified that they durst not venture ashore; and it being now early in the morning, our men discovered two large boats behind them, which the enemy had set out and manned with dragoons to cut off their return. Our men made towards them, and soon came to a very sharp engagement; for after their shot being spent on both sides, one of the enemy's boats came up close to theirs, thinking to have boarded them; but as it happily fell out, they caught a Tartar; for our men were as quickly in upon them, beat back some of them into the water, and killed three or four others, besides a lieutenant in the enemy's boat, whereupon the rest threw down their arms and called for quarter. We took thirteen prisoners in this boat. The enemy in the other boat seeing this ill success of their friends, made off with what haste they could. We carried our prisoners and some small prize towards the city, the enemy still firing at us from the shore; yet in all this adventure not one of our men was hurt, except Colonel Murray who received some shots in his head-piece that bruised his head, and for a while indisposed him for service, but one of the prisoners that sat among them was wounded by a shot from the shore. So remarkable was the guard of Divine Providence about us. Our men being encouraged by this success, landed their prisoners

near the city, delivered them to the guards, and returned to attack a party of the enemy who were at that time drawing off one of their guns ; but the enemy perceiving the resolute approach of our men, left her and fled. Our men pursued them to the top of the hill, till they perceived another strong party marching under covert of the hill, to get betwixt them and their boats, upon which they retreated, and had scarce time to recover her before the enemy came up.

June 20.—About this time, Conrad de Rosen, Mareschal General of King James's forces, arrived at the enemy's camps, and soon after raised several batteries in the night, and a line on the other side of the Bog opposite to the Windmill, and brought their camp and trenches near to us, and ran a line through the Orchard, opposite to Butchers-Gate, within some few perches of it, and ordered the mortar pieces to be taken from the Orchard on the other side the water, and placed on the side of the hill above the Bog, on the west side of the town, and planted their battering guns (which threw a ball of twenty or twenty-one pounds weight) at a convenient distance before the Butchers-Gate. They plied us hard both with their bombs and battering guns. The bombs they threw some in the night, and some in the day, at uncertain hours, till the 21st of July, after which time they threw no more. Of the number of the bombs, and the time of their throwing, you will find an account annexed. And here began the close siege.

We used all endeavours to get intelligence from the ships, but could have none. We made many signs from the steeple, both by cannon shot, and drawing in our flag, to represent our distressed condition to them.

June 25—One Roch, a messenger, came to town from Major-General Kirk. When he came to the Waterside, having no expectation of a boat, he swam over, and gave us an account of the ships, men, provisions, and arms, that were there for our relief, add-

ing, that it was desired, if he got safe to the town, to give them in the ships notice of it by four guns from the steeple, which was accordingly done. There came another messenger along with him, one Cromy; but because he could not swim, he lay hid a day or two in the bushes, expecting a boat to be sent for him in the night, as the other had promised; but the enemy's guards found him, and being in hazard of his life, they made him promise to give the besieged a discouraging account, and then hung out a flag for a parley, which was granted, and some were sent over the water to discourse him. He (being sworn to do so,) repeated to them the words that had been put into his mouth; but when Lieutenant-Colonel Blair enquired why he gave a different account from what Roch had done, he replied, He was in the enemy's camp, Roch within the Walls of Derry. Roch tried to go to Major-General Kirk again, but was forced to come back because of the enemy's guards on the waterside.

This extremely troubled us, that no messenger could get down to give the Major-General an account of our distressed condition. There came one Mac-Gimpsy to Colonel Murray, and voluntarily offered to swim down the water with intelligence. Colonel Murray acquaints the Deputy-Governor Mitchelburne with it; but he delaying, he resolved to send him down, promised a reward, and wrote by him a letter signed by himself, his Lieutenant-Colonel Cairns, and Captain Gladstones, representing the great extremity they were reduced to, and with all imaginable earnestness importuning speedy relief.

This letter was close tied in a little bladder, in which were put two musket bullets, that if the enemy should take him, he might break the little string wherewith it was tied about his neck, and so let it sink in the water. Whether this messenger was taken alive by the enemy, or was killed by running himself against the boom, as some reported, is uncertain; but within a day or two they hung up a man on a

gallows in the view of the city on the other side the water; and called over to us to acquaint us it was our messenger.

The enemy work every night to bring their trenches near the Walls for mining. Our men were diligent to countermine them, being incited to it every night by Governor Mitchelburne. These works were carried on by the care of Captain Schambronn, and the indefatigable pains and charges of Captain Michael Cunningham and Mr. William Mackee, who both paid some of the soldiers for working out of their own pockets, and gave many of those that wrought meat at their own houses; hereby the enemy were kept from getting to the near side of the Bog, without which, they could draw no mines. There was besides a blind raised by the persons forementioned before the Butchers Gate, to defend it from the enemy's battering guns, which had already done some hurt to it. A collection, by way of free-offering, was made among the inhabitants to carry on this work.

June 28.—The Lord Clancarty with his regiment comes to the besieger's camp, and that night attacked our out-works at the Butchers Gate, and few of our men being out at that time, they soon possessed themselves of them. In the mean time, they were throwing their bombs, one of them coming short of the Walls, fell among their own men, which discovered them on their march towards the said works; upon this, the few men that were out retired within the gate. The enemy was led on by their Lieutenant Colonel Skelton, who had some detachments with him besides Clancarty's regiment; one on horseback comes close to the gate, and called for fire to burn it. Captains Noble and Dunbar sally out with our men, some at Bishops Gate, and some at Butchers Gate, to the number of sixty or eighty at first, more soon followed. The salliers attack them so briskly, being well assisted from the Walls by great and small shot, that they were forced to quit our works, and run to

their own lines, to their great dishonour as well as loss. The number of those killed on the place was about thirty; how many were wounded, and afterwards died, we could not tell. Some officers were killed, viz. A French Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain O'Brian, a French Captain, an English Captain, an English Lieutenant, Captain Mackartie, Corporal MacGuire, and a private soldier, were taken prisoners.

At this time Governor Baker died, justly lamented by the garrison, in whose affections his prudent and resolute conduct had given him a great interest. After Governor Baker's death, there were several meetings appointed for the election of a Governor, but continual action prevented them; however, Colonel Mitchelburne, who had been Deputy Governor during Baker's sickness, continued to act as Governor, though without any confirmation from the Council.

June 30.—Conrad de Rosen, Marshal General of King James's forces, (who was said to swear by the belly of God, that he would demolish our town, and bury us in its ashes,) sent in this following letter to the Governor and Officers :

Conrad de Rosen, Marshal General of all his Majesty's forces,
Declares by these presents, to the Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of the City of Londonderry, that in case they do not betwixt this and Monday next, at six of the clock in the afternoon, being the first day of July, in the year of our Lord 1689, agree to surrender the said place of Londonderry unto the King, upon such conditions as may be granted them, according to the instructions and power Lieutenant-General Hamilton formerly received from his Majesty, that he will forthwith issue out his orders from the Barony of Inishowen, and the seacoast round about as far as Charlemont, for the gathering together of those of their faction, whether protected or not, and cause them immediately to be brought to the Walls of Londonderry, where it shall be lawful for those in the same, (in case they have any pity on them,) to open the gates and receive them into the city, otherwise they will be forced to see their friends and nearest relations, all starved for want of food, he having resolved not to leave any of them at home, nor anything to maintain them. He further declares, that in case they refuse to submit, he will forthwith cause all the said country to be immediately destroyed, that if any succour should be hereafter sent them from England, they may perish with them for want of sustenance; besides which, he hath a very considerable army, as well for the opposing of them in all places

that shall be judged necessary, as for the protection of all the rest of his Majesty's dutiful subjects, whose goods and chattels he promises to secure, destroying all the rest that cannot conveniently be brought into such places as he shall judge fit to be preserved, and burning the houses and mills not only of those that are in actual rebellion, but also of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of escaping may be left for any man, beginning this very day to send his necessary orders to all Governors, and other Commanders of his Majesty's forces at Coleraine, Antrim, Carrickfergus, Belfast, Dungannon, Charlemount, Belturbet, Sligo, and to Colonel Sarsfield, commanding a flying army beyond Ballyshannon; Colonel Sutherland commanding another towards Enniskillen; and the Duke of Berwick another on the Finn Water; and to cause all the men, women, and children, who are anywise related to those in Londonderry, or anywhere else, in open rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing further into the Kingdom. Moreover he declares, that in case before the said Monday, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord 1689, be expired, they do not send us hostages, and other deputies with a full and sufficient power to treat with us for the surrender of the said City of Londonderry, on reasonable conditions; they shall not after that time be admitted to any treaty whatsoever, and the army which shall continue the siege, and will, with the assistance of God, soon reduce it, shall have order to give no quarters, or spare neither age or sex in case it is taken by force. But if they return to the obedience due to their natural Prince, he promises them, that the conditions granted to them in his Majesty's name, shall be inviolably observed by all his Majesty's subjects, and that he himself will have a care to protect them on all occasions, even to take their part, if any injury contrary to agreement should be done them, making himself responsible for the performance of the conditions on which they shall agree to surrender the said place of Londonderry, to the King. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1689.

LE MARSHAL DE ROSEN.

PAR MONSEIGNEUR, FETART.

Lieutenant-General Hamilton had also a little before this letter, sent into town the following proposals :—

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HAMILTON'S PROPOSALS.

1. That Colonel O'Neal has power to discourse with the Governor of Derry, from General Hamilton, as appears by his sending this.
2. That the General has full power, does appear by his commission.
3. That General Rosen has no power from the King to intermeddle with what Lieutenant-General does as to the siege, being only sent to oppose the English succours, and that all conditions and parlies are left to the said Lieutenant-General Hamilton, that as to what articles shall be agreed on, they may see by the King's Warrant, he has full power to confirm them. Notwithstanding, if they do not

think this sufficient, he will give what other reasonable security they can demand. As to the English landing, such as had commissions from the Prince of Orange, need not be apprehensive, since it will be the King's interest to take as much care of his Protestant subjects as of any other, he making no distinction of religion.

4. As to what concerns the Enniskillen people, they shall have the same terms as those of Derry on their submission, the King being willing to shew mercy to all his subjects, and quiet his Kingdoms.

5 That the Lieutenant-General desires no better than having it communicated to all the garrison, he being willing to employ such as will freely swear to serve his Majesty faithfully, and all such as have a desire to live in town shall have protection, and free liberty of goods and religion.

As to the last point, such as have a mind to return to their homes, shall have a necessary guard with them to their respective habitations, and victuals to supply them, where they shall be restored to all they possessed formerly, not only by the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, but also by governors and officers of the army, who from time to time will do them right, and give them reprisals of cattle from such as have taken them to the mountains.

RICH. HAMILTON.

At the Camp at Derry, June 27, 1689.

Lest these proposals should be kept up from the garrison, they weakly imagining the soldiers more inclinable to comply, than the Governor or officers, they threw them into us in a dead bomb, the better to disperse them.

These proposals not being accepted, the French General issues out his orders, as he had threatened in his letter, and drove in all the Protestants for near ten miles round, protected as well as unprotected, men, women, and children, the second of July. Many tender people, and some women with child, died by the rude and barbarous usage they met with on the road, being most stripped, and guarded in dirty pounds* and rotten houses, &c. When they first appeared, we took them for a body of the enemy, and the guns were discharged at them, but the shot being directed by an Unerring Hand, touched none of our friends, but as we afterwards heard, killed some of those merciless soldiers that were pushing them on. But it was dismal to us to hear their cries, when we

* Enclosures for keeping strayed and distrained cattle, pigs, &c.

• Filthy and wet, being without any roof.

perceived who they were, and saw the enemy driving them with their drawn swords down to the walls. Our men resolved to put them without our lines at the Windmill, and in the night many of them were brought within our lines ; it moved our compassion the more, when these poor people so earnestly entreated us, not to surrender out of pity to them, adding, that they knew that they would save neither us nor them alive after it. This put the Governor and officers on making the following experiment : they immediately ordered a gallows to be erected on the bastion next the camp, on which they threaten to hang all the prisoners, now put into gaol, if these people have not leave to go to their several habitations. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and Captain Jenny, a Clergyman, two gentlemen that were very faithful and active in the garrison are sent to remind them of preparing for death, upon which they wrote a letter, and have leave to send a messenger to carry it, and bring back an answer.

[For this Letter and Answer see Walker's Siege, pages 128 and 129.]

But notwithstanding this answer, we supposed the regard they had to their imprisoned friends prevailed with them ; for the poor people had liberty to return to their dwellings on the third of July, and many of our weak people and women got away among them, though they sent many back, knowing them by their colour : we got some able men among them, who were driven in, and who stayed with us to the end of the siege. The enemy soon saw their error in this treatment of the poor people ; the garrison had here a convincing instance before their eyes, how little trust there was to be reposed in their promises ; for many of these people had protection under the King's or Lieutenant-General's own hands ; and this could not fail of making them obstinate against all proposals of surrendering, while it was possible to hold out. The people being sent away, the gallows was taken

down, and the prisoners sent to their several lodgings. About this time Mr. Andrew Robinson left us, but the enemy stript and sent him back, because of some imprudent expressions.

Captain Beatty also went away, and took protection, and lived at Moneymore. But the reason of it was, because he had a violent flux, which rendered him useless to the garrison, and he went to try if he could recover his health; for he had been at all the encounters and skirmishes with the enemy before, and ever behaved himself with great integrity and valour.

About the sixth or seventh of July, we observed few men about their camps: Governor Mitchelburne, by advice, draws out the body of our men beyond our lines at the Windmill, that we might know what body of men would appear to oppose them: some of our men go down to the old ditches, and fire at theirs in their lines. The enemy fired at them, Colonel Barker with about a dozen horse came to the strand, and stood at a distance; few of their foot, not above two companies appear marching down to the rest that were in the lines; but it growing dark, our men by mistaking the word of command, came within our own lines again in some confusion: Colonel Barker received a shot in his hand, which put him into a high fever, whereof he was reported to have died.

About this time, we heard a loud huzza in all the camps of the enemy round the city, which when we enquired the reason of, they told us it was for joy of Enniskillen being taken.

July 11.—The enemy calls for a parley; and sends one to know if we would treat with them for surrendering the city. We considered most of the ships were gone, we knew not whither; provisions grew extremely scarce, and therefore to gain time, it was thought advisable to agree to it: they desired that if we agree to treat, there may be six commissioners chosen on each side, that we send the names of the

six we would choose, and the terms we would demand with some person the next day being the twelfth, and they would send the names of their six the same day, that they might have time to consider our terms, and Saturday the thirteenth, was appointed the day of treaty: all which was agreed to.

The names of the commissioners, and the terms, you will find in the commission, and articles annexed in the end.

These articles were sent to the enemy, with the names of the commissioners for the city, on the twelfth of July, and on the thirteenth, the six commissioners went out, being empowered to treat with the enemy.

About their commission, there was great debate: some of the council of fourteen, would have had the commission run in their name, because they had the power: Mitchelburne and Walker laid some claim to it, though Mr. Walker had only his first post, and Mitchelburne was only deputed Governor by Baker during his sickness, but never confirmed Governor by a council. The colonels and other officers would have had it run in theirs, because the interest was chiefly theirs. But at last the name of governors in general, without any particular application of it, was, though not without great opposition, thought fit to be used, for this reason, that the enemy might not look upon us as a confused multitude without any government.

July 13.—Our commissioners went out to the enemy's camp, and had a long debate till night with the commissioners on their side. The enemy consented to all things material demanded in the aforesaid articles, except three, viz.—1. The time for surrendering; they would grant no longer time than till Monday, the 15th, at twelve o'clock: 2. The securing of hostages, they would allow they should be kept in Derry; but not put into the ships that Major-General Kirk brought: 3. The manner of marching out; they would

allow no arms to our soldiers, but only to the officers and gentlemen in town. Our commissioners returned, and with great difficulty obtained time till next day at twelve o'clock, to return an answer.

That night, after the return of the commissioners, there was a council, where the commissioners gave an account of their negotiation that day, and a council was appointed at eight o'clock the next morning, to consider what answer they should return.

While our commissioners were out on the treaty, Colonel Walker received a letter from Lieutenant David Mitchell out of the ships by a little boy, and transcribed it, with some additions of his own : for whereas the letter mentioned Major-General Kirk's having sent some to encamp at Inch, he wrote it 4,000 horse, and 9,000 foot. This humour was the more unaccountable, because upon the return of the commissioners, he earnestly urged a compliance with the enemy's demands, for surrendering the town the next day ; and, therefore, when the contents of his letter from Lieutenant Mitchell were objected to him as a strong argument against surrendering, especially the numbers that were landed, he confessed that part of the letter to have been framed by himself ; which indiscretion, joined with his ill advice, had like to have proved of as dangerous consequence to himself, as the advice had been to the garrison, if they had complied with it.

July 14.—The council met, and had some debate about the answer to be returned ; and the following answer was resolved upon, not without renewed opposition from Colonel Walker :—That unless the enemy would give us time till the 25th of July, and secure the hostages in the ships, we would not surrender ; and for the manner of marching out, that was left to the commissioners to debate. The commissioners went out, and delivered this answer ; but the enemy refusing absolutely to grant these terms, the treaty was ended. So evidently did that gracious

God, who had determined our deliverance, and to whose Allcomprehending Eye that particular season of it that would most illustrate His own glory was obvious, infatuate the councils, and harden the hearts of our enemies. Had they accepted the proposals, the city had been unavoidably surrendered, and we could not have held out three or four days longer than the time we desired.

July 16.—About ten o'clock, a small party of the enemy suddenly attacked our works without Butchers Gate none of our men being out and soon possessed themselves of them; but from the walls they were warmly repulsed, and beat off again. Our men beat them with stones out of the old walls. Some few were killed, and one taken prisoner in this action.

Two regiments of the enemy marched down from their camp in order, towards the works on the Windmill-hill. Our men go out cheerfully to the works in considerable numbers, encouraged thereto by Governor Mitchelburne. The enemy, when they came to the middle of the hill, stopped, and wheeled about, and marched back again up the other side of the Park. Our men raised an huzza from one end of the line to the other, waving their hats to them to come down, but they marched off.

This day Colonel Murray, and about twelve more with him, went down to flank the enemy's trench before Butchers Gate, and continued firing till their ammunition was spent: one of his men was killed, viz. James Murray, and himself shot through both the thighs up near his body, which proved so dangerous to him, that he did not fully recover of it till near November. A few days after he was wounded, there fell out a sad accident in his chamber; Lieutenant Ross came there, to search as he pretended for some of Sir Arthur Rawden's saddles, &c. His unexpected rudeness, occasioned some heat betwixt him, and one of Colonel Murray's regiment, and the Lieutenant

striking several times at him with his sword, the other took up a carabine and shot him dead.

The enemy had played very smartly at the town and ate with their battering guns, and about this time, they took them away in the night down to Brook-Hall, where the boom was, and planted them there.

There was no action of note from this time to the 25th of July; the enemy had several cows feeding behind their lines very near us; our men resolve they will try to get so welcome a prey into their own hands, and accordingly July 25th, early in the morning, they go out at Shipquay, Bishop's, and Butchers gates, surprized Sir John Fitzgerald's regiment who were in those lines, made havock of them, beat them from their trenches, killed Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald; and Captain Frank Wilson took Captain Nugent prisoner. A party of the enemy from the nearest camp came quickly down, which forced our men, being then enfeebled with the scarcity of provision to retire without their desired prey. There was a considerable number of the enemy killed; we lost one Lieutenant Fisher, who was killed by a shot from the enemies drake, as he was going out. We afterwards tried another experiment of tying a cow to a stake and setting fire to her, in hope of drawing in some of theirs; but she breaking loose, that project failed.

About the 20th of this month, provisions growing extremely scarce; one Mr. James Cunningham, Merchant, found out a way of supplying the garrison for six or seven days: he showed them where there was a good quantity of starch in the town, which they mixed with tallow, and made pancakes of, which proved not only good for food, but physick too, to many of those whom weariness and ill diet had cast into a flux.

July 28.—This morning Captain Charleton left us, and went to the enemy. Mr. Walker about this time had preached a discouraging sermon: and indeed the desperate necessities that were growing upon us,

had almost sunk us all into a despair of relief. But the hour of our extremity was the fit season for Divine Providence to interpose, and render itself the more observable in our deliverance: for this evening about seven o'clock we perceived three ships, viz. the Mountjoy of Derry, the Phenix of Coleraine, and the Dartmouth frigate, coming up the Lough of Culmore, betwixt whom, and those in the fort there was desperate firing: but when we perceived they had passed the Fort, our expectations of speedy succour raised us to a strange transport of joy. The enemy plied them with cannon and small shot from both sides the river, and the ships made them good returns: but when the foremost vessel came (as it is supposed) to the boom, she made some stop, the little wind they had while they passed the Fort entirely failing, and a dead calm succeeding. The smoke of the shot both from the land and from the ships, clouded her from our sight, and she was (as we afterwards learned) unhappily run aground. And when the enemy who gathered in swarms to the waterside, raised a loud huzza along the shore, telling us our ships were taken and we perceived them both firing their guns at them, and preparing their boats to board them, this struck such a sudden terror into our hearts, as appeared in the very blackness of our countenances. Our spirits sunk, and our hopes were expiring. But this did not continue long, for the Mountjoy by firing a broadside, with the help of the increasing tide, got off from the shore; and we soon perceived the ships firing at them and advancing towards us, though but slowly, which made the enemy draw their guns from place to place after them. But at last they came up to the quay, to the inexpressible joy of our garrison, that was at this time reduced to that distress, that it was scarce possible for them to subsist above two or three days longer. The first that broke or passed the boom was the Mountjoy of Derry, commanded by Captain Micaiah Browning, who was to our great regret

killed by the enemy's shot. A gentleman whose memory should never be forgotten by the garrison and inhabitants of Derry, who generously sacrificed his own life for the preservation of theirs, and had freely offered to make this attempt sooner, if the Major General had permitted him: but the Phoenix of Coleraine came first to the quay, Captain Andrew Douglas Master, laden with 800 bowls of meal from Scotland. The ships came in late; and that we might the better secure the people employed in bringing in the provisions to the stores, there was a blind made along the quay of casks and hogsheads filled with earth. The enemy continued to fire at us from their trenches, as before, till the 31st of July. That day we perceived them firing several parts of the country about. In the night they burned all the tents and huts of their camp round the city, and before the daylight, had gone off towards Lifford and Strabane, keeping a strong rereguard of horse. We had no horse left to pursue them, and our foot were in no condition to make such an attempt. They encamped at Lifford and Strabane, till they heard the unwelcome news of their forces under the command of Major-General MacCarty, being routed by the Enniskillen men. This so alarmed them, that for haste they burst some of their big guns, threw waggons of arms into the river, and left many of their army that were sick behind them. Some few of our men went out, and brought in some grenadiers prisoners, that were firing houses at six or or seven miles distance from the city. Others of them went to Inch, where Colonel Stewart having received orders to ship all his men and come off, had called a council of his officers, and by their advice delayed the execution of them, till he had sent to acquaint the Major-General with the condition of the Protestants there, and should receive his further orders, as being loth to expose so considerable a body of them as had come in to him to the merciless fury of an enraged enemy.

And thus was the Siege of Derry raised, to the admiration of our friends, who had given us over for lost, and to the disappointment of our enemies, who were no less confident they should soon make themselves masters of so weak and indefensible a place. The glory of it being entirely due to the Almighty, who inspired a garrison for the most part made up of a few raw and untrained men, and those labouring under all possible discouragements, with that resolution that enabled them to defeat all the attempts of a numerous army to reduce them. Their zeal and affection for the just cause they had undertaken, supplying all the defects of military discipline. So singular has been the favour of God to that city, as well as Enniskillen, in making it once more a sanctuary to the distressed Protestants of the province of Ulster.

August 4.—Captain White, Captain Dobbin, Captain J. Hamilton, Captain Jenny, and Mr. Knox were sent to the Major-General, who that day came to town. Colonel Crofton had waited on him at Inch, and desired leave to draw out two or three hundred men, to go out into the country at large, to preserve the houses of the Protestants from being burned, promising also to bring in a vast quantity of cattle: but his proposal was rejected. And near a week after that some small parties of the Irish that stayed behind, burned Newtownlimavady, and several gentlemen's houses in the country. The Major-General put out several proclamations: one, "That all persons not in arms, who had fled to that place, should leave the city, the country being now clear, and repair to their respective habitations, without taking any of their goods with them, unless they had a particular order." Hereby the bedding of many was detained from them. Another was, "That no person dying should be buried within the walls." Great droves of the country people's cattle were brought near the town, upon pretence of their belonging to the enemy, and so

few could recover their own again, that many families were deprived thereby of the only considerable means of their subsistence. Colonel Mitcheburne was made Governor by the Major-General, in whose hands the cattle were left, who sold them according to the Major-General's orders for good rates to the butchers and others.

An address was prepared to be presented to the King; and Colonel Walker was appointed by the Major-General to go with it. Many of those that signed it neither knew of the bearer, nor were well pleased with the great compliment passed on the Major-General in it, but were not willing at that time to make any disturbance by any public opposition to it.

The men were all drawn out to the field, and every Colonel's regiment by itself. The soldiers went out the more cheerfully, because it was reported the Major-General would that day distribute £2000 amongst them. But they soon found themselves mistaken, not only in that, but in their hopes of continuing in their present posts. Colonel Mitchelburne's and Colonel Crofton's Regiments were joined, and Crofton reduced. Colonel Walker's and Colonel Hamil's were joined, Walker demitted, and Hamil reduced, Captain White being made Colonel to it, who died September following. Colonel Munro's and Colonel Lance's regiment joined, Colonel Munro reduced, Lance made Colonel, who died September following. Colonel Baker's and Colonel Murray's regiment were designed to be joined, but all of Colonel Murray's except a very few refused, and went off into the country with their carabines and pistols, and the Major-General seized their saddles, as he also did Colonel Murray's horse, which he had preserved with great care during all the siege. St. Johns was made Colonel of Baker's regiment. This being done, the Major-General named new captains to most of the companies, leaving them to choose their Lieu-

tenants and Ensigns. So that a great many of those captains who had not only raised and armed their companies almost wholly at their own charge, but had done the greatest service in the defence of the town, were either disbanded or reduced; and their companies were given to others, that had neither expended anything of their fortunes, nor hazarded their lives in that cause. This was ill resented in the garrison, but when one of these captains took the liberty to complain of it, instead of any redress, he was, (as himself informed several of us,) threatened with the new gallows, which was ordered to be set up without the ravelin. There were orders also given to the centries at the gates, that none should be suffered to go out with any arms, and some that were walking out at the gates had their arms seized by the guards placed there. This unexpected treatment seemed very harsh and strange to them, that they could not be trusted to bear those arms about them which they had so lately employed in the vigorous defence of their country. The weak and sick soldiers had nothing allowed them to subsist on out of the stores, whereby they were forced to travel, and beg their bread in the country, which being extremely depopulated, many of them perished for want. The lieutenants and ensigns fared no better than the captains, many of them being turned out, and others, who had at least never been in the siege, put in their places. Nay, some that continued captains, had detachments of fifteen men taken out of their companies, and put into the regiments of such as could not raise men, and then the captains were threatened to be turned out if they made not up their companies. Nay, some of them were turned off, after they had been made use of to do that piece of service for such as were intended to succeed them. And even the new modelled regiments of Derry, that were received into the General's

army, had only the following subsistence :—

Colonel,	5s. 0d.	} per Diem.
Lieutenant-Colonel,			3 0	
Major,	2 6	
Captain,	2 0	
Lieutenant,		...	1 0	
Ensign,	0 8	

Sergeants, corporals, drummers, and private men, two pence per diem each, besides bread, and without bread, three pence.

The Enniskillen foot had the same allowance. And their horse had only nine pence a day for every private trooper, and six pence a day for each of the dragoons.

But however they have been used by the Major-General's influence, they have always had a deep and grateful sense of his Majesty's extraordinary care and concern for their preservation. And the honourable character which he was graciously pleased to give of them and their services in his letter to them, was itself thought a valuable reward, and received with the highest affections that subjects can pay to a Prince who has an entire sovereignty in their hearts, and from whose generous goodness they still expect all the favour and encouragement, that may put them into a capacity of giving more evident proofs to the world of their zeal for the Protestant Religion, and affection to his Majesty's government.

THE LETTER TO MY LORD MOUNTJOY, FROM THE INHABITANTS OF DERRY.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

The last post carried up to his Excellency the news of what our rabble had done in the town, how they had shut the gates against some of the Earl of Antrim's regiment, which we then blamed them for, though we could not refrain them, but yesterday and this day, being on all hands informed that a general massacre was determined,

at least in Ulster, to be executed on the British Protestants: and having certain intelligence that the priests and friars of late bought up great numbers and quantities of horses and arms, and other habiliments of war, as chain bridles; whereof Dean Cahan for his part bought up twelve: recollecting further, many dark speeches in ordinary conversation of late, and very odd sermons by the priests and friars preached in this neighbourhood: and hearing that the very soldiers that were to quarter there, had been overheard to utter terrible threats against us, as to burn houses, &c. and several outrages being committed by some of them on several persons, particularly one of them, without any provocation, cut one of the ferrymen almost to the loss of his hand; some of them broke open houses, and took provisions thence by force, &c. and when we were certainly informed, that under pretence of eight companies, consisting of 400 men, that were to come to this town, there were at least 1,200 on the road to this place, besides great numbers of women and boys, which the Ulstoghs always carry along with them, when they expect spoil: and lastly, when we caused the potent to be inspected, and found that it referred in the body thereof to the names of the captains underneath, and yet not one named: we cannot but think it a most wonderful Providence of God, to stir up the mobile for our safety, and preservation of the peace of the kingdom against such bloody attempts as these northern people had formed against us, which we doubt not but his Excellency will look upon as a great and very acceptable service to his Majesty, to whom we resolve always to bear true faith and allegiance against all disturbers of his government whatsoever; and only to act in our own defence, without the least disturbance or prejudice to any that will live peaceably with us. And we doubt not but all that are alarmed and terrified with the like danger, in this and adjacent counties, and hereupon have put themselves also upon their defence, to the number, as we are informed from several parts, of near 20,000 horse and foot will do the same, if they be not assaulted. The rabble in their heat found means to get into the magazine, and thence took some arms and ammunition; but we have caused it to be locked up, and a guard set thereon, and an account taken of what is taken thence, and what left therein. Our request is that your Lordship will represent our danger to his Excellency, the necessity we are under, and obtain from him his allowance and countenance, for securing ourselves from these Ulster enemies, that will never be obedient when they have power in their hand. Your Lordship's kindness herein will be a perpetual obligation on the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, and very much tend to his Majesty's service in preserving the lives of thousands of his good and innocent subjects, that were designed for slaughter.

We remain your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

Londonderry, December 9, 1688.

JOHN CAMPSIE,
SAMUEL NORMAN, &c.

THE LETTER TO THE SOCIETY AT LONDON, SENT FROM DERRY BY MR. CAIRNS.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL,

In our sad calamity, and under the greatest apprehensions of our total excision by the Irish in these parts of the kingdom which border upon us, we thought it necessary for us immediately to dispatch David Cairnes, Esq. a very worthy citizen of this city, and lately a member of this corporation, into England, to report our case to you, and to use his endeavours by all just means for our speedy relief. And we have eternal obligations laid on us to bless God, whose mercy and providence rescued us from the designs of wicked men, that conspired our ruin, without any provocation on our parts, whose inclinations as well as interest it was to live peaceably with all men.

On Friday the seventh instant, several intimations came to several hereabout, that on the Sunday following a massacre was designed by the Irish in Ulster; and although it caused great thoughts of heart to the most assured amongst us, yet none of the more aged and grave came to any other resolution than to submit to the Divine Providence, whatever the event might be: and just in that juncture, whilst the younger and more inconsiderate were consulting their own safety, and it seems had resolved on the means, a part of the Earl of Antrim's regiment, newly levied, and all composed of Highlanders and Ulster Papists, came to the river side, and their officers came over into the city to the sheriffs, for quarters and lodgings for them. We confess our fears on the occasion became more pungent, and we still remain silent, except our prayers and devotions. But just as the soldiers were approaching the gates, the youthood by a strange impulse ran in one body and shut the gates, and put themselves in the best posture of defence they could. We blamed, but could not guide or persuade them to any less resolution that night; and so the soldiers retired, and were quartered in the neighbourhood, where, although they did not murder or destroy any, yet many threats they uttered, and outrages they committed. The next day we hoped to prevail with those that assumed the power of the city, to open the gates and receive the garrison; but the news and intimations of the general design came so fast, so full from all quarters, that we then blessed God for our present escape, effected by means unforeseen, and against our wills. In the general hurry and consternation of not us only, but all the neighbouring counties, when we have but scarce time to hear the repeated informations of our danger, it is not possible for us to furnish the bearer with all requisite testimonials to evince this sad truth; nor will it consist with our safety to protract his stay till it can be done, the vessel that carries him being just ready for sail. We must refer you to his report, and copies of papers carried over by him, signed by us, for your further satisfaction in particulars; but do most humbly and heartily beseech you, as you are men of bowels and charity, to assist this gentleman how best you can to secure us from the common danger, and that we may peaceably live obeying his Majesty and the laws, doing injury to no man, nor wishing it to any. Your interest here is now no argument worthy to engage you, the lives of thousands of innocent men, women and children are at stake. If you can, and will not now afford your help to the utmost, we shall never be able to use a motive to induce you, or to prevail upon you. May

the Lord send deliverance to us, and preserve you all in peace and tranquility, is the hearty prayer of

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

Londonderry, December 10, 1688.

GEORGE PHILLIPS,
JOHN CAMPSIE,
SAMUEL NORMAN,
ALEXANDER TOMKINS,
MATTHEW COCKEN, &c.

A LETTER FROM ENNISKILLEN DIRECTED TO DAVID CAIRNES, ESQ. OR THE OTHER OFFICERS COMMANDING IN CHIEF, NOW IN LONDONDERRY.

Gentlemen,

The frequent intelligence we have from all parts of this Kingdom of a general massacre of the Protestants, and two companies of foot of Sir Thomas Newcom's regiment, viz. Captain Nugent's and Captain Shurloe's, being upon their march to garrison here; and now within ten miles, hath put us upon a resolution of refusing them entrance, our desire being only to preserve our own lives, and the lives of our neighbours, this place being the most considerable pass between Connaught and Ulster, and hearing of your resolutions, we thought it convenient to impart this to you, as likewise to beg your assistance both in your advice and relief, especially in helping us with some powder, and in carrying on a correspondence with us hereafter, as we shall with God's assistance do with you; which is all at present from,

Gentlemen,

From Enniskillen, Your faithful friends and fellow Christians,
December 15, 1688. THE INHABITANTS OF ENNISKILLEN.

We are not now in a condition to spare men for a guard, therefore, must entreat your assistance in that.

ALLAN CATHCART.
WILLIAM BROWNING.
THOMAS SHORE.
WILLIAM SMYTH.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.
MALC. CATHCART.
JA. EWART.
ROBERT CLARKE.

THE LORD MOUNTJOY'S ARTICLES WITH THE CITY OF DERRY, 21st DECEMBER, 1688.

Articles of Agreement, indented, made, and concluded by and between the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Master of the Ordnance, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, of one part, and the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Londonderry, in behalf of themselves, and the inhabitants of the said city, and their adherents, of the other part, at Londonderry, this 21st of December 1688.

1. " That the said Lord Mountjoy shall with all possible expedition, and at furthest within fifteen days after the date hereof, procure a free and general pardon to all and every the inhabitants of the city, suburbs and liberties of the city of Londonderry, and to all and every person and persons within the province of Ulster, that have abetted or adhered unto them, for all matters and things relating to the late commotion and revolution in the said city; and for all offences done against the law, murder excepted, and all penalties thereby incident and incurred; the same to be perfected under the great seal, and delivered to the sheriffs of the said city, or their order, within the time before limited, and published by proclamations.

2. " That until the said pardon be so perfected and delivered, no more, or other soldiers shall be garrisoned in the said city, or quartered in the liberties thereof, except the two companies commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lundy, and Captain William Stewart. And that whatsoever companies shall after that time, and until the first day of March next, be quartered in the said city and liberties, shall consist of one half Protestants at the least.

3. " That until the pardon be delivered as aforesaid, the inhabitants of the said city shall not be disturbed in keeping their guards and watches; and that no stranger or unknown person shall be permitted to come within the city with fire-arms or swords, or to lodge within the gates all night, unless he be allowed by Colonel Lundy, and the two sheriffs.

4. " That if at any time before the first of March next, the soldiers of the Lord Mountjoy's regiment shall by potent, or other order, be required to remove, the said Lord, or his officer commanding in chief, shall leave the said city free to their own guards and watches.

5. " That if at any time any inhabitant or inhabitants of the said city and suburbs, shall desire to remove with his or their family and goods, he or they shall be freely permitted; and that the ships now in the harbour, or which shall be hereafter loaden, shall not be stopped by any embargo; and if any ship or ships which have sailed from this port since the seventh day of this instant December, shall be arrested or stopped in any port or harbour within this kingdom, on account of the late commotion, the said ship or ships shall be immediately released.

6. " That until the twenty-sixth day of March next, no soldiers of the Earl of Antrim's regiment, shall be quartered in the city or liberties of Londonderry, to prevent all animosities and disorders that may arise between them and the people.

7. " That the Lord Mountjoy shall interpose with the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue on behalf of Warham Jemmet, Esq. and other officers of the customs, that no imputation or blame may remain on them, for the involuntary compliance with the people of Derry in the late commotion; and that his Lordship may be pleased to pardon William Hemsworth, clerk of the stores, and Alexander Watson, gunner, for the like offences.

8. " That the two sons of the Lord Mountjoy now resident in Londonderry, shall remain in the said city, as pledges for the full and final performance of these articles.

9. " That the said two companies commanded by Colonel Lundy and Captain Stewart shall be permitted to enter the city, and be quartered therein by the sheriffs of the said city, whensoever the Lord Mountjoy shall appoint it, and the keys of the gates and magazine delivered to his order.

10. " That in the mean time all arms taken out of his Majesty's stores shall be gathered, and after the pardon delivered as aforesaid, shall be returned to the clerk of the stores fixed and in good order. The inhabitants of the said city nowise doubting or mistrusting, that since their undertaking and late actions took their rise from self-preservation, and to avoid imminent danger, they shall be absolved before God and the world from all tincture of rebellion, perverseness and wilful disobedience to the Kings authority, and the established laws of the land."

THE ANTRIM ASSOCIATION.

" It being notoriously known, not only to the Protestant inhabitants of the northern counties, but to those throughout this whole kingdom of Ireland, that the peace and quiet of this nation is now in great and imminent danger; and that it is absolutely necessary for all Protestants to agree within their several counties, upon some speedy and effectual methods for their own defence, and for securing, as much as in them lies, the Protestant religion, their lives,

liberties, and properties, and the peace of this kingdom, which are so much endeavoured to be disturbed by Popish and illegal counsellors, and their abettors. And in as much as union and dispatch are necessary for effecting the same, We the nobility and gentry of the county of Antrim do associate together, firmly resolving to adhere to the laws of this kingdom and the Protestant religion, and to act in subordination to the government of England, and the promoting of a free parliament. And we do declare, if we be forced to take up arms, as it will be contrary to our inclination, so it shall be only defensive, not in the least to invade the lives, liberties, or estates of any of our fellow-subjects, no not of the Popish persuasion, whilst they demean themselves peaceably with us. The reasons which induce us to put ourselves in some necessary posture of defence, are so obvious and urgent upon us, when we consider of the great levies daily made of Popish soldiers, and at this time especially when the King is retired, and their arming can in nowise be serviceable to his Majesty's interest: it were inconsistent with common prudence, not to suspect their designs to be such as will tend, if not to the destruction, yet to the great endangering of the lives, liberties, and properties of the Protestant subjects of this Kingdom, if not prevented. And we do declare, though at present we will admit none but Protestants into our association, yet we will to our power, protect even Papists from violence, whilst their behaviour amongst us is peaceable and quiet. And we doubt not but all good Protestants in this Kingdom will in their several stations, join with us in the same public defence; and that God will bless these our just, innocent, and necessary undertakings, for our lives, laws, and religion. And whereas it will be necessary, for the more effectual and successful carrying on these mutual endeavours for the preservation of our religion and properties, and to avoid confusions and distractions, which in such cases may otherwise happen, to appoint some eminent person or persons, to whose conduct we may entirely submit ourselves in this our undertaking. We do therefore by these presents, unanimously elect and appoint the Right Honourable Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, and the Honourable Clotworthy Skeffington, Esq. or either of them, jointly or severally as they shall think fit, to be our com-

mander or commanders-in-chief of all the forces in the said county of Antrim. And do hereby oblige ourselves to serve under their, or either of their command, in such manner, place, and station, as they or one of them, in their discretion and judgment shall direct. And that we will from time to time, observe and obey, all such orders and methods, for the better carrying on this enterprize, and procuring of horse and foot, and such numbers of men, arms, and ammunition, as our county council of five shall think fit; and that with all expedition, immediately to be arrayed and formed into troops and companies, and to be disposed of from time to time according to their, or either of their orders: they, or one of them, acting with the advice and consent of the said county council of five, or the major part thereof.

Massareene.	John Donelson.	George Johnston.
William Franklin.	Wm. Cuninghame	Henry Clements.
Arthur Upton.	William Shaw.	Edw. Clements.
Robert Adair.	James MacCartney	Rich. Dobb, jun.
William Lesley.	William Shaw.	William Shaw.
Charles Stewart	Henry MacCollogh	Mich. Harrison.
Edw. Harrison.	John Guest.	James Shaw.
Patrick Shaw.	George Butthell.	

THE KING'S LETTER TO IRELAND, BY CAPTAIN LEIGHTON.

Having received an account from Captain Leighton, of what he was intrusted to represent to us, in relation to the condition of the Protestants in Ireland: We have directed him to assure you in our name, how sensibly we are affected with the hazards you are exposed to, by the illegal power the Papists have of late usurped in that Kingdom, and that we are resolved to employ the most speedy and effectual means in our power, for rescuing you from the oppressions and terrors you lie under; that in the mean time we do well approve of the endeavours we understand you are using, to put yourselves into a posture of defence, that you may not be surprized, wherein you may expect all the encouragements and assistance that can be given you from hence. And because we are persuaded, that there are even of the Romish communion, many who are desirous to live peaceably, and do not approve of the violent and arbitrary proceedings of some who pretend to be in authority; and we thinking it just to make distinctions of persons, according to their behaviour and deserts, Do hereby authorise you to promise in our name, to all such who shall demean themselves hereafter peaceably and inoffensively, our protection and exemption from those pains and forfeitures, which those only shall incur who are the maintainers and abettors of the said illegal authority, assumed and continued contrary to law; or who shall act any

thing to the prejudice of the Protestant interest, or the disturbance of the public peace in that Kingdom. And for further particulars, we refer you to the report you shall receive from Captain Leighton, who hath acquitted himself with fidelity and diligence in your concerns, of the sincerity of our intentions towards you. And so we recommend you to the protection of Almighty God.

Given at St. James's the 10th day of February, 1688.

WILLIAM H. ORANGE.

To the Earl of Mount-Alexander, to be communicated to the Protestant nobility and gentry, in the North of Ireland.

By his Highness's command,

WILLIAM JEPHSON.

**THE DECLARATION OF THE PROTESTANTS OF SLIGO,
JANUARY THE 4th 1688-9.**

“ We, the Protestants of the county of Sligo, at present assembled for our common safety, do hereby declare the occasion and motives of this our association, and what is intended by it.

1. “ We resolve to adhere to the laws of the land, and the Protestant religion.

2. “ We shall as we ought, unite ourselves accordingly with England, and hold to the lawful government thereof, and to a free Parliament.

3. “ We declare, that our taking up arms is only defensive, and not in the least to invade the lives, liberties, or estates of any of our fellow-subjects, whether Roman Catholics or others, while they demean themselves in peaceable manner to us.

4. “ Our reasons for thus doing are so urgent, that we could no longer with prudence forbear putting ourselves in some necessary posture of defence. For the Roman Catholics arming in such vast numbers throughout all the Kingdom, do give us just apprehensions of ill designs in them; they pretending the King's commission for what they do, whereas we are assured that the King has commanded all Roman Catholics to lay down their arms, which we conceive should as well extend to Ireland as England. And therefore we doubt, that the leaders of this Irish army do act from their own heads, upon designs of their own, which we may justly fear will be prejudicial to the lives, liberties and properties of the Protestant subjects of this kingdom, if not prevented.

Lastly—" We declare, that as we will assault none that molest not us, so we will to our powers protect all from violence, even Roman Catholics themselves, while they behave themselves peaceably and neighbourly amongst us, though we will admit none but Protestants into our association, until we be ascertained from the lawful authority and government of England, what further orders we are to obey. And we doubt not, but that all good Protestants in this kingdom will, where they are able, join with us in the same public defence, and that God will bless this so just, innocent, and necessary undertaking, for our lives, laws, and religion.

" And whereas it will be necessary, for the more effectual and successful carrying on of these our mutual endeavours, for the preservation of our laws, religion, and country, and the security of our lives and properties, and to avoid confusions and distractions, which in such cases might otherwise happen, to appoint some eminent person or persons, to whose conduct we may entirely submit ourselves in this our undertaking :

" We do therefore by these presents unanimously nominate, elect, and appoint the Right Honourable Robert Lord Baron of Kingston, and the Honourable Chidley Coot, Esq. or either, or both of them, jointly and severally, as they shall think fit, to be commander or commanders-in-chief, of all the forces in the said county of Sligo.

" And do hereby oblige ourselves to serve under his or their command, in such manner, and in such place and station, as they or one of them, in their discretion and judgment shall direct.

" And that we will procure such horse and foot, and such a number of men, arms, and ammunition, as we or any of us can possibly provide; and that with all expedition, immediately to be arrayed and formed into troops and companies, and to be disposed of from time to time according to their, or either of their orders. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our hands.

At Sligo, this 4th of January, 1688-9.

COLONEL LUNDY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions to our trusty and well-beloved Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy, Commander-in-Chief of the town and garrison of Londonderry, or in his absence, to the Commander-in-Chief there.

“ Having taken into our consideration, the danger that at present threatens the Protestant interest in that kingdom, and how much it concerns the good of our subjects, that all our garrisons there be in as good a posture of defence as may be : We, therefore, reposing trust and confidence in your good affection and courage, have thought fit hereby to direct you :

1. “ That you do upon receipt hereof, buy and furnish that garrison with such necessary provisions and ammunition, as may enable it to subsist and make defence for some time, in case of any attack.

2. “ That for its better defence, you do break down such bridges, and cut up such dikes and sluices, as in your judgment shall be thought necessary.

3. “ That you take special care in preserving the gates of the town, the guns with their carriages, as well as the fortifications of the place, in good order and repair, and that you add such works as you shall find necessary.

4. “ That on prospect of any more imminent danger, you do pull down such houses, and fell and cut down such trees, as may prove in the least a prejudice to its defence.

5. “ That you put and set up palisadoes in such places as shall be thought necessary ; and that you do, and provide for the defence of that place, what else you shall upon due consideration judge requisite.

6 “ And to that end, you are to receive and dispose of the thousand pounds which shall be remitted to you, to the best advantage of our service, and the safety of that garrison, and to transmit an account thereof hither.

7. That you also send hither from time to time, as opportunities offer, a true and particular account of the condition of that place to one of your principal secretaries of state.

8. “ That you also cause the oath herewith sent you, to be taken by all the officers both civil and military, in that town and garrison.—Given, &c. 21st February, 1688.”

MR. HAMILTON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions to our trusty and well-beloved James Hamilton, Esq. appointed by us to carry arms and other provisions of war to the town of Londonderry, in our Kingdom of Ireland.

WILLIAM R.

You are to receive into your charge, as soon as they shall be put on shipboard, the arms, ammunition, and stores of war, which we have directed to be sent to Ireland, with a commission and instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy, and the sum of one thousand pounds, which we have ordered the officers of the customs and excise at Chester to pay unto you, to be delivered by you to the said Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy, who is to dispose thereof for the necessary occasions of that garrison. And you are to take care, that the ship in which the said arms and stores of war shall be laden, do not leave the English coast without the convoy of a frigate, which we have appointed to accompany the said ship to the said town of Londonderry. And at your arrival with the said ships upon or near the coasts of Ireland, you are, if you see convenient, to deliver fifty barrels of powder to any officer commissioned by us within the county of Down, or thereabouts, in order to the better defence of those parts, taking the receipt of the said officer for the same. And you are as soon as may be, to inform yourself in the best manner, at what distance the enemy shall be at that time from Londonderry; and with what safety the said arms and provision of war may be put on shore, at or near that place, and secured within the said town for the use and defence of the Protestants against the Papists, according to your directions in that behalf. And in case the same may be done without apparent danger, you are to proceed accordingly in the execution thereof, and to deliver the said commission and instructions, money, arms, and stores, to the said Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy, or the Commander-in-Chief of the said town, taking his receipt for the same. Provided, nevertheless that before you deliver the said commission, instructions, money, arms, and stores of war to the said Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy, or to the Commander-in-Chief of the said town; you first cause him to take the oaths herewith sent, on board the ship wherein

you shall arrive there, in the presence of the Mayor or chief civil magistrate of Londonderry. But if he shall refuse the said oaths, or any one of them; or that you shall find the approach to the said town difficult, and the landing or delivery of the said arms and stores insecure, you are then not to land the said stores, or part with the said commission, instructions and money; but to cause them to be brought back on board the said ship under the same convoy, to some port in England: whereupon notice thereof given to us, we shall signify our further orders thereupon, and for so doing, &c.—Given, &c. White-Hall, the 22d of February, 1688.

By his Majesty's command,

SHREWSBURY.

THE KING'S LETTER TO COLONEL LUNDY, BY MR. CAIRNS.

SIR,

Whitehall, 8th March, 1688.

I am commanded by the King to acquaint you, that his Majesty's greatest concern hath been for Ireland, and particularly for the province of Ulster, which he looks upon as most capable to defend itself against the common enemy. And that they might be the better enabled to do it, there are two regiments already at the sea-side, ready to embark, in order to their transportation into that province, with which will be sent a good quantity of arms and ammunition. And they will be speedily followed by so considerable a body, as by the blessing of God, may be able to rescue the whole kingdom, and re-settle the Protestant interest there. His Majesty does very much rely upon your fidelity and resolution, not only that you should acquit yourself according to the character he has received of you, but that you should encourage and influence others in this difficult conjuncture to discharge their duty to their country, their religion, and their posterity, all which call upon them for a more than ordinary vigour, to keep out that deluge of Popery and Slavery, which so nearly threatens them.

And you may assure them, that besides his Majesty's care for their preservation, who hath a due tenderness and regard for them, as well in consideration that they are his subjects, as that they are now exposed for the sake of that religion which he himself professes. The whole bent of this nation inclines them to employ their utmost endeavours for their deliverance; and it was but this very morning that his Majesty hath most effectually recommended the case of Ireland to the two houses of Parliament. And I do not doubt but they will thereupon immediately come to such resolutions, as will shew to all the world that they espouse their interest as their own.

As to your own particular, you will always find the King graciously disposed to own and reward the services you shall do him in such a time of trial.

And for my part, whatever I can contribute either to the general service of that kingdom, or to your own particular satisfaction, I shall never be wanting in. Sir, your very humble servant,

SHREWSBURY.

Subscribed for Colonel Lundy, Governor of Londonderry.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. DAVID CAIRNES.

You are, with what convenient speed you can, forthwith to repair to Londonderry, in the kingdom of Ireland.

At your arrival there, you are to acquaint the Governor and Magistrates of the said city, of his Majesty's great care and concern for their security; which he hath shown not only in sending thither at this time, men, arms, and ammunition, but in the further great preparations he is making, as well for the particular defence of that place, as for the safety and protection of that whole kingdom.

You are particularly to inform yourself of the present condition of Londonderry, both as to men, arms, and ammunition; and whether the country thereabout can be able to furnish provisions for a greater force intended to be sent thither, without carrying provisions from England. An exact account whereof you are to bring yourself with the best speed you can, or to send it with the first conveniency to me, or to the committee of council appointed for Irish affairs

You are to get the best informations you can, what force the enemy has, as well horse as foot; in what condition the troops are, and how armed, and what care is taken for their subsistence, whether by providing magazines and stores, or by trusting to the provisions they shall find where they march.

You are to enquire what new levies have been made, of horse, foot, or dragoons, by those colonels who had their commissions sent them some time since by Captain Leighton, of what numbers they are, and how disposed of.

Given at the Court of White-Hall, this 11th day of March, 1688-9.

SHREWSBURY.

MR. CAIRNES' CERTIFICATE.

*Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Wexford, &c.
one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy
Council, and principal Secretary of State.*

Mr. David Cairnes, the bearer hereof, being appointed by the committee for Irish affairs, forthwith to repair to Londonderry; These are to certify, whom it may concern, that the

said Mr. Cairnes hath for these two months last past, attended constantly his Majesty and the council in behalf of the said city, and that he hath behaved himself with prudence, diligence, and faithfulness.—Given at the Court at White-Hall, this 11th day of March, 1688.

SHREWSBURY.

ARTICLES AT A COUNCIL OF WAR, AT DERRY, APRIL 10, 1689.

At a Council of War, at Londonderry, present,

Colonel Robert Lundy,
Colonel James Hamilton.
Colonel Hugh Montgomery
Lieut.-Colonel Whitney,
Lieut.-Colonel White,
Lieut.-Colonel Johnston,
Lieut.-Colonel Shaw,
Major Barry,
Major Tubman,

Lord Blayney,
Sir Nich. Atchison.
Colonel Francis Hamilton
Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby,
Major Crofton,
Major Hill,
Major Phillips,
Captain Hugh MacGill.

1. " Resolved—That a mutual engagement be made between all the officers of this garrison and the forces adjoining, and to be signed by every man. Thnt none shall desert or forsake the service, or depart the kingdom without leave of a council of war. If any do, he or they shall be looked upon as a coward, and disaffected to the service.

2. " That a thousand men shall be chosen to be part of this garrison, and joined with the soldiers already herein, to defend the city; the officers of which thousand, and the garrison officers, are to enter into the engagement aforesaid.

3 " That all officers and soldiers of any of our forces, in the neighbourhood, not of this garrison, shall forthwith repair to their respective quarters and commands.

4. " That all colonels and commanders of every regiment, or independent troop or company be now armed and fitted, that so we may take up resolutions for field service accordingly: the lists to be sent hither by Saturday next.

5. " That the several officers in their respective quarters, shall take care to send in provisions to the magazines of this garrison, for supply thereof: and take care that they leave with the owner thereof some of their victuals and

provisions for their own supports, and to send in spades, shovels, and pick-axes.

6. "That the thousand men to be taken into this garrison shall have the old houses about the walls and ditches without the gates divided among them, to be levelled with all possible speed.

7. "That the several battalions and companies in the city shall have their several stations and posts assigned them, to which they shall repair upon any sudden alarm.

8. "That all persons of this garrison, upon beating of the retreat every night, shall repair to their several quarters and lodgings.

9. "That a pair of gallows shall be erected in one of the bastions, upon the south-west of the city, whereupon all mutinous or treacherous persons of this garrison shall be executed, who shall be condemned thereunto by a court-martial.

10. "That the articles of war shall be read at the head of every regiment, battalion, troop, or company; and that all soldiers shall be punished for their transgressing them, according to the said articles.

11. "That every soldier of the garrison, and non-commissioned officers, shall be weekly allowed out of the magazines, eight quarts of meal, four pounds of fish, and three pounds of flesh for his weekly subsistence.

12. "That every soldier, and non-commissioned officer shall be allowed a quart of small beer per diem, as soon as the same can be provided, until some money shall come to allow them pay.—Agreed upon at the said Council of War, and ordered to be copied."

WILLIAM R.

Additional Instructions for our trusty and well beloved Colonel John Cunningham, or the Officer-in-Chief with our two regiments of foot, whereof he and Colonel Richards are Colonels.

(For previous Instructions to Colonels Cunningham and Richards, see page 147.)

"Whereas, we have ordered two thousand pounds sterling to be paid unto you by several Bills of exchange, over and above the two thousand pounds you shall receive from our collector in the port of Chester; you are accordingly to

receive the same : and upon your arrival at our City of Londonderry, to pay five hundred pounds thereof to our trusty and well beloved Robert Lundy, Esquire, Governor thereof, as of our royal bounty, in part of the reward we intend him for his faithful services : and the residue of the said two thousand pounds you are to apply towards the defraying the contingent charges, which our said Governor, yourself and Colonel Richards shall find requisite for the security of that garrison, or of such other place where our said regiments shall arrive, or be put on shore. Provided always, that you do not in any manner put off or delay the departure of our said two regiments from Liverpool to Londonderry, in case the said sum be not immediately paid unto you by the respective persons, from whom it is to be received — Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 14th of March, 1688-9, in the first year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

SHREWSBURY.

*Colonel Tiffin's and Captain Lyndon's Certificate to
Colonel Cunningham.*

This is to certify whom it may concern, that we, Zachariah Tiffin, Colonel of one of their Majesties' regiments of foot, and John Lyndon, Captain in one of Colonel Stuart's regiments, together with Captain Wolfrane Cornwall, commander of the Swallow frigate, were sent by Colonel Cunningham on the 15th day of April last, from Culmore Castle to Londonderry, with a letter he then wrote to Colonel Lundy, to desire his orders and directions, for the best and securest way of putting into the town the two regiments then on board the fleet at anchor near the Castle, where the tide had failed so as they could not sail up that night. We accordingly went to Londonderry, where Colonel Lundy having read the letter, told us affairs were in great confusion, and in a much worse posture than could be imagined : therefore desired Colonel Cunningham would leave the fleet, with the soldiers on board still at anchor, and come next morning to town with Colonel Richards, and what other officers they thought fit ; where he intended to call a council of war, and give a further account of the condition of the garrison. With these orders we returned that night to

Colonel Cunningham, who in pursuance thereto, with Colonel Richards and several of their officers, went up next morning to the town. All which we certify under our hands the 30th day of September, 1689.

From the English Camp, }
near Dundalk, in Ireland. }

ZACHARIAH TIFFIN.

JOHN LYNDON.

I do also testify this certificate to be true.—Dated the 26th of October, 1689.

WOLFRANC CORNWALL.

Instructions to our trusty and well-beloved ROBERT LUNDY, Esquire, Governor of our City and Garrison of Londonderry, in our kingdom of Ireland.

Whereas, we have thought fit to send two of our regiments of foot, under the command of Colonel Cunningham and Colonel Solomon Richards, for the relief of our city of Londonderry; we do hereby authorize and empower you to admit the said regiments into our said city, and to give such orders concerning their quarters, duty, and service, during their stay in those parts, as you shall think fit for the security of the said city and country thereabouts.

And whereas, we are sending to our said city of Londonderry, further succours of money, men, arms, and provisions of war; we do expect from your courage, prudence, and conduct, that in the mean time you make the best defence you can against all persons that shall attempt to besiege the said city, or to annoy our Protestant subjects within the same, or within the neighbouring parts; and that you hinder the enemy from possessing themselves of any passes near or leading to the said city; giving all aid and assistance you may with safety to such as shall desire it, and receiving into the said town such Protestant officers, and men able and fit to bear arms, as you may confide in; whom you are to form into companies, and to cause to be well exercised and disciplined. Taking care withal, that you do not take in more unuseful people, women, and children, into the said city, than there shall be a provision sufficient to maintain, besides the garrison. You are to give us an account as soon as may be, and so from time to time, of the condi-

tion of our city of Londonderry, the fortifications, number, quality, and affections of the people, soldiers and others therein, or in the country thereabouts; and what quantity of provisions of all sorts, for horse, foot, and dragoons, shall or may be bought up or secured in those parts for our service, without the necessity of bringing the same from England, upon sending of more forces thither.

Lastly, We do recommend unto you, that you entertain good correspondence and friendship with the officers of the said regiments, and more especially with the respective colonels of the same: not doubting but by your joint councils, and by your known courage, as well as your affection to the Protestant religion; which we shall not fail to reward with our royal favour and bounty; the said city will continue under our obedience, until upon the arrival of an army, which we are sending from England, all things shall be in such a posture, as that we may there with the blessing of God, restore in a short time, our kingdom of Ireland to its former peace and tranquillity.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 12th day of March, 1688-9, in the first year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command.

Proposals of Articles to be made to the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Hamilton, by the Governors, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Citizens of the City and Garrison of Londonderry, 11th July, 1689.

Imprimis—That all persons, as well officers and soldiers, clergymen and laymen, as others, that now are in the said city, or have been in the same since the seventh day of December last, or that have borne arms against his Majesty King James the Second, in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, or either of them; or that have been aiding, abetting, counseling, advising, or in any ways assisting to them, or any of them or any way deemed of that party, shall be pardoned and forgiven until the 26th day of July instant, of and from all treasons, rebellions, robberies, felonies, and other offences whatsoever, by them or any of them, committed against his said Majesty, or any person or persons whatsoever. And that such of the said persons now alive, or which shall be alive the said 26th day of July, and

the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of such of them that are dead, or shall before that time be killed or die, shall be immediately restored to all their personal and real estates, as if they or any of them had never taken up arms, or committed any offence against his said Majesty, or any other person or persons whatsoever. And that they and every one of them shall, and may have, hold, and enjoy their said estates, with other their rights, liberties, and privileges, notwithstanding any act or acts by them committed or done, or to be committed or done, against his said Majesty, or any other person or persons whatsoever, until the 26th of July instant. And that they, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall have their estates personal and real put in their actual possession immediately after the said 26th of July instant. And that from the date hereof, there shall no waste or harm be committed, suffered or done, on any of their lands, inheritances, possessions, woods, farms, houses, mills, barns, kilns, stables, or other houses, or on any of their corns, and other goods and chattels.

2. That all ecclesiastical persons of the Protestant religion within the said provinces, shall immediately have the possession of their several churches, chapels, tithes, and other ecclesiastical dues, and enjoy the same, as they did before the 7th day of December last. And that all other Protestants, as well ministers as others, shall from the said 26th of July instant, have the full and free benefit and exercise of their religion, as they had before the said 7th of December.

3. That all persons whatsoever now in Londonderry, shall have free liberty to depart this kingdom for England or Scotland: and those that are willing to remain in this kingdom, shall have safe conducts to Dublin, or any other part in Ireland, with their goods and chattels. And those that have a mind to transport themselves by the shipping under the power of the said King, or by other English or Scottish ships, shall have passports from time to time allowed them, and liberty of boats from England or Scotland to transport them.

4. That all persons to be pardoned, that please, shall transport and carry with them their goods and chattels, unless they have a mind to sell them here, and that then they

may have liberty to dispose of them to their best advantage. And likewise those that depart the kingdom, shall be put in possession of their goods and chattels, lands, and tenements, by their attorueys, which they formerly enjoyed, and reprisals of goods and chattels, if not to be found in specie.

5. That such persons, men, women, and children, as are not able to travel to their respective habitations, shall have a sufficient competency of provisions to maintain them, until they be able to depart and get to their several dwellings. And that all officers and soldiers that are sick or wounded, now in the garrison of Londonderry, or shall be there the 26th of July instant, shall have the same allowance and provision, and as great care taken for their recovery, as those of the said King's army; and that from time to time, they shall be sent into England or Scotland, or to any part in Ireland, as they shall think fit, and conveniency shall offer, with provisions and safe passes.

6. That all persons here designed to be pardoned, shall have reprisals of their goods and chattels immediately after the said 26th of July instant, given them by the said Lieutenant-General; and until they shall be so reprised, they shall have sufficient provisions of meat, drink, and bedding allowed and given them.

7. That no person or persons hereby designed to be pardoned, shall be forced to take any oath to his Majesty, but those that voluntarily enter into his service in the army, or shall take on him some office or place of trust, nor shall they be compelled to enter into his Majesty's service.

8. That if any prince or state shall land an army in this kingdom against the said King, the persons hereby designed to be pardoned, and which shall remain in the same, shall not be molested any ways in his body, goods, or estate, they not taking up arms against his Majesty.

9. That no person or persons hereby designed to be pardoned, shall hereafter be sued, arrested, impleaded, or imprisoned, at the suit of the King, for any debt due to his Majesty before the date hereof. And that none of the persons aforesaid, hereafter shall be sued, arrested, impleaded, or imprisoned, for any wounding, maiming, trespassing, taking of goods or chattels, or for any other cause whatsoever, accrued, or which shall accrue, before the said 26th of

July, by any party or person whatsoever, other than for debt, and not for debt for twelve months from the date hereof. And that his Majesty shall not call for or receive any of his crown-rents, quit-rents, hearth money, excise, or licence of wine, ale, beer, strong-waters due, or which shall fall due unto him by any of the persons aforesaid, before the said 26th of July.

10. That no interest of money shall be allowed or paid, from the first day of May, 1688, until the first of November, 1690, and then but a moderate interest, and not according to the rate of ten pound per cent. per annum.

11. That the officers and gentlemen, hereby designed to be pardoned, that will remain in this kingdom, and each one of them a servant, shall have liberty to keep and wear pistols and swords, and keep their fusees without molestation; and the citizens and townsmen to have the like liberty; and that the rest of the people may keep their swords and wear them.

12. That the said half-pike-men, and rabble of the mere Irish in the said provinces, be disarmed, and care taken that they kill not, rob or spoil the Protestants in the said provinces; and that they be sent to their habitations, and not suffered to cotier and wander in the country, or use reproachful language to the Protestants.

13. That all troops and companies, now in the city of Londonderry, which please, shall have liberty to depart, either by land or water, to Culmore, or any part near the same, for conveniency of shipping, and that with their arms, colours flying, drums beating, light matches, and a suitable quantity of ammunition, and there a ship to embark; and shall before their departure, deliver up to the said Lieutenant-General, or to such whom he shall appoint for his Majesty's use, the possession of the said city, with all stores, ammunition, artillery, and other implements and habiliments of war, other than the arms herein before excepted.

14. That all and every person and persons whatsoever, that have taken the possession of the lands, houses, and farms, of the persons hereby designed to be pardoned, shall immediately quit the possession of the same, and restore them to the owners, or their agents and assigns, with their goods and chattles now in their possession; and that the

said owners, their agents and assigns, may cut and carry home their corn and hay.

15. That all the said articles and conditions, or such of them as shall be thought needful, by those that are designed to be pardoned, shall within be confirmed by act of parliament, to be passed in this kingdom, or by the King, under the great seal of Ireland.

Provided always, that no person or persons, now in arms against the King, in or about Enniskillen, Ballyshannon, Donegal, or Killybegs, that will accept of these or the like articles, before the said 26th day of July, shall have the benefit of them, they or their chief commanders, having eight days notice of these articles before the said 26th of July, by having delivered to them copies of them, which are to be sent them by the said Lieutenant-General, by some of his party, and some of this garrison.

16. That a convenient number of persons be appointed as commissioners in this city, and in each county of the said provinces, before the 26th of July, by the said Lieutenant-General and the Governors, commanders, officers and soldiers of this garrison, with sufficient authority, to see these articles made good, and performed.

17. That hostages be given by the said Lieutenant-General to the garrison of Derry, to be kept there, or on board of the English ships, now in the river of Foyle, viz,

And for the garrison of Derry

to be given as hostages, and kept in their camp, or at Strabane, Lifford, or Raphoe.

18. That during the time of treaty, and until the said 26th day of July, if in the mean time no army shall come to relieve the city, there shall be a cessation of arms between the besiegers and the besieged, and that no acts of hostility shall be committed by either side, provided that none of either party, but such as shall have licenses, shall come within the lines of the other.

19. That as well the persons that are in this garrison, or shall be there the 26th of July, as shall embark or ship for England or Scotland, as those that go to the country, shall at their departure hence, have horses and boats allowed

them, for carrying the officers, sick men, women and children home to their several habitations, or places whither they have a mind to resort.

Provided always, that these articles shall not be binding on either party, in case the said city shall be relieved by the English or some other army before the said 26th day of July, and if it shall be so relieved, that then the said hostages delivered on both sides, shall be delivered to each other in safety.

THE COMMISSION.

“ To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come ; know ye, that we the Governors, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Citizens, now in the City and garrison of Londonderry, have nominated, constituted, appointed and authorized, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, appoint and authorize Colonel Hugh Hamil, Colonel Thomas Lance, Captain Robert White, Captain William Dobbin, Matthew Cockens, Esq. and Mr. John Mackenzie as commissioners for us, and in our name to repair to, and treat with the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton, now encamped against Londonderry, with an army of his Majesty's King James the second, besieging the said city and garrison, or to somewhere near the said camp and city, or to Colonel Dominick Sheldon, Colonel Gordon O'Neal, Sir Neal O'Neal, Sir Edward Vaudry, Lieutenant Colonel Skelton, and Captain Francis Marow, Commissioners nominated, constituted, appointed and authorized by the said Lieutenant-General Hamilton, and there to treat with him or them, concerning the rendering up of the said city and garrison, to the said Lieutenant-General, for his Majesty's use, with all the stores, ammunition, artillery, arms, implements, and habiliments of war, according to the annexed instructions and articles, and such other instructions and articles as you shall from time to time have from us ; and on such other articles, matters and things, as shall be proposed to you our said commissioners, by the said Lieutenant-General, or by his said commissioners. And on such treaty to conclude on such articles, matters and things, for the delivering up of the said city, to the said Lieutenant-General, or whom he shall appoint, with the said stores, ammunition, artillery, arms, implements and habiliments of

war, for his Majesty's use, and for the giving and receiving of hostages, for the performance of what shall be stipulated and agreed upon : and the same to reduce into writing, and sign the seal, and to receive the counterpart thereof signed and sealed by the said Lieutenant-General, or the said commissioners for us and in our behalf. And what articles, matters and things you shall agree upon, and reduce into writing, and sign and seal, for us, and on our behalf, we by these presents, bind and oblige ourselves to observe, keep and perform entirely. In witness whereof, we hereunto put our hands and seals, at Londonderry, this 12th day of July, 1689.

Signed and delivered in the presence of

Francis Hamilton, Robert Cockrane.

George Walker.	Francis Obrey.	Adam Downey.
John Mitchelburne.	John Crofton.	Archibald Hamilton
Richard Crofton.	John Thompson.	Henry Arkwright.
Adam Murray.	William Mure.	Thomas Ash.
Henry Monroe.	Richard Alpin.	Theophilus Morison
Stephen Miller.	James Young.	William Ragston.
Alexander Stewart.	Stephen Herd.	William Hamilton.
John Crooks.	David Ross	Warren Godfrey.
William Campbell.	Robert Wallace.	George Holmes.
William Draper.	Christophilus Jenny Jo.	Henderson.
James Grahame.	Arthur Noble.	Hercules Burleigh.
John Cockrane.		

[Here are omitted some observations on the rank and power of the Governors. Then follow lists of the officers killed and taken by the besieged, and an account of the subsistence of the garrison, and the number of bombs thrown into the city during the siege, for all which, see appendix to Walker's Diary.]

*The Names of the Clergy that stayed in Londonderry
in the time of the Siege.*

CONFORMISTS.

Mr. George Walker, of Donaghmore, near Dungannon
Mr. Christophilus Jenny, of Mullaghbreak.
Mr. Moses Davis, of Donaghendrie.
Mr. John Knox, of Glaslogh.
Mr. Bartholomew Black, of Aghalow.
Mr. Thomas Sempell, of Donaghmore, near Cladyford
Mr. Robert Morgan, of Cappy.
Mr. John Campbell, of Sego,
Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Derriloran.
Mr. Michael MacClenachan, of Derry.
Mr. Christy, of Monaghan.
Mr. Seth Whittell, of Balliaghy, dead.
Mr. William Cunningham, of Killishandra, dead.
Mr. Richard Crowther, of Comber, dead.
Mr. James Watmough, of Arigal, dead.
Mr. John Rowan, of Balteagh, dead.
Mr. ——— Elingsworth, near Newry, dead.

NON-CONFORMISTS.

Mr. Thomas Boyd, of Aghadowy.
Mr. William Crooks, of Ballykelly.
Mr. John Rowat, of Lifford.
Mr. John Mackenzie, of Derriloran.
Mr. John Hamilton, of Donagheady, dead.
Mr. Robert Wilson, of Strabane, dead.
Mr. David Brown, of Urney, dead.
Mr. William Gilchrist, of Kilrea, dead.

END OF MACKENZIE'S NARRATIVE.

EXTRACTS

FROM A CIRCUMSTANTIAL JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY,

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS ASH.

Frequently before the siege actually commenced, we had been alarmed by reports that the Roman Catholics intended to rise in arms against us, and to act over the tragedy of one thousand six hundred and forty-one; but, to confirm our fears, we were informed a letter had come to Lord Mountalexander, and similar letters to many others, warning him and them of an intended general insurrection.—This, and the suspicious conduct of many among us; and at last a regiment of them, raised by the Marquis of Antrim, actually arrived at Newtownlimavady, on their march to Derry, two of whose officers came and demanded forage for the regiment, part of which was then near the Waterside. These set us immediately to consider what was to be done; but we could not determine among ourselves what was best. While we were in this confused hesitation, on the 7th December, 1688, a few resolute APPRENTICE Boys determined for us: these ran to the Gates and shut them, drew up the bridge, and seized the Magazine. This, like magic, roused an unanimous spirit of defence, and now with one voice we determine to maintain the city at all hazards, and each sex and age joined in the important cause.

April 13, 1689.—A considerable party of King James's army came near the Waterside of Derry, and fixed a cannon on the bastion next Ferrygate, but did no execution; the same evening all the houses next the Waterside were burned by order of Colonel Robert

Lundy and the Council of War. The enemy again drew off and encamped at Ballyowen that night.

14.—Several of them appeared, and two horsemen came to a gentleman's house, but went away again very leisurely without doing harm, although there were many shots fired at them, and their whole army marched on towards Claudy.

15.—The enemy came over at Claudy-ford without much opposition, although there were five to one against them, which caused suspicion that Colonel Lundy was a traitor to our cause; for had he marched our army on Sunday the fourteenth, the enemy had not all probably so easily have gotten over. It was noon before he left Derry, and many were killed in the pursuit.

16, 17.—The enemy stayed at Claudy, St. Johnstown &c.

18.—The enemy came to the Bogside of Derry, and King James himself was confidently reported to have been among them. There were many great and small guns discharged at them, which did some execution; from thence they marched, and,

19, 20.—Stayed at Pennyburn; but the day they marched, Colonel Lundy deserted our garrison, and went in disguise to Scotland, and by this, proved the justness of our former suspicions. The government of the city was conferred on two worthy gentlemen, viz.—Henry Baker and George Walker, the latter a Clergyman, who resided in Dungannon.

21.—This day there was a hot skirmish between our men and the enemy; several were killed and wounded on both sides; our men were compelled to retreat; for this the cavalry were blamed. Several of the enemy's officers were killed, namely the French engineer, Lient.-General Basinian, and Major Taaffe; there was much gold found in their pockets. Many who were wounded died soon after, but none of note on our side fell. At Derry the cannons played without ceasing on both sides; the enemy placed theirs

on the other side the water on one of the bulwarks belonging to Clooney; they fired forty shots at least that day, which demolished some houses in Pump-street, but killed none. * * *

25.—Another skirmish; our men beat the enemy, but with some loss. Cornet Brown and three others were killed; the number of the enemy slain is uncertain.

27.—The bombs played hotly all night; eighteen were shot into the city, one fell on Mr. Long's house and killed a gentlewoman of eighty years old, a Mrs. Susannah Holding, and hurt many others.

30.—The street was barricadoed between Coningham's and Boyd's corners with timber, stones, and dung, in order to secure the Market-house from the enemy's cannon which were directed that way.

May 1.—A cannon ball fell amongst a company that were marching up Shipquay-street, which hurt two men; another fell where Colonel Mitchelburne's men were exercising in the Bogside, and killed one man who stood up; whereas the rest fell down to save themselves. Presumption is neither religion nor courage.

2.—Colonel Thomas Whitney was tried by a court-martial, for selling flour to one Captain Nicholas Darcy, who was adjudged an enemy for holding correspondence with the enemy. He was tried by the tenth article of war, and found guilty, and was that evening committed to Newgate. * * *

3.—That night some of the enemy came to the Bog, and shot at the sentinels on the Wall, which the sentinels at Butchers'-Gate returned with interest; but the night was dark, and no harm done on either side. Major Fitzimon's company were stationed there that night. * * *

6.—In the evening our Governors sent a drum to the camp, to desire General Hamilton to send and bury their dead, which he did the next day.

Brigadier Ramsay was interred at the Long Tower,

and much lamented by all who knew him, for he was reckoned the best soldier in the army next to Colonel Richard Hamilton.

Some of the common men were buried, and some thrown into ditches as they lay.

The same day Quartermaster Mardock was shot in the forehead at the Church bastion. He was much lamented by our men. * * *

13.—A cannon was fired up Pump-street from the other side of the water, which took a leg off a boy, and hurt another; it rebounded thence all the way to the church, and stuck in the wall.

14.—A ball came the same way, but did no harm; both of them were red hot. Same day one of our men was killed, and when the enemy were going to strip him, our men shot at them and brought him off. Many great guns went off on both sides; theirs did no hurt to the city.

15.—Some sharp words happened between Governor Baker and Colonel Mitchelburne, which rose to such a height, that they drew on each other; Mitchelburne was foiled and wounded, and committed to his chamber, where he lay ill for some time.

16.—One of our serjeants was killed by the enemy. Several of the citizens went without orders to parley with the enemy, which caused the Governors to order a cannon to be fired among them, which killed four of the enemy..

18.—A large party of our soldiers went above the the Creggan with Captain Noble and Captain Coningham; there they met the enemy, and were almost surrounded before they were aware, by which Captain Coningham was killed and several of our men, after quarter was given; many were wounded, of whom several died soon after. Of the enemy we know not how many were killed; some say my Lord Gilmoy was wounded and several others; the skirmish lasted till night parted them.

19.—Captain Coningham's corpse was brought in-

to the garrison, and interred the next day with all the honours of a soldier. * * *

27.—Before day 300 of our men went from Windmill, one-half to Ballyongry, and the other towards Pennyburn, in order to surprise the enemy's camps. Those who went the way of Ballyongry did nothing: the others went near a fort which the enemy had erected, and shot briskly at the men, but to what effect is not known; four of our men were wounded there, and two killed. Lieutenant Green led one of the parties, and Ensign Dunbar the other. Same day our cannon killed one of their captains, and wounded two. My sister Gardner got a pass to go to her husband from Governor Baker. She went away that evening with the surgeon who came to attend Lord Netervill and Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, who had been wounded, and a prisoner, Captain Fortiscue, myself, and others, conveyed her beyond the orchard. Two regiments of horse and foot came from Strabane, and drew up above Captain Stuart's house, and rested there a while. Five cannon were fired at them from the Church bastion, which caused them to march away. That day Major William Church was interred. Three cannon were discharged by the enemy; one entered one of the church windows, but did no other hurt. The horse-mill at the Free-School, began to grind malt. I forgot to mention, that the day after the Siege began, being Friday the 19th of April, King James sent a letter by the Earl of Abercorn, to the people assembled in Derry.

29.—We were greatly threatened with the enemy's bombs, which we heard would begin at night; the Governors, therefore, took one hundred and seven barrels of powder out of the Church, and buried them in two places which had been wells, but were now dry, in Bishop's-street, which were covered with tanned and green hides, some beams of timber, and over all some rubbish.—A drum was beat in the evening, to warn the inhabitants to provide water in every house to quench the fire if any should be.

30.—The enemy's post was taken, who was going to Dublin. All the letters were brought to town; these gave an account that three thousand of their men were slain and died by sickness since they came here; that they could get no rest because of our frequent sallies, that they had made places under ground to secure themselves from our shot, but all did not do. From other parts we had account, that a large army was daily expected from England and Scotland to raise the siege; for this our great guns were twice discharged, and our bells rung most cheerfully. * *

June 2.—The enemy have made within these four days sixteen forts on this and the other side the water, and have fixed six guns on them. Within these ten days several malecontents arrived at their camp from Scotland. It is thought they advised the enemy's laying siege nearer the city, for their camps were at Pennyburn and Ballyougry before; then we had liberty enough for all our cattle and horses to graze over the bog, but now we are straitly besieged, and dare not venture without the island.

3.—We observed four ships below Culmore. The enemy discharged thirteen bombs; the first killed one man and a woman, the second or third killed Mr. James Boyd in his own house, and hurt Ann Heath, who died shortly after; the others hurt nobody, but tore up the streets, making great holes in the pavement, and when they broke, one of them flew back into the Lough at Ship-quay; one of them fell into Mr. Cunningham's back-yard, on a dunghill, and did not break; it was 270 lbs. the powder weighed 15 lbs. A cannon ball from Tamnimore, over the Lough, struck Major Graham on the belly, as he was leaning over the wall at Shipquay-gate; he died next day. That night we had fifteen bombs, which did much mischief, killed and wounded several people, and broke down many houses; seven were killed in Mr. Harper's house, in Shipquay-street, and numbers elsewhere: those seven belonged to Colonel Lance's company.

4.—During the action at Wind-mill, another party of them came over the bog, near the double bastion, and beat our men thence, all but a little boy, who, when they were climbing the trenches, stood stoutly upon the trench, and threw stones at them. Our men then being reinforced from the city, came down with spirit, and beat them quite over the meadows, making a terrible slaughter of them in their flight. During this skirmish, their cannon, from the opposite side of the water, flanked our men, and killed several of them, and struck off an arm of Captain Maxwell, (one of our regiment,) of which wound he died. The enemy, when they got the line near the double bulwark, killed Thomas Maxwell, a youth of the city.—We lost ten or twelve men that day, mostly by the cannon.

Besides what were killed and taken, the enemy confessed there were above 120 of them wounded. Blessed be God! we had a notable victory over them, to their great discouragement, for they have not attempted a place since. They lost four pair of colours, and all their arms. That night they shot thirty-six bombs against the city, by which many lost their lives. One fell on Counsellor Kem's house; it made down the cellar, where some of my men lay sick; it killed two, and wounded several. Some of Major Campsie's and Mr. Sherrard's men were killed by them. Another fell on the Diamond-house, went through it, and dropped within two yards of forty-seven barrels of gunpowder which was hid in a dry well.

... ..
6. The bombs began again, and out two mortars were shot thirty bombs, some large, some small, which did great mischief; one of them fell on Major Campsie's house, sunk into the cellar and struck the heads out of two wine hogsheads, but fortunately did not touch a large quantity of powder that lay near them. One fell on Captain Kearn's, and broke all the bottles and furniture; another on Captain

Abram's hill-house, and smeared it all over with syrup of clove g. flowers, and broke his chin; three fell on the Market-house, which have defaced it greatly, and spoiled the clock.

8.—A bomb fell on Mr. Moor's house, drove a stone out of it, which killed a man at the Ship-quay bastion below the Magazine.

9.—Being Columb-Kill's day, and held in veneration by the Irish, there was no shooting.

10.—This day silent also.

11.—The two mortars began and shot twenty-eight small bombs; one killed Dr. Lindsay, Surgeon to Colonel Walker's regiment.

13.—We had twenty-six bombs sent us, which killed seven persons, and spoiled many houses.

About six o'clock in the evening, a fleet appeared in our Lough, which came up to the 'Three-Trees' that night about eleven o'clock. At night our new boat, being commanded by Captain Noble, Colonel Murray, Captain Holmes, and Captain Dunbar, went up the Lough above the buildings; they had Wrake with them, and Alexander Poke, the gunner; their intent was to set a boy on shore, to go to Enniskillen with letters. The enemy perceived them, sent two boats, manned with musketeers, to take our men, who behaved themselves so well, that they killed four of the enemy, one an ensign, and took thirteen prisoners, and one of their boats with good store of arms, which they brought with them to Ferry-quay, without the loss of one man; when they landed the prisoners and sent them to jail, they went over the water with the new boat and the one they took from the enemy, thinking to surprise the cannon at Tamnimore, and to beat the enemy from the wood; but they were too late, as she was away ere our men got there. That night one Dolan came from the camp, and told us that the enemy at Wind-mill were resolved to march away at night, for fear of the English, whom they heard were in the ships. Every day since the siege

began there were buried, one day with another, thirty at least.

18.—A thousand or 1500 of the enemy's horse and foot came to the camp. That evening the Market-house fell, or rather was pulled down by the rabble, and the timber taken away.

20.—At night the enemy made a strong ditch above the meadows against Wind-mill, in order to prevent our men from relieving their guards in that line next the meadows, and they made two other trenches near where the tyled-house stood over the bog. They are come close to our skirts now, so that none without great hazard dare go to Columb-Kill's Well for water.

... ..
21.—The mortars were removed to this side the water, over the bog; they shot twenty bombs.....

A council of war was held at Colonel Mitchelburne's, to choose a Governor in place of Governor Baker, until he should recover of his sickness. When the council met, Colonel Lance and Lieutenant-Colonel Fortiscue were sent to the Bishop's, where Mr. Baker lay, to know whom he would depute: he named Col. Mitchelburne, saying he was the fittest person to fill that station; the major part of the council consented, and Mitchelburne was confirmed Governor, which proves no malice has burned in Mr. Baker's mind against Mr. Mitchelburne, though there had formerly been a difference between them.

23.—That night the enemy prosecuted their work in the orchard, our men still firing at them. One of our captains went over to the enemy: his name is Stringer; and also one of our drummers. Last night, James Smith, who took the Earl of Mountgarret's son prisoner on the strand, was shot on the Wall near Butchers-Gate, in the forehead, and died immediately.

24.—The enemy ran the trench quite through the orchard; and we had six bombs from them.....

26.—One of our men undertook to swim to the ships; he went off at ten o'clock from Ship-quay, and

about that hour a great many empty casks out of Butchers-gate to make trenches there. The enemy were as busy just over against us making their trenches, and coming still closer to the city.

27.—Colonel Lance and Colonel Campbell went to give an answer to what was discoursed of yesterday between them and Colonel O'Neal, which it seems was not agreeable; for that night ten bombs flew into the city; one fell on Joseph Gallagher's house in Bishop-street, where two barrels of powder were lodged. There were fourteen killed by it, viz. :—six grenadiers belonging to our regiment, four horsemen and four women; another fell upon the lanthorn in my quarters, knocked down the dormant, then fell into the street; it did no other harm, thank God!

28.—That day and night, twenty bombs were sent to us, which killed one man, two women, and a child, and afterward Alexander Poke's wife, her mother and brother. That night the Earl of Clancarty's regiment, which came lately to camp, came over the Bog, opposite Butchers-gate, and with ease possessed themselves of our works, there being but few to oppose them; some of them stood close to the gate, to avoid our shots from the Wall. Immediately a party of our men, commanded by Colonel Noble, and the Captains Holmes and Dunbar, marched out of Bishop's-gate and down the Wall, so that with their sally, and the great and small guns from the Wall, the enemy were driven back quite over the Bog; twenty-five or thirty of them were killed, and, as we may well conjecture, twice the number wounded, as I never heard so many shots fired in so short a time. We had but one man killed and one wounded; two of the enemy were taken, and three of their captains killed.

29.—Nine bombs were sent among us; one fell in the old Church, raised five corpses out of their graves, and threw one of them quite over the Church-wall; but they were immediately interred, gentlemen contributing towards it. In the time of parley, one of

our men was killed out of Butchers-gate, and another on the Wall.

30.—Governor Henry Baker died ; he was a great loss to the garrison, greatly beloved and very well qualified for the government, being endued with great patience and moderation ; free from envy or malice, as may seen in the affair between him and Mitchelburne. He was interred in one of the vaults in the Church. The pall was borne by the Governors Walker and Mitchelburne, Cols. Lance and Campsey, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, and Colonel Munroe. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. White.

July 1.—I had almost forgot to set down that Col. Coningham and Col. Richards came with eleven ships and 1600 men into this Lough, on Monday, the 15th of April, the same day on which the break of Clady happened ; they landed at Tuer, and came down to Derry ; that night there was a Council of War held, when Colonel Lundy told them and the rest of the Council, that there was not a fortnight's provision in the garrison, and that our men were beaten at Clady, and other perfidious insinuations. On this report, the two Colonels above-mentioned returned to their ships, which were near Culmore ; they then fell down to Red-castle, and took in many gentlemen for England. Within a fortnight after the siege began, Culmore was betrayed to General Hamilton, by two of the Adairs and long Galbraith, the attorney, who, it is said, sold it to the enemy for a considerable sum of money. I have heard since, that one of the Adairs has lost his senses ; I know not how true this may be, but certainly God Almighty will not let such treachery go unpunished.

2.—The prisoners taken in the boat the 13th of June last, were sent to bury those who were killed at Wind-mill and at the Bog on the 4th of June, and those who were killed near the orchard below Butchers-gate the 28th of June. These were of Clancarty's men ; they performed it, and returned to

Newgate. In the evening, the enemy drove about two hundred Protestants—men, women, and children, to our Walls, as they threatened in their proposals; upon which, we caused Lord Nettervill, Sir Garret Aylmore, the Captains Butler, M'Donald, and Newcomen, to be sent to Newgate; they were desired to prepare for death against eight o'clock the next day, but gave them liberty to write to their friends in the camp, to beg that the Protestants under the Walls might be permitted to return to their respective dwellings, and to live peaceably amongst them as they had done since the siege began; that then, the before-mentioned prisoners, would obtain the liberty they formerly enjoyed; but if that would not be granted, the prisoners expected nothing but death. While the enemy were driving the Protestants down the hill, a cannon was discharged from the Walls, which killed two of the enemy's footmen and one of the horsemen, but touched none of the others, altho' they were all intermixed; an instance of the wonderful Providence of God in favour of the poor Protestants!

3.—They brought a thousand more of the Protestants to our Walls, of all ages and sexes, whom we could not well relieve with provisions, though many of the garrison took in their friends privately, and fed them, notwithstanding all orders to the contrary. In that day and night we had thirty bombs; one of them fell into the chimney in my quarters, broke open the hearth, and threw down some partitions, windows and doors, but hurt no one. This day a gallows was erected on the double bastion to hang the prisoners. We were told by some of the Protestants who came from the country, that a man came from the ships to one of their houses, and desired us, if we were in great necessity, to make two fires upon the Church, which was done; they burned all night.

4.—The French General and Colonel Hamilton, finding we did not receive the Protestants into the

garrison as they had expected, and dreading their friends would suffer here for their harsh dealing with the Protestants, as the prisoners had wrote them would be their fate; and great animosities between the Protestants and Catholics having arisen in their camp concerning it, they thought proper to suffer the Protestants to depart, and gave them provisions and money, which was distributed among them on the strand beyond the gallows in the evening. Many of our sick men and women thought to have taken the advantage, and gone with their friends into the country; but the enemy, with Argus eyes, soon observed, by their faces and legs, to what place they belonged, and would not let them go, though some got away unknown, and some of those who had been driven by the enemy, stayed with us; so that I think our number is much the same, but our situations are very different—here we want liberty and food—in the country, I presume, they have both.

'They shot fourteen bombs that day, which killed a boy, and wounded a woman. In the evening, James Rock, by the Governor's orders, struck the flag on the Church three times, and as often hoisted it up, then made a wave, which was done to let the fleet see our great distress, a signal frequent at sea. Our Governors, seeing the people had liberty to go home, released the most noted of the prisoners, who went to their respective quarters; they also ordered the gallows to be taken down. At night the lanterns were set up. Since Monday, the first of July, the officers were appointed to meet in four several places in the city, and remain there all night: the colonels, majors, and captains, at Governor Mitchelburne's; the lieutenants, at Mr. Buchanan's; the ensigns, at the Bishop's; and the serjeants, at Mr. Stuart's. They are to go the rounds by turns, and the soldiers of each company are to stay at their quarters, except such as are on out guards, with their clothes and arms, standing in rank round the quarters, a candle

burning all night ; and if the enemy attack them, the officers are to repair to their several companies, and lead and post them as they shall be directed by the Governors and Field-officers. The officers aforesaid, are to have candles, tobacco, pipes, and Adam's ale, every night to accommodate themselves with. At four o'clock every morning, two great guns are to be shot against the enemy, at which time the officers, and and those who were up all night, are to go to rest ; and the volunteers and inhabitants of the city, who are not enlisted in companies, are to come to the Walls, and stay until seven o'clock.

5.—Nine bombs were sent into town, which did harm to houses, and raised the dead out of their graves.

6.—Fifteen bombs were discharged at us, and on the 7th we had eighteen. It was observed, that until this day, none were fired on Sunday since the siege began. One of them killed a man, and hurt many others.

8.—They played fourteen bombs ; one of them broke an ensign's leg in Butcher-street, of which he died. The battering pieces played almost the whole day against Butchers-gate ; one of the balls which weighed near fourteen pounds, came through the gate, and killed a man in the street. At night the Governors ordered large pieces of timber to be reared against the outside of the gate to secure it from the battering pieces.

9.—They played hotly against the gate, and shattered it much ; some of the balls flew over the town, and fell into the Lough (I wish they all had done so.) That night more timber was set up without the gate, and all the officers who were there, desirous to have the work firm, put to their hands and carried sods from Ferry-gate. This day, a pound of tallow (otherwise called French butter) was allowed to every soldier in garrison ; they got as much last Friday ; this they mixed with meal, ginger, pepper, and anni-

seeds, and made most excellent pancakes,—charming meat! This fortnight past horses' flesh was eaten; now dogs' flesh is reckoned good meat! Every day all the parks and fields in the Island are full of people, gathering herbs and weeds for food.

10.—They discharged ten bombs; some of them fell into the old Church, and opened the graves; in one of the bombs there was no powder, but there was a written paper—take the words verbatim:—

TO THE SOLDIERS AND INHABITANTS OF DERRY.

“ The conditions offered by Lieut.-General Hamilton are sincere. The power he hath of the King is real; be no longer imposed upon by such as tell you the contrary; you cannot be ignorant of the King's clemency towards his subjects. Such of you as choose to serve the King, shall be entertained without distinction in point of religion. If any choose to leave the Kingdom, they shall have passes. You shall be restored to your estates and livings, and have free liberty of religion, whatsoever it be. If you doubt the powers given to General Hamilton by the King, twenty of you may come and see it with freedom, under the King's hand and seal. Be not obstinate against your natural Prince; expose yourselves no longer to the miseries you undergo, which will grow worse and worse if you continue to be opinionate; for it will be too late to accept of the offer now made you when your condition is so low that you cannot resist the King's forces longer.—*July 10th 1689.*”

13.—This day a boy came with a letter from one Mitchell, in the fleet, to Governor Walker, which gave us an account (whether true or false I know not) that 12,000 men are landed at Lough Swilly, and that 2,000 horse are gone round to land there also.

14.—Mitchell's letter desired us to give the usual signals; accordingly, seven guns were shot from the steeple, &c. and about twelve o'clock at night three more; a lantern was set upon the pole which bears the flag. We had eighteen bombs that day and at night.

15.—They shot eight bombs, and in the evening 2,000 of the enemy came marching to the hill above the strand, which made the Governors imagine they would attempt the Windmill. They therefore commanded the soldiers immediately to march in parties to the enemy. Seeing we were in so good a posture for defence, the enemy halted and fired their bombs.

twelve times against us at the Windmill, but did no execution. The cannon over at Tamnimore played smartly against us in the trenches a considerable time, which killed but one of Captain Gordon's men. Observing we were ready to give them a warm reception, they marched off. More bombs were discharged.

16.—Four bombs. A great quantity of timber was got without Butchers-gate and Ferry-gate, and given amongst the soldiers for firing. The same day all the fleet left Culmore and went to Inch. About midnight six bombs were shot. A small fort was made of casks filled with clay and sods without the Wall, nigh the Royal Bastion, to prevent the enemy from working near the Wall.

17.—About twenty persons came near to our lines without Butchers-gate, but they were soon beaten off, six of them killed and most of the remainder wounded. One of them, whose name is Robinson, was taken, and two days after was sworn to be true to King William and Queen Mary; he then had his liberty. Captain Noble went with a party beyond the gallows, thinking to beat the enemy from the ditches; and Murray went where the new fort was built, with some men, who were appointed, as soon as Noble had flanked them above, to fall on them below; but Noble was beat back, one of his men killed and three wounded, and Colonel Murray's cousin was killed as he was throwing stones into their trenches; and, as the Colonel was coming off himself, he was shot in the thigh, notwithstanding his armour, dangerously, near the bottom of the belly. We lost one Serjeant Lynn in that attempt. In the morning we had six bombs, and about midnight eight; the first of the eight killed Mr. Henry Thompson, an old inhabitant of this city. It fell upon him as he lay in bed, and broke him all in pieces.

18.—We had twelve bombs. At night, a messenger, who went from us to Inch on Sunday last, returned and brought a letter from Colonel Piercy Kirk.

It gives us an account, that he will, with God's assistance, relieve us very soon; Governor Mitchelburne knows his hand; for he was promoted by him in the army at Tangier. The enemy's battering piece broke the breast-work of the bastion below Butchers-gate, which was made up at night with barrels and sods. Yesterday the soldiers got for their subsistence a pint of meal, half-a-pound of French butter, and three pounds of salted hides each. The messenger went away next night with a letter from the Governors, sewed in the button of his breeches, where Kirk's letter was.

19.—The battering guns played at the Wall, and struck down more of the breast-work at Butchers-gate. There were twenty-two bombs discharged into the city. Great shooting was heard at Lough Swilly at night.

20.—No bombs, nor any thing of consequence, but a new kind of subsistence for the men, viz.: starch, (otherwise called Dutch flour,) made into pancakes, with the same ingredients which were in those of tallow. I cannot pass over one anecdote concerning one man who owed some money to another:—The poor fellow had killed a dog, and was dressing it to eat; the other came in and insisted on having his money or the dog; money he had not, and therefore with languishing eye and rueful stomach, he was obliged to part with his dog. At the commencement of the siege, meal was sold at fourpence per peck; it is now six shillings. All provisions are excessively dear: milk at 3½d per pint; I paid so much for it, and 2s. 6d. for six ounces of butter.

21.—We had twenty-eight bombs. A large part of their army is seen marching towards Inch, and most of the tents at Enoch (over the water) are taken away.

22.—Two battering pieces played above forty shots against the Walls and houses; one of them shot a ball of 19 lbs. weight, and another of 14 lbs. which killed and maimed some who lay in garrets.

That night a messenger came from Inch, the same boy who was sent by Governor Baker in May last to the Council of Scotland, to accuse Colonel Lundy for the harm he had done to King William's cause in these parts; upon which he was sent for to London, where Colonel Coningham (who came with the eleven ships on the 15th of last April) and he are confined in the Tower. This boy brought no letter; he delivered his message by word of mouth; he said that officers were sent from the fleet to Enniskillen, and they are to be down in four days to join the English forces, and with God's assistance, to raise the siege. The messenger who went on Friday last is made an ensign by Colonel Kirk.

23.—The battering pieces killed two brothers lying in a garret in Bishop-street, and injured many houses. Captain David Ross having orders to search for saddles belonging to Sir Arthur Rawdon, came to Col. Adam Murray's quarters, where he had some discourse with one Samuel Lindsay, one of Murray's horsemen, about said saddles, which rose to such a height, that, as I was informed, Ross drew upon Lindsay, whereupon Lindsay took a carabine, and shot him to the heart. He immediately expired. The same day some turbulent persons got together to raise a meeting in the garrison; their contrivance was to secure the gunners in the first place, and to nail up the guns, then to beat drums; they did not then question but that they should have assistance enough to make terms for themselves, and to give up the garrison. This project was overheard, and two of the chief contrivers were sent to Newgate. Since Friday last we have had a court-martial every day, consisting of thirteen persons, to rectify and set right all misdemeanors in garrison. Captain Robert White is President of the Council, Lieut.-Colonel Miller, Major J. Dobbin, Major Alexander Stuart, Captain J. Crook, Captain W. Godfrey, Captain D. Ross, who was since killed, in his place Captain T. Johnston,

Captain A. Downing, Captain T. Ash, Captain John Thompson, Captain J. Cochran ; Captain Dobbin, Advocate. In the court, the store-keeper and those concerned with the excise and with the city rent, are called to account, and all money gotten is to be paid to the treasurer for mending of arms, &c.

24.—A General Council of War was held in the guard-room, and it was concluded by all present that at four o'clock next morning, 500 men should sally out and drive in some cattle which were grazing between this place and Pennyburn. All the officers were bound to secrecy until the business should be accomplished. An order was given by the court-martial, that all the black cattle in garrison, which have been kept in houses this month or six weeks, should be slaughtered for the use of the garrison. In the evening there came three ships up towards Culmore. That day six shillings were offered for a dog to eat ! Dogs, horses, and cats are frequently eaten !

25.—500 men being detached out of several companies of the town drew up in Shipquay-street, nigh the gate early in the morning, which being divided in three parties were sent several ways ; one party went out of Shipquay-gate, another out of Butchers-gate, and the third out of Bishops-gate, dreading an attack on the Wind-mill ; the word was "Orange." Those who went out at Shipquay-gate were commanded by Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Moor, and Serjeant Neely ; those at Butchers-gate, by Captain A. Hamilton, Captain Burly, and Captain T. Ash. These two parties were ordered to flank the ditches which run through the orchard at both ends, which was done effectually ; for the men in both places ran with great celerity upon their trenches, which the enemy seeing, fled in confusion. They were absolutely surprized, for most of their matches were out, quite unprepared for an attack. They could hardly suppose that a poor hungry starved people would

come out upon them in that manner. There were of the enemy sixty men killed, and undoubtedly as many wounded. Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, with some other officers, were of the slain; and Captain Nugent, Ensign Early, with two privates, were taken prisoners. The party at Bishops-gate were commanded by Captain Blair, Captain Dixon, and Lieutenant Boyd, who, as soon, as we were in action, came down and did good service. The enemy on the hill, seeing the enemy quit the trench, came down in haste; our men, weak for want of sustenance, could not cope with them, but drew off within their trenches at Bishops-gate. We brought good store of arms and knapsacks, with bannocks of oatbread, mutton, &c. &c. from their camp; all several tools, as spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c. Captain Nugent had about him twenty-six pounds in gold and silver, as he said, but none was found, though strict examination was made concerning it, except four louis d'ores and a guinea, which were given to Captain Wilson, who took him, and one Mr. Burrell, who brought him in. The English serjeant got his sword, and his scarlet coat was given back to him, which had on it large plate buttons. We lost but three, viz.: Lieutenant Fisher and two privates. In the heat of the action, the French Gen. as I was afterwards informed, being busy assembling the men in the camp and getting them to their arms, one of our cannon struch him dead off his horse. In all likelihood it was he, from the marks Nugent gave of his horse, &c.—the certainty we know not as yet; but the main article we missed—the cattle; for those gascons, as soon as we sallied out, drove them over the hill. The same day some of the enemy came near Windmill, and called our men to parley with them; two went, and were killed by them; and last night a serjeant and two privates went off with their arms; they had good clothes and shoes, which they were deprived of, and sent back next morning. Some time after, the prisoners which we took to-day in the

main guard, as some of them were smoking tobacco near some powder, a spark fell out of the pipe on the floor where some grains had been scattered, which took fire, and ran along to where half-a barrel stood, and blew it up. It has much disfigured the three prisoners and three men of the garrison; it broke down the floor of the guard-house, where the court-martial usually sat; one of our men died the next day. Since the siege commenced, searchers were appointed to bring provisions into the store from those who were well supplied, in order to divide with those who had come from afar off and stood in need. And now

26.—An oath is imposed, that every one shall give a true account of what provisions they have, and a week's competency is allowed them according to their families, and the remainder is taken to the storehouse. An experiment was tried on a cow at Ship-quay; she was tied and smeared with tar, and tow stuck to it, which was set on fire to make her roar, thinking that the enemy's cows which were grazing in the orchard would come to her; but she was not tied fast enough, for when the tow took fire and was blazing about her, she made off, and was going to the orchard, but our men shot from the Wall and killed her: she belonged to Mr. Gravet. The Council thought fit to release Ensign Cartie and the other two who were much hurt with the powder, and incapable of doing us much hurt this campaign.

27.—This morning we heard the great guns at or near Inch; the wind is S.W. which I suppose hinders our ships from coming up to us, and God knows, we never stood in so much need of a supply; for now there is not one week's provisions in the garrison: of necessity we must surrender the City, and make the best terms we can for ourselves. Next Wednesday is our last, if relief does not arrive before it. This day the cows and horses, sixteen of the former and twelve of the latter, were slaughtered; the blood

of the cows was sold at 4d. per quart, and that of the horses at 2d. Two of our men were killed at Butcher's Gate from the orchard. The soldiers got one pound of meal mixed with Dutch flour, the next morning one pound and a half of horse beef per man. There is not a dog to be seen, they are all killed and eaten.

28th of July, 1689!—A day to be remembered with thanksgiving by the besieged in Derry as long as they live, for on this day we were delivered from famine and slavery. With the former they were threatened if they stayed here, and the latter if they went away, or surrendered the garrison to the enemy. The wind blew N. W. in the morning, in the evening more northwards. Our flag struck once or twice to let the fleet see once more our inevitable distress; as much as to say, if they came not now, the wind blowing fair, they might stay away for ever. Beside the flag, eight cannons were fired from the steeple to let them fully into our situation and hasten their relief, then the flag made a wave. The fleet returned us six great guns in answer, which intimated that when the tide answered they would endeavour to relieve us. About five o'clock in the evening, the wind being fair and the tide serving for the purpose, four ships hoisted sail and came swiftly to Culmore without harm, although they were shot at from the castle. The first which came by the castle was a man-of-war, called the Dartmouth frigate, Captain Leake, commander. When she came above it she drew in her sails and cast anchor; but the Mountjoy and Phoenix came up to the chain or boom which was made across the lake near Brook-hall. The Mountjoy first attempted the boom, struck upon it, and ran aground, which the enemy observing, gave a loud huzza, thinking she was their own; but the tide coming in fast, she got off, the cannons playing at her briskly from shore. While she was aground, Captain Browning, who commanded her, and who had that honour conferred on

him by Major-General Kirk, to be the man who should bring relief to Derry, stood upon the deck, with his sword drawn, encouraging his men with great cheerfulness; but a fatal bullet from the enemy struck him in the head, and he died on the spot. King William did his widow the honour of tying a diamond chain round her neck, and settled on her a pension. The way being cleared by the Mountjoy, the Phoenix came up to her. They both sailed very slowly by the tide, the wind abating much after they passed Culmore. The shore on both sides was lined with the enemy, who shot continually at them. Those were the cannons which were placed over the Bog, which had thrown the 14lb. and 19lb. weight balls into the city. They had been removed near Brook-hall to prevent the ships from coming up; but God of his mercy, prevented their design. They both arrived at the Ship-quay at ten at night; the Phoenix arrived first; her captain is a Mr. Douglas. O! to hear the loud acclamations of the garrison soldiers round the Walls when the ships came to the quay, which were often reiterated. The Lord who has preserved this city from the enemy I hope will always keep it to the Protestants. There were four killed on ship board besides Captain Browning. Immediately after their arrival, two great guns were fired off the steeple, to let the fleet know the two ships had arrived safe. The fourth vessel, called the Jerusalem, came near the man-of-war, but no farther that night. A number of empty casks were carried to the Ship Quay, and filled there to make a kind of defence from the enemy's shot on both sides the water, while our men were unloading the vessels. The Phoenix brought from Scotland 600 bolls of meal, and the Mountjoy, which carries 135 tons, has brought from England her cargo of beef, peas, flour, biscuit, &c., &c., all of the best kind.

29.—Some men were appointed out of each company to bring the provisions on shore and to carry them to the store-houses.

30.—Nothing worth note.

31.—This night the enemy decamped, left the siege, and burned a great many houses in the county of Derry and elsewhere.

August 1.—I went to see my farm; the roof of my house was smoking in the floor, and the doors falling off the hinges.

2.—A great number of black cattle were brought from the country for the use of the garrison.

3.—The cows which were taken yesterday were restored to their owners. The enemy were in such haste, that at Lifford they burst three of their great guns, left one of their mortar pieces, and threw many of their arms into the lake.

4.—Major-General Kirk came to Derry, accompanied by Colonel Stuart and several English officers; they alighted at Bishop's Gate, and went through Bishop-street, the Diamond, and Butcher-street, to Governor Mitchelburne's. The Governors, Mitchelburne and Walker, were with him, one on each hand; the sword and mace were borne before by Lieut.-Col. Capsey and Mr. John Moor; Alderman Squire and Alderman Cocker had their gowns on, in company with a great many persons of all sorts. A guard was formed on both sides of the street, the officers standing at the head of their poor half-starved soldiers, all the way from Bishop's Gate to Governor Mitchelburne's house, where Major-Gen. Kirk dined. After dinner he, accompanied with the English officers and the officers of the garrison, went to the Windmill. He was mounted on a white mare of Colonel Mitchelburne's, which he had saved all the siege. He gave directions for encamping the men who came this day from Inch, and for those who were to come, which done, he and his retinue returned to Inch.

6.—Major-Gen. Kirk and all the army that lay at Inch, except 150 men, came to Derry; these were left to guard the Island, under the command of Captain

Thomas Barbour. Kirk was quartered at the Bishop's house; he was received with much joy, the great guns were discharged round the Walls and hedge firing at the Windmill, both by the English and our men, most part of the day.

7.—Beef is now sold at three halfpence per pound, and butter three pence—a great alteration in a short space of time. All things are now plenty in the city. The Englishmen are not suffered to come to the garrison, but lie in camp at the Windmill, lest they should take sickness.

8.—A sermon was preached before Major-General Kirk by Mr. John Knox, setting forth the nature of the siege and the great deliverance which, from Almighty God, we have obtained. In the evening all the regiments in the garrison were placed in a rank round the Walls; they fired thrice, and thrice the great guns were discharged. A proclamation was issued forbidding any to take goods out of the city without license, and that all who were not enlisted and had formerly resided in the country, should repair to their respective habitations before Monday next.

9.—Governor Walker went on board a ship at Derry, bound for England.

10.—A proclamation was made that all who expected pay for the good service they did in defending this garrison, should appear in their arms on Monday next at ten o'clock.

11.—Mr. Christopher Jenny preached before Major-Gen. Kirk; his text was in Deuteronomy—"When thou goest forth against the enemy, then keep thee from every wicked thing." He advised the General and officers to pay the soldiers well, and the soldiers to obey their officers.

12.—All the garrison was drawn out and reduced to four regiments: Col. Henry Monroe's was joined to Col. T. Lance's, and five captains who were formerly in Monroe's regiment—C. Jenny, Capt. T. Manson, Capt. J. Manson, Capt. T. Ash and Capt.

W. Hamilton, were joined to Col. Lance's, and the rest were broke. Col. R. White got Governor Walker's regiment; Col. St. John got Governor Baker's regiment, and Governor John Mitchelburne kept Antrim regiment which he always commanded.

13.—Capt. F. Graham, out of Mitchelburne's regiment, Capt. T. Ash, out of Col. Lance's regiment, and Capt. J. Gallagher, out of Col. St. John's, were commanded to the Island of Inch to relieve the Englishmen who were commanded to Derry. There we stayed about a month and returned to Derry.

The 10th of September following Col. T. Lance died, and on the 15th Col. Robt. White died also; Col. White's corpse was raised and put into a leaden coffin and carried to England.

This is a brief account of the SIEGE OF DERRY, as far as I can recollect. I remained in the city during the siege, and, God be praised, enjoyed good health the whole time.

This Narrative was wrote by me,

THOMAS ASH.

THE HISTORY OF DERRY.

DERRY, means a "place of oaks" or a "thick wood." Its original appellation was Derry-Calgach—the "oak wood of Calgach." The name *Calgach* signifies a "fierce warrior," a name rendered by Tacitus as *Galgacus*. After the tenth century it was called Derry-Columbkille. By the charter of King James the First it was named the City of Londonderry. Its latitude is $54^{\circ} 59' N.$ and longitude $70^{\circ} 19' W.$ The city is on the western or Donegal side of the Foyle, about five miles above the junction of that river with Lough Foyle. The situation is equally remarkable for its distinguished local advantages and picturesque features, being a hill nearly insulated by a broad and navigable river, and commanding, on every side, views of a country, rich in natural and cultivated beauty. This "Hill," or "Island, of Derry," which in troubled times was selected as the natural *acropolis* of the North, ascends to an elevation of 119 feet and contains 200 acres; but Londonderry, in its days of prosperity and peace, has spread beyond its natural military boundary, northerly along the bank of the river and on the opposite bank called the Waterside. The river is here 1068 feet wide and forty-three feet

in depth. The banks of the river are, in many places, bold, and its sheltered waters and decorated shores present a varied succession of cheerful rural scenery, backed by distant mountain ranges. Supereminent in every circumstance, the city itself is the great central object of attraction. Viewed from whatever side, its elevated and nearly insulated position—its ranges of buildings, ascending above each other from the water's edge, and terminated by its lofty spire—its time-worn battlements—its long connecting line of bridge—all combine in composing pictures at once novel and striking. And, whether it be regarded in relation to its singular picturesqueness, or to its historical associations, Londonderry is, perhaps, equally superior to every other city in the British empire.

CHAPTER I.

EARLIEST ACCOUNTS OF DERRY AND ITS VICINITY.

The most ancient names of the district, including the Parish of Templemore, were Farran Neid, or the land of Neid, and Tir Ely, or the country of Aileach. The former name was derived from Neid MacIndai, a provincial king of the Tuatha-de-Dananns, who had his palace on the hill called Grainan Ely, and the latter name was derived from the palace of that monarch. In relation to the state of Derry in Pagan times nothing certain is recorded. Patrick, the evangelizer of the north of Ireland, visited the royal residence on Grainan A.D. 443.

At the commencement of the fifth century the monarch Niall, of the Nine Hostages, partitioned a large portion of Ireland among his twelve sons. This district became the patrimony of his son Owen, from whom it received the name of Inishowen, or Owen's Island. The ancient and natural boundary of this peninsula extended from Castleforward to Carrigans, including the whole of the present parish of Derry or Templemore. Connell, also a

son of Niall the Great, was ancestor of the Kinel-Connell, or tribe of Connell, from whom the country of Tirconnell (now county Donegal) received its name. It is certain that Inishowen was anciently the original territory of the Kinel-Owen, or tribe of Owen, and that after the O'Neills, the chief family of this race, had forced their way, by conquest, into the more southern territory, called after them Tirone, this original district formed a portion of the territory of the O'Gormlys, chiefs of the Kinel-Meon, a branch of the same stock. After the fall of the monarchy in the twelfth century, however, the increasing power of the Kinel-Connell enabled them, after much contention, to add this district to their ancient possessions, and place the O'Dohertys, a distinguished family of that race, over it as tributary chiefs. While we have no very exact account of the circumstances connected with its occupation by this family, the Irish annals afford such evidences as are sufficient to show that it must have been about the commencement of the fifteenth century, for it is at this period that they, for the first time, add the title of *lord of Inishowen*, to that derived from their more ancient patrimony. This will appear from the following extracts from the *Annals of the Four Masters* :—

1342.—“Donnell O'Doherty, *chief of Ardmoidhair* and *the cantred of Tir-Enda*, a man abounding in hospitality and valour, died.”

1359.—“John O'Doherty, *chief of Ardmoidhair*, was killed at Ballyshanny—[Ballyshannon.]”

1407.—“Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of *Ardmoidhair*, died.”

1413.—“Conor O'Doherty, *chief of Ardmoidhair*, and LORD OF INISHOWEN, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the poor and needy, died.”

This is the first notice of an O'Doherty as lord of Inishowen which occurs in these Annals. Henceforward they appear to have held it as tributary lords, sometimes under the O'Neill, but usually under the

O'Donnell, till it was confiscated in the seventeenth century.

The possession of the territory was contested fiercely and with great loss of life by the O'Neill and the O'Donnell—the rival chiefs of the great races of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connell—till the year 1512, when O'Neill was forced to renounce “every claim which had been disputed between their ancestors, of the rents of Kinel-Meon, Inishowen and all Fermanagh.” During these contests the O'Doherty was obliged to pay chief rent to the party uppermost. The rent exacted by the O'Neill was sixty milch cows; that paid to the O'Donnell, sixty beeves and sixty milch cows; and they were bound to send sixty horsemen and 120 foot soldiers to the field, and entertain his *bonnaghts*, or hired auxiliaries, however numerous, for the space of nine nights.

Previously to the commencement of the fifteenth century, Derry and its parishes were chiefly inhabited by the tribe of the Kinel-Owen, or descendants of Owen. Of these the MacLoughlins, the direct descendants of Owen, and eldest branch of the northern Hy-Niall were originally of the highest rank in the kingdom, but sunk under the rival and kindred house of O'Neill in the thirteenth century, and still lower under the O'Dohertys in the fifteenth. After this period Derry received a portion of the families of the race of the Kinel-Connell into its population, which thus, till the plantation by Docwra, consisted of two great tribes of the same race. Beside those already named, some of the other most numerous Irish names here were O'Diarmid, O'Deary, O'Caireal-lain, O'Gowan, O'Cawell, O'Brollaghan, O'Gallagher and MacDaid. The name of O'Donnell originated in the tenth century from Donnell thirteenth in descent from Connell-Gulban. From a family of the Kinel-Owen, named *MacRoverty*, now Magrorty, the townland of Ballymagrorty derives its name. It formerly included Springhill and Whitehouse and probably Sheriff's Mountain and Springtown.

CHAPTER II.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

SECTION I.—The only vestige of Pagan sepulture known in the parish is on the summit of Holywell Hill, three miles west from Derry, which is occupied by the remains of a *cairn*, about forty feet in diameter. In the centre there is a small pit, three feet square and four feet deep, formed by four large stones, and had, no doubt, a covering one laid on them, as is usual in such sepulchral chests, or *kistvaens*, as they are called in England and Wales. The rock forms the bottom of the sepulchre, called the Holy Well, from a little rain water being generally found in it. In Ballymagrorty there is a small *cromleac*.

SECTION II.—Of ancient military remains several are *raths*, or earthen forts. One, in Ballynagard to which townland it probably gave its name—the *town of the guard*—is on the west of Culmore Fort.

The Grainan of Aileach, *i.e.* "Fortress of Stones," before mentioned as a royal palace, is over four miles W. N. W. from Derry on the summit of a small mountain 802 feet high rising from the east shore of Lough Swilly S. E. of Inch. It was surrounded by three concentric ramparts formed of earth, mixed with uncemented stones, and there is reason to believe that the whole hill was originally inclosed by other ramparts. Those that remain were passed through by an ancient road between two ledges of natural rock, in order to arrive at the *cashel* or keep of the fortress which commands one of the most extensive and beautifully varied panoramic prospects to be found in Ireland. The *cashel* enclosed an area of seventy-seven feet in diameter. The circular wall is thirteen feet thick. On each side of the only entrance gateway, which is on the east, there are galleries five feet high covered by large stones within the thickness of the wall, extending in length to one-half of its entire circuit, and terminating at its northern and southern points. They do not communicate

with the gateway, but have entrances from the area at their northern and southern extremities. At a height of five feet from the base, on the interior face of the wall, the thickness is diminished thirty inches by a terrace, the ascent to which was by staircases. It is most probable that there were originally a succession of three or four such terraces, ascending to the top, or platform, of the wall. The masonry of this great work is similar to that of many other Irish *cashels* or *cahirs*. The stones are of polygonal forms, adjusted to fit each other, and wholly uncemented. It is quite evident that they have been in many parts squared with the hammer, but not chiseled.

The Grainan of Aileach was one of the most remarkable and important works of its kind ever erected by the ancient Irish—the palace of the northern Irish kings from the earliest age of historic tradition down to the commencement of the twelfth century—and, consequently, such a careful examination of its vestiges as should help to convey a clear idea of its original form, structure and extent, would give the best evidence, now attainable, of the style of military building known to the Irish at the remotest period of their history. If any reliance could be placed on Irish chronology, it would follow that the antiquity of this building would be very great indeed—no less than upwards of a thousand years before the Christian era. That the Irish were acquainted with stone buildings before the arrival of the Danes and English is proved by their having had distinct terms to denote builders with stone and earth, and by their making a true distinction between the *cashel*, or stone fortress, of Aileach, and the *rath*, or earthen one, of Temur, as the existing remains of both places sufficiently testify. Another fact of great importance is that this erection was not ascribed to that dubious race—the Milesians—but to the Tuatha-de-Dananns, stated to have been a Greek colony, whose historic reality is generally acknowledged to stand on a more solid basis.

The following historical notices, relative to its demolition, appear in the various Irish annals :—

674.—“ Aileach-Frinin was destroyed by Finsneachta, the son of Donchadh [King of Ireland].”

937.—“ Aileach-Frinin was *demolished* [according to the Four Masters plundered] by the Danes.”

1101.—“ Murtagh O'Brien, King of Munster, at the head of the forces of Leinster, Ossory, Meath and Connaught, marched with a great army across Easroe [Ballyshannon], and proceeded into Inishowen, which he plundered and ravaged ; and he burned many churches and fortresses about Fahan-Mura and Ardstraw, and *demolished the Grainan of Aileach*, in revenge of the destruction and demolition of Kincora, by Donnell MacLoughlin, some time before [1088], and he ordered his army to bring from Aileach to Limerick a stone of the demolished building for every sack of provisions which they had with them.”—(*Annals of the Four Masters.*)

This destruction of Aileach, like that of Emania, was regarded as an epoch in Irish history. In about three hundred years after this, in the early part of the fifteenth century, the castles of Burt, Inch and Elagh were built by Neactan O'Donnell, for his father-in-law, O'Doherty, and were obviously designed for the defence of Inishowen. Sir Henry Docwra, after landing at Culmore, 16th May, 1600, took possession of the Castle of Elagh, which Sir John O'Doherty had abandoned, and garrisoned it with 150 men. They were attacked by the O'Dohertys on 28th June following, when Sir Henry Docwra and Sir John Chamberlaine, with forty horse and 500 foot, hastened to their aid, and in pursuing the Irish the former had his horse shot under him, and the latter lost his life. On the death of Sir John O'Doherty, in December of the same year, Elagh Castle was restored to his son, Sir Cahir, who was appointed chief by Docwra, but in eight years after he entered into that rebellion which deprived himself of life and his race of property.

Culmore Fort was granted so early as 1556 by Queen Mary, but when Docwra landed he found only the butt-end of the old broken castle, around which, in six days, he raised a fort. Captain Hart was appointed to the custody of Culmore in 1605. In 1608 it was gained by Sir Cahir, treacherously, but rebuilt by the Londoners 1610 at a cost of £1500. Governor Lundy having given directions for its desertion by the garrison, it was surrendered to the army of King James on the 23d April, 1689.

SECTION III.—The remains of buildings erected by the aboriginal Irish for ecclesiastical purposes are now scarcely to be traced. The churches of Killea, Enagh and Clooney, are the only ruins left. The Church of Columb was erected A.D. 546, but from 1164 it was called the Black Abbey, to distinguish it from the Temple More, then built for a Cathedral by Bradley, the first Bishop of Derry, who had previously been styled *coarb* of Columbkille. This Bradley was appointed bishop, in 1158, by Gilbert, or Gelasius, his friend, in a council of bishops, held in Meath. These two churches were outside the present City Walls, on the ground now principally occupied by the Roman Catholic Chapel and graveyards. With the exception of the Round Tower Belfry, they were partly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder in 1568. A Nunnery was founded in Derry in 1218 on the south side of the city. The Dominican Abbey was founded in 1274. It contained 150 friars previous to its suppression. It was on the north side of the city, outside the present Walls. The Augustinean Church was the only one preserved on the erection of the new city. It was repaired and used by the Londoners previous to the erection of the present Cathedral. It was within the Walls, on the spot now occupied by the Bishop's garden. The Franciscan Friary of Begging Friars had attached to it a churchyard of about three acres, now occupied by Abbey-street, William-street and Rosville-street.

There were three wells adjacent to a remarkable stone, with oval hollows, still in the street called the Wells. One was called after Adamnan, another after Martin, and the third after Columb.

Previous to its occupation by the English, the town of Derry consisted almost exclusively of churches, and the houses of the monks and clergy. The former were of stone, and the latter of wood or mud.

CHAPTER III.

IRISH ANNALS OF DERRY.

The contents of this chapter will afford striking evidences of the continuation here, to a comparatively recent period, of the original institutions of the Irish, with the consequent insecurity of life and property, and the misery and confusion resulting from such a social system.

516.—Canice, or Kenny, born here. Kilkenny (i.e. Kenny's Church) derives its name from him. He was an intimate friend of Columbkille, and died at Aghaboe, in Ossory, in 599.

521.—Columbkille (i.e. Columb of the Churches) born at Gartan, near Letterkenny. He died 9th June, 596 or 597, at Iona.

595.—Baithen, one of Columb's twelve associates, who accompanied him from Derry to Iona, and succeeded him in the abbacy of Iona, died.

The silence of the annalists as to the successors of Columb, in Derry, for more than two centuries, is accounted for by the loss of its ancient chronicles.

708.—Adamnan, abbot of Iona and Raphoe, died at Iona.

724.—Caochscuile, scribe of Derry-Calgach, died.

783.—Derry-Calgach was burned.

832.—“Niall Caille and Murchadh defeated the *foreigners* at Derry-Calgach, with great slaughter;” that is, the Danes and Norwegians, by whom Ireland was first infested in 795.—(*Annals of the Four Masters.*)

852.—Indreachtach O'Finchtain, *coarb* of Columbkille, an eminent sage, suffered martyrdom from the Saxons.—(*Ibid.*)

919.—Cinaeth, the son of Donnell, abbot of Derry-Calgach and Drumhome, the head of the religions of Kinel-Connell, died.

925.—Maolbrigh, *coarb* of Patrick, Columbkille and Adamnan [abbot of Armagh, Derry and Raphoe], head of the piety of Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died, at a venerable old age.

927.—Canoncomhrac, abbot and bishop of Derry-Calgach, and keeper of the canons of Adamnan, died.

936.—Dubhthach, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, in *Ireland* and *Scotland* [that is—at Derry and Raphoe and Iona], died.

937.—Finachtach, *coarb* of Derry, a bishop and a sage, skilled in the old language of Ireland, died.

——.Aileach plundered by the Danes.

948.—Maolfinnen, the learned bishop of Derry-Calgach, died.

949.—Cleircen, *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, rested in peace.—(*Annals of Ulster.*)

950.—Adland, *coarb* of Columbkille, died. He was of the royal family of Tirconnell, and brother of Donnell, from whom the name of O'Donnell originated.

952.—Robhartach, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died.

957.—Dubhduin, *coarb* of Columbkille, died. He was of the Kinel-Fergus, a branch of the Kinel-Owen. (*Book of Lecan*; f. 64.)

962.—Dubhscuile, *coarb* of Columbkille, died.

967.—“Aengus, the grandson of Robhartach, anchorite of Derry-Calgach, and Cineath, the grandson of Cathmaol, *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, died within the same month.”—See 952.—(*Annals of the Four Masters.*)

985.—“Maolciarán, *coarb* of Columbkille, suffered martyrdom from the Danes, in Dublin.”

988.—Dunchadh, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died.

988.—“Dubhdaeth, *coarb* of Patrick, assumed the *coarbship* of Columbkille by the suffrage of the Irish and Scots”—that is, he became Superior over the Houses of Columb in Ireland and Scotland.

989.—Derry-Calgach plundered by the foreigners

997.—Derry-Calgach plundered by the foreigners

1025.—Maoleoin, *coarb* of Derry-Columbkille, died. This is the first notice in the Annals of the Four Masters in which the name of Derry appears as *Derry Columbkille*.

1062.—Giolla-Chriost O'Muldorry, *coarb* of Columbkille, both in Ireland and in Scotland, died. The O'Muldorrys were princes of Tyrconnell preceding the O'Donnells.

1095.—“The abbey was consumed by fire.”—(*Annals of Munster*.)

1096.—Eogan Kearney, *erenach* of Derry, died.

1098.—Domhnall O'Robhartaich, *coarb* of Columbkille, died.—See 967.

1100.—A large fleet of foreigners was brought by Murtagh O'Brien to Derry; they were opposed by the son of MacLoughlin, who defeated them, with great slaughter, both by the sword and drowning.

1101.—Murtagh O'Brien, King of Munster, with an army from Leinster and Connaught, plundered and ravaged Inishowen.

1112.—Congalagh MacConchaille, of the Kinel Binny, a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, *erenach* of Derry, died, after great penitence, aged ninety-four.

1120.—Giolla MacLaig, the son of Rory, better known by the latinized name of *Gelasius*, became, at the age of thirty-three, *erenach*, or *coarb*, or abbot. He filled the episcopal chair of Armagh from 1137 for thirty-eight years, and died in 1174, aged eighty-seven.—(See 1158.)

1121.—Donnell MacLoughlin, monarch of Ireland, died in Derry-Columbkille in the 38th year of his reign, aged seventy-seven.

1124.—Ardgar, heir to the throne of Aileagh, was

killed by the people of Derry in defence of Columbkille.—[Query by the clergy in defence of the churches?]

1134.—Bebinn Mac Conchaille, female, *erenagh* of Derry, died.

1135.—Derry-Columbkille, with its churches, was burned.—[Query to revenge the death of Ardgar?]

1146.—“A violent tempest, on 3d December, threw down sixty trees in Derry-Columbkille, by which many persons were killed and disabled in the church.”

1156.—Pope Adrian III., by a bull, granted Ireland to King Henry II. of England.

1158.—The Annals of the Four Masters relate:—“That an assembly was held by the Irish clergy, at Brigh-mac-Taidhg, in Meath, at which were present twenty-five bishops, together with the apostolic legate, for the purpose of establishing ecclesiastical discipline and the improvement of morals. In this assembly the clergy of Ireland, and the *coarb* of St. Patrick, decreed, by common consent, that a bishop's chair and the supreme superintendence of all the abbeys in Ireland [that is, of the Columbian order] should be given to the *coarb* of St. Columbkille, Flagherty Bradley. The bishops of Connaught set out on their way to this synod, but they were robbed and beaten, and two of their people killed by the soldiers of Dermot O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, at the wooden bridge at Clonmacnoise, after they had passed through the town; they then returned home.”

This council was presided over by Gelasius, who was distinguished not less for abilities and virtues than for the zealous assistance which he rendered in establishing the discipline and influence of the Church of Rome in Ireland. Colgan relates that “Gelasius caused Flagherty Bradley, a student of Derry, and formerly his disciple while he presided over that community, to be promoted to the episcopal dignity.”

1161.—O'Loughlin led an army into Meath, and received hostages from the men of Ireland, and to Flagherty Bradley, *coarb* of Columbkille, were given

up the tributes and government of the churches of Columbkille in Meath and Leinster.

1162.—Flagherty Bradley, and O'Loughlin King of Ireland, removed eighty houses from the Abbey Church, and erected a *cashel* (i.e. a circular wall), or fort round it; and in 1164 they erected the Temple More, or Great Church.

1166.—Derry-Columbkille was burned as far as the church called Duv-Regles, i.e. Black Abbey Church, by Rory O'Morna.

1169.—The English invaded Ireland under Strongbow's leadership, who was followed by King Henry the Second in 1171.

1172.—The Church in Ireland now first becomes subject to the Roman See.

1177.—Donagh O'Caireallain and the Clan-Dermot burned the house in which O'Gormly was, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille, and slew him in the doorway. Satisfaction was afterwards made to the clergy by valuable gifts.

1178.—A violent storm prostrated 120 trees in Derry.

1180.—The O'Gormlys killed Randal O'Caireallain in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

1195.—The church of Derry was plundered by Rury, the son of Donslevy, and the English; but soon after his whole army was cut to pieces at Armagh.

1196.—Murtagh O'Loughlin, heir to the throne of Ireland killed by O'Kane at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen.

1197.—Rostel Payton, with English forces, plundered from Coleraine to the harbour of Derry, but was pursued by O'Muldorrey, and some of the Hy-Niall, who defeated the English and the son of Ardgar MacLoughlin, in Faughanvale.

——.MacEtig O'Kane robbed the Temple More and was hanged.

——.O'Doherty, after O'Muldorrey's death, assumed the government of Tirconnell, but, after reigning one

month, he was slain, with many others, by John de Hunt.

1198.—John de Courcy, of Down, plundered Inishowen, and Hugh O'Neill burned Larne, and defeated the English there, upon which De Courcy left Derry.

1203.—Derry was burned from the burial-ground of Saint Martin to the well of Saint Adamnan.

1211.—Mac Uchtry, with the MacDonnells, in seventy-six ships, destroyed Derry and Inishowen.

1212.—MacLoughlin slew Donnell Devire in the porch of the church of Derry.

1213.—Mac Uchtry and MacDonnell plundered Derry and its church of the jewellery of the people of Derry and of the north of Ireland.

——.O'Kane came to storm the MacLoughlin's house at Derry. The vicar, who interposed, was killed. Mahon Magaithne, who collected the force, was killed in the porch of the Black Abbey Church.

1214.—MacUchtry got a grant from King John of O'Neill's country of Tyrone. He is styled in the charter, Thomas de Galloway, Earl of Athol.

——.Hugh MacLoughlin having committed depredation upon the *coarb* of Columbkille, his being slain a year after, by the English, was looked on by the Irish as a miracle of retribution.

1222.—O'Neill plundered Derry. He did not live long after, which was considered by the Irish annalists as another of their many miracles of vengeance.

1261.—Sixteen clergy slain, at Derry, by Conor O'Neill and Conor O'Freel. O'Neill was afterwards slain by O'Breslan, of Fanad, furnishing our Irish annalists with another miracle.

1297.—The establishment of the episcopal chair at Derry, instead of Ardstraw or Maghera, was fixed about this period. The names of the Bishops of Derry succeeding Bradley, or O'Brolchain, were three of the sept O'Caireallain, followed by MacLoughlin, O'Neill, MacLoughlin, Quaplod, Donald, O'Flanagan, Weston, O'Fallon, MacMahon, Hogeson, O'Donnell and O'Gallagher. From this date, till 1395,

the bishops were appointed by the King's *conge d'elire*, with the usual election by the Dean and Chapter. After 1395 the Popes often provided the bishops of Derry till the death of the last Roman Catholic Bishop, Redmond O'Gallagher, who was killed by the English in 1601. After his death, and the transfer of the ecclesiastical property, the See of Derry appears to have been without a Roman Catholic Bishop for upwards of a century.

1306.—The Bishop of Derry sued the Bishop of Raphoe for a messuage and ten carucats of land, and 1,000 acres of pasture in Derry-Columbkille.

1311.—King Edward II. grants the towns of Derry and Loughlappan to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster.

[These two last notices indicate that previously to the revolt of O'Neill, in 1333, Derry was under tolerable government.]

1318.—John O'Neill was slain by O'Donnell, at Derry; and MacDonnell, and many others, were drowned.

1531.—Sir Odo O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, being sick, deputed Freel, abbot of Derry, with Richard O'Grayhan, who accordingly renewed for him his oath of allegiance to Henry the Eighth, at Drogheda, before the Lord Deputy, Skeffington.

1537.—Niall O'Doherty slain in a nocturnal aggression, by Rory O'Doherty, in "the town of the canons"—now called Ballymagowan.

CHAPTER IV.

ANNALS OF DERRY FROM ITS OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

1566.—On the rebellion of Shane O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, against Queen Elizabeth, the Lord Deputy Sydney advanced with an army against him, having sent Edward Randoll with seven companies of foot and a troop of horse, by sea, to Derry, in order to fall on the enemy in the rear. Shane drew all his forces to

dislodge Randoll, who gave him such a defeat that he was never after able to make any resistance. Randoll being killed, was succeeded in command by Edward St. Low, who abandoned the place, in 1588, in consequence of an accidental explosion of the powder magazine by which the town and fort were blown up, the provisions destroyed, and many lives lost. The Black Abbey and the Temple More were also thereby reduced to ruins, and their materials were afterwards, in 1600, employed by Docwra in erecting his works at Derry.

1600.—Lord Mountjoy (Charles Blount) being Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Docwra, with a force of 4,000 foot and 200 horse, entered Lough Foyle, effected a landing at Culmore, and in six days afterwards took Derry without opposition. Of this force 3,000 foot and all the horse were levied in England; the other thousand foot were taken from the old companies about Dublin.

[For Sir Henry Docwra's narrative of his proceedings in securing Culmore and Derry, the reader is referred to the Ordnance Survey Memoir of Londonderry, published in 1837, from which the preceding local annals are abridged.]

1603-4.—After Sir Henry Docwra had planted a colony at Derry, the war being terminated, the garrison was reduced to a few hundred men. Docwra sold his house, land, &c., to George Pawlett, a gentleman of Hampshire, for much less than they had cost; and having conferred on him the vice-provostship, returned to England. The title of Lord Docwra of Culmore, was bestowed on Docwra in 1621. [His family was of ancient respectability in York. His daughter, Elizabeth, was third wife of Sir Henry Brooke, Brookeborough, Fermanagh. Lord Docwra died 18th April, 1631, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin.

With the exception of the churchlands, Sir John

O'Doherty was in possession of the townlands within the parish. These townlands were Ballyarnett, Ballymagrorty, Coshquin, Laharden and Elaghmore—all confirmed to him, by letters patent, in the 30th Elizabeth; but in 1599, he having rebelled and forfeited Inishowen, it was afterwards re-granted to his son, Sir Cahir, "the said quarter of Ballyarnett and half of Laharden, on which Culmore Castle is built, excepted."

1608.—Sir Cahir also rebelled, and having taken Culmore Fort by treachery, and Derry by surprize, early in the morning of the first of May he put the the garrison to the sword and plundered and burnt the town. On the 18th July the career of O'Doherty and his followers was closed by defeat sustained by them from Wingfield, afterwards created Lord Powerscourt. After Sir George Pawlett's death, Sir John Vaughan was governor from 1611 till his death, in 1643. He came to Ireland in 1599, and held a command under Dowcra.

Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy (afterwards Lord Chichester), was first Governor of Culmore after the Plantation. By letters patent, in the 19th of James the First, he received the territory of Inishowen which he leased to Fortescue, Usher, Beresford, and Points, and to their heirs and assigns.

1605.—George Montgomery, a Scotchman, bishop till he was removed to Meath in 1610.

1609.—On an Inquisition, taken by the English, at Limavaddy, on 30th August, relative to church property, by a jury, composed of fifteen gentlemen of the principal septs of the country, "touchinge the originall and difference of corbes and herenaghcs, and of the termon lands of the said countie of Colrane, the said jurors doe, uppon their oathes, finde and say, that Donell M'Hugh O'Neale, kinge of Ireland [in 635], did, longe before any bushopps were made in the said kingdome of Ireland, give unto certaine holy men,

whom they call Sancti Patres, several portions of land and a third parte of all the tiethes, to the end they should say praier and beare a third parte of the chardge of repairinge and mainteyning the parishe church, thother twoe third parts beinge borne by the parson and viccar, to whom the rest of the tiethes is yerely paied, and alsoe for their owne honor and sustentation ; and that afterwards the said holy men did give unto severall septs, severall proportions of the said lands, and placed one or more of them in everie parishe, and withall gave unto him a third parte of the tiethes of that parishe, to hould both the said land, and the third parte of the tiethes, for ever, accordinge to the course of tanistrie, free from all exactions, and that for that cause the land was called termon, or free, and the tennant thereof sometymes called corbe, and sometymes herenagh, and that the said corbe or herenagh was to bear a third parte of the chardge in repairinge and maynteyninge the parishe church, and that the said portion of land, and the thirde parte of the tiethes soe contynued free unto the corbe or herenagh, for many yeres, untill the Church of Rome established bushopps in this kingdome, and decreed that everie corbe or herenagh should give unto the bushopp (within whose dioces he lived) a yerely pension, more or less, accordinge to his proportion out of his entire erenachie, consistinge of the said land and the said third parte of the tiethes, and that thereunto the said corbes and herenaghes submitted themselves, but held their herenaghie free for ever, and could not be removed by any of the temporall or spirituall lords, or any other person whatsoever." On another Inquisition, taken at Londonderry, on 1st September, in the same year, " the jurors doe, upon their oathes, finde and present that all termon and herenagh land, within the said countie, was att the first given by Columbkil and the succeeding abbots unto the severall septs before any bushopps were knowne to be in this countrie, and that the said land was free

and had the privileges of sanctuarie and other liberties, and was enjoyed by the sept in course of gavel-kynde."

1609.—An agreement entered into with the Corporation of London to rebuild Derry, and that the liberties of the city should extend three miles every way.

1610-11.—Brutus Babington, of Cheshire, and Christopher Hampton, who was born in Calais, successively Bishops. Hampton was promoted to the Primacy of all Ireland in 1613.

1612-13.—The Irish Society formed under the name of "The Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster." By their Charter was granted to them the towns of Derry and Coleraine, with 4,000 acres, besides bog and mountain at Derry, and 3,000 acres at Coleraine, and the fishings and ferries of the rivers Foyle and Bann. The Society to maintain a garrison in Culmore Castle for ever. The last Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, Field-Marshal John, Lord Strafford, appointed in 1832, died in 1860, when the office was abolished. The Society were to fortify and enclose Derry (from henceforth to be called Londonderry,) with stone walls. The citizens of Londonderry were, by the same Charter, incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens," which Corporation continued, except during the interruptions of the Commonwealth and the reign of James II., to exercise their powers, and appointed the two Sheriffs of the city and county till the Municipal Reform Act, in 1841. They returned two members to the Irish Parliament, and, since the Union, one member to the Imperial Parliament, elected by Freemen, whose creation, by the Corporation, was unlimited, until the Reform Bill of 1832, when restrictions were imposed and a new class of voters, called Household-ers, added to the constituency.

1613.—John Tanner, a native of Cornwall, Bishop.

He died in 1615, and was buried in the Augustinean Church, then used as a cathedral.

The Arms of Londonderry, as represented in the corporate seal of 1613, preserved in the office of Arms, are a skeleton, seated on a bank or rock, with a tower on the dexter side, supposed by some to allude to the fate of Sir Cahir, the destroyer of Derry in 1608, as having been starved to death in his tower, at Bun-crana. It is certain that Cahir did not meet this fate, and that these arms appertained to the city before his death. The original grant by Ulster King of Arms, in 1613, states that "The armes of y^e Cittie of Derrie were, at first, when the Hob^{le} Sir Henry Docwra, knight, made the plantation thereof against the arch-traytoure Hugh, sometime earle of Tyrone, the picture of Death (or a skeleton), sitting on a massive ston, and in the dexter point a castle. And forasmuch as that cittie was most trayterouslie sacked and destroyed by Sr Cahire (or Sr Charles) O'Dogharty, and hath since been, as it were, rayised from the dead by the worthy undertaking of the hob^{le} cittie of London, in memory whereof it is henceforth called and known by the name of Londonderrie, I have, at the request of John Rowley, now first mayor of that cittie and the commonaltie of the same, set forth the same armes, wth an addition of a chief and armes of London, as here appeareth.

"DAN. MOLINEAUX,

"1st June, 1613."

"Ulster King."

[ARMS.—See title page.]

1615—April 9.—A conspiracy of a few of the principal Irish gentlemen of the North was discovered by Sir Thomas Phillips. They were brought to trial at Derry Assizes, when six of them, who were near kinsmen to O'Neill, were executed.

1616.—The city of London presented to the Mayor of Derry an "Andrea Farara" sword. It is still preserved.

—.—.George Downham, of Cheshire, Bishop. He died at Derry, on 17th April, 1634, and was

buried in the Augustinean Church, which has long since disappeared.

1617.—Matthias Springham, a Londoner, at his own expense, erected the original Free School-house.

——.The Walls of Derry laid out and built, under direction of Thomas Raven, at a cost of £8,357. A dry ditch, eight feet deep and thirty broad, ran from the west end of the city along the south to the water side, being more than half the circuit of the Walls, which cost, with other fortifications and platforms, £2,300, all defrayed by the city of London, as were also sums of £558 for arms; £40 for mounting ordnance; and £14,470 for building 111 houses in Derry from 1609 till 1629.

1622.—The first Market-house built by the Londoners for £500. It stood sixty-seven years, when it was destroyed by bombs during the siege of 1689.

1628.—Commissioners appointed by Charles I., to inquire into and report on the Londoners' Plantation, report—"We have viewed all the fortifications in and about the city of Londonderry, and do find a stone wall of twenty feet high, well rampered within with earth, and eight bulwarks; but the city itself is so ill situated that both the Walls, houses, and streets lie open to the command of any shipping that shall come to the harbour, and also to divers hills about the town, and to many other inconveniences, so that it is not a place of defence, nor tenable, if any foreign enemy were to come before it."

1631—Downham, Bishop of Derry, published a "Treatise on the Covenant of Grace." Laud suppressed it in England, and caused Ussher to do the same in Ireland.

1633.—The Cathedral, which is also the Parish Church of St. Columb, erected under the superintendence of Sir John Vaughan, at a cost of £4,000, stands on the summit of the Hill of Derry—a site previously

unoccupied by any religious structure. This Protestant Cathedral was used by the Covenanters in 1644, and probably by the Independents during the Commonwealth. The Episcopalian and the Presbyterian defenders of Derry used it alternately in 1689. The architectural style of this church originally approached that of the perpendicular or Tudor. It was not much interfered with until after 1803. Since that time the present spire, domes, pinnacles, crosses and other modern decorations, have been added. At first it had a spire of wood, leaded, but it decayed and was removed before the siege, during which the lead was used for bullets. A new spire, erected in 1778, had to be taken down in 1802. In 1638 eight bells were presented to the Cathedral by King Charles the First. Those were re-cast by the Corporation of Derry in 1813. On the sill of the east window is the following inscription :—

“ This City was besieged by the Irish army the 18 of April, 1689, and continued so till the first of August following, being then relieved with Provisions by Major Generall Kirk. On the 7th of May, about one in the morning, the besiegers forced y^e out guards of y^e Garrison, & Intrenched themselves on the Windmill hill, comanded by Brigadier General Ramsey. Att four the same morning y^e Besieged attacked y^e Irish in their trenches, and after a sharp Engagement y^e Enemy gave ground and fled. Ramsey, their Generall, was killed with others of Note, the Lord Netterville, Sr Garret Aylmer, Lieut. Collon^l. Talbot, Major Butler, Son to y^e Lord Mountgarret & severall others taken prisoners, with five colours, two of which fell into y^e hands of Collon^l. John Michelburne, who placed them as they now stand, with the consent and approbation of his Lordship William King, then Lord Bishop of this City, now his Grace Lord Arch Bishop of Dublin; y^e said Collon^l. Michelburne being at that time Govern^r, to perpetuate y^e memory of which Siege, when y^e colours shall faile, his Lordship John Hartstrong, now L^d. Bishop of Derry, at y^e request of y^e said Collon^l. Michelburne, is pleased to give leave that this inscription be placed under the said colours in remembrance of the eminent and extraordinary service then performed.”

The flags, mentioned in this inscription, stand, one on each side of the east window. The poles and tassels are genuine. The flags were renewed in 1788 and 1839. The large bomb thrown into the city on 10th July, 1689, containing proposals,

from Hamilton, mentioned in Ash's Journal, is placed in the vestibule. On the south side of the Church was a porch, now taken down ; and over the door of it, on the outside, was a tablet, which is now placed inside the tower, bearing this inscription :—

ANO. DO. 1633. CAR. REGIS 9.

IF STONES COULD SPEAKE
THEN LONDONS PRAYSE
SHOULD SOUND WHO
BUILT THIS CHURCH AND
CITTIE FROM THE GROUNDE.

The late Protestant Corporation expended £3,246, from 1805 till 1834, on re-casting the bells and repairs of this church, besides salaries to the organist and bell-ringers. The Irish Society, who have, for centuries, received the rents of the City and the greatest part of the Northwest Liberties, never provided for either canons, vicars-choral, organist, or repairs of this the only church they erected, with the exception of £200, towards rebuilding the present spire, 1803. From the belfry tower, "where the beacon blazed and the red flag waved, as signal of distress to the loitering ships," may be viewed all the windings of the Foyle towards the distant ocean, narrowing where its stream was spanned by the Boom. The positions occupied by James's army round the beleaguered fortress can be distinctly traced, while, on every side, views are "commanded which, in beauty and magnificence, can scarcely be equalled."

1634.—John Bramhall, of Yorkshire, appointed Bishop. He was promoted to Armagh at the Restoration.

——.In "Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland" (3d Edition, 1853), at page 146 of Vol. I., it is stated that "under his rule [either Laud's or Wentworth's,] the communion table was converted into an altar, railed in, and made the object of ado-

ration" In a note on this passage, he quotes, among other reasons given "by the Bishop of Bath, in 1633, under the sanction of Laud, to show the necessity of railing in the communion table: 'That there should be some difference between placing the Lord's table in the church, and the placing of a man's table in his house. It is not fit the people should sit above God's table. If it be not railed in it will be subject to many profanations.'" These quotations prove it to have been still a table and not an altar.

CHAPTER V.

ANNALS OF LONDONDERRY FROM THE REBELLION OF 1641 TILL THE REVOLUTION.

1641.—"In the midst of this general and extended insurrection, Enniskillen was secured by the activity of Sir William Cole, who had succeeded in obtaining precise intelligence of the intended rising so early as Thursday, the 21st of October. Information to this effect he had forwarded to the lord-justices, but his letters were intercepted at Lough Ramar, near the town of Kells. At the same time, he despatched messengers to Derry, Clogher, Glasslough, and to as many of the neighbouring towns and castles as lay within his reach. Sir Frederick Hamilton, then at Derry, received this seasonable notice on Friday, so that this important city, and the town of Newtownlimavady, were secured from surprise, together with a few insulated castles in the immediate vicinity of these places, such as the castles of Culmore, Bellaghy, Ballycastle near Newtownlimavady, Dungiven, &c. Coleraine was also secured. Shortly after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Sir Wm. and Sir Robt. Stewart, acting upon the commissions received from the king, had embodied about 1,000 men in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, who were afterwards known by the name of the 'Lagan Forces.' With this body they were enabled, not only to hold the insurgents in check, but to succour several towns and castles which were

closely besieged, and in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. The 'Lagan' is the name of a large district in the county of Donegal, lying between the Foyle and the Swilly. Sir William Stewart, with a portion of the Lagan forces, proceeded into the barony of Kilmacrenan. They regained possession of Ramelton, and the castle there; and, supported by the neighbouring garrison of Derry, they effectually checked the further incursions of the Romanists in that quarter. The city of Derry was securely placed under the command of the governor, Sir John Vaughan, Knt. So early as the 4th of November, the lord-justices issued a commission to Alderman Henry Finch, to raise a company of foot for the defence of the city. Not long afterwards Capt. Lawson, having received intelligence that one of his vessels, freighted with butter for France, had been detained at Derry, obtained permission from Sir Arthur Tyringham to place his newly raised regiment at Lisburn, under the charge of his two lieutenants, Clugston and Hanna, and of his quartermaster, Stewart; and having considerable property embarked in trade at this critical period, he proceeded to Derry to attend to his mercantile concerns. He found the cargo of his ship had been laid up for the use of the inhabitants, then apprehensive of being besieged by the rebels; and that the vessel itself was 'employed to carry away into Scotland about 500 poor souls, which would have perished, if that occasion had not offered, no other shipping being there resident for the space of six months before.' Having obtained another commission to raise a company for the defence of the town, Mr. Lawson remained at Derry where the principal part of his property lay. His brother-in-law, Alderman Henry Osborne, and several other gentlemen, were also commissioned to raise soldiers, so that the city was soon fully garrisoned with seven companies of foot, commanded by the following captains:—Robert Thornton, who was also mayor, Simon Pitt,

Henry Finch, Henry Osborne, John Kilmer, Robert Lawson, and Hewit Finch, whose company was subsequently placed under the command of the governor's son, Captain Henry Vaughan. These commanders took prompt and efficient measures for the defence of this important post. They entered into a mutual 'league' or agreement for 'the keeping thereof, and the country adjoining.' As no history of this 'maiden city,' so full of interest to the northern Protestant, has yet appeared, I am tempted to lay before the reader, throughout this work, ampler gleanings respecting its earlier state than I might otherwise have done."—(*Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church.*)

Subjoined is a copy of the above-mentioned "League," taken from a very rare and curious pamphlet, entitled "A true copy of a letter sent from Doe Castle, in Ireland, from an Irish rebel, to Dunkirke," &c. Lond. 1643, 4to, pp. 5.

"The League of the Captains of Londonderry for the keeping thereof, and country adjoining:—

"1. It is concluded by us, whose names are subscribed, that we will, from this time forward, stand together for the safe keeping of this city of Londonderry and country adjoining, and be helpful in all things concerning the same. 2. It is agreed that on the morrow morning, we will all join together, with a competent number of our men, to expel all such Irish out of the city, as we shall conceive to be needful for the safety of this city. 3. That after this is done, that a proclamation be made, that no man or woman so expelled the city shall, upon pain of death, return into this city, or make their abode within two miles of the same. 4. That the morrow morning we take the advice of Sir John Vaughan, and Captain Henry Vaughan; that we survey the suburbs of this city, and conclude what houses are to be pulled down, and what gardens and orchards are to be cut for annoying the enemy's approach, and that the same be

speedily put in execution. 5. That forty men be spared every watch-night to guard the ordnance and the Gates the next day, that twenty men of the main-guard and twenty men of the bye-guard, out of the 200 watches every night. 6. It is thought fit all our companies be drawn forth into the fields, and that the captains and officers shall take a voluntary oath to be true to the King and State, and to keep the city to the expense of his life, and to leave it to the rest of the companies to do the like if they pleased.

“The division of the Walls for each Captain’s quarter to make good:—

“7. Captain Pitt to make good the King’s bulwark to the Ferrigate. 8. Captain Thornton from the Ferrigate to Master Wabion’s bulwark; and they two to make good the Ferrigate. 9. Captain Kilmer from Master Wabion’s bulwark to Chichester’s bulwark, and make good the Shipkey gate. 10. Captain Finch from the end of Chichester bulwark to the Butchers-gate. 11. Captain Osborne from the end of Chichester bulwark to the Butchers-gate. 12. Capt. Lawson to make good the Prince’s bulwark, and the Bishops-gate to the King’s bulwark. 13. Whoever hath the town-guard, Captain Lawson is to make good his quarter, and the captain of the town’s-guard to make good Captain Lawson’s quarter. 14. Sir John Vaughan and Sir Robert Stewart to make good the main-guard, and all the inhabitants or residents within the said city, not under the captain’s commands, to repair to the main-guard for the better strengthening thereof, and issuing of supplies as occasion shall require. 15. All women and children to keep within doors, and hang out lights in their several houses. 16. Every captain to allow so many men to the cannoneers as shall be requisite, and to give them their names the morrow morning. 17. Every captain to take the oversight of his own quarter, for the repairing of the defects of their several quarters, or other fortifications, with

the gabions for the cannoneers, which is to be done at the general charge.

“ Since the honourable city of London hath sent us fifteen pieces of ordnance, and four we had before, in all nineteen pieces, for which, amongst other their goodness towards us, we pray the Lord reward them, and preserve them, and continue His mercy with them, and direct His judgments in these evil times from them, that it may still continue a city flowing with plenty for ever.”

Dr. Reid continues—“ They repaired the Gates and ramparts, and erected temporary houses of wood within the Walls for the accommodation of the soldiery, who were principally landholders from the surrounding districts. They sent intelligence of their situation to the King in Scotland, to their landlords, the Corporation of the city of London, who sent them several pieces of ordnance. Four of these guns yet remain, which appear from their inscriptions, to have been granted by the Vintners, Mercers, Grocers, and Merchant Tailors’ Companies of London, in 1642. The lord-justices at Dublin despatched thirty barrels of powder and a supply of arms, which reached the city in the beginning of December. Assisted by these seasonable supplies, they held possession of Derry ; but though unmolested by the enemy, the inhabitants and soldiers, during the winter season, suffered many severe privations. The eyes of the whole empire were now intently directed to the progress of these events in Ulster.”

1642.—Copy of letter sent with a messenger, by sea, to General Monro, at Carrickfergus :—

“ Londonderry, the 27th April, 1642.

“ We, of this city of Londonderry and other parts, have either been forgotten, or given over for lost as we conceive ; for all other parts of the kingdom are plentifully supplied, and yet though we have made our wants and miseries known divers times to Dub-

lin, and to England, and to Scotland, yet no relief ever came to us, but only thirty barrels of powder brought by Captain Boulton from Dublin, long before Christmas, which was partly, upon the arrival thereof, disposed to all needful parts; and want of powder and arms here hath been our ruin. It is the great providence and goodness of God that we are hitherto preserved, having been so ill armed and provided for. All the arms within his Majesty's store here were shipped to Dublin last summer, and nothing left here but old decayed calivers which we have hitherto made a shift with, and trimmed them up to our great charges.

“ We have raised 700 men for the defence of this city, and keep them hitherto at our own charges, in expectation of money and other supplies, but there is not 100 good swords amongst them, and their arms but mean. Sir William Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart and Sir Ralph Gore, had commissions from his Majesty out of Scotland in November, for raising three regiments, and two horse troops. They lie in the county of Tyrone and thereabout, and so have done all this winter, to oppose the enemy; but, being unprovided for, and not one penny to pay them, they could never attempt any great service. It is much that they keep the enemies from our Walls to this hour; now our powder is gone, our victuals beginning to fail, and these three regiments had been starved long since, if we of this city had not relieved them with beef, butter, herrings and other necessities to a great value. But this will hold out no longer, for we have not now victuals enough for our own men in the city. And if a ship of Bristol had not arrived here with some peas, meal and wheat, we could not have shifted longer; and all that will not last the regiments fourteen days. For the provision of the country is destroyed by the enemy, or devoured by our own men; and we are enforced to feed multitudes of unserviceable people that are fled hither for relief; so if the enemy's sword spare us, famine will

despatch us, except God in mercy provide for us. But this is not all; for now, at this very hour, Sir Phelim O'Neill, having gathered from all parts what forces he can make, is with a very great army of horse and foot at Strabane, within ten or twelve miles of this city, intending (by all the intelligence we can get), to set up his rest, and desperately to break in upon us, where all the forces we can make are ready to bid him welcome.

“ Sir Phelim on the one side of the river, and ours on the other, in sight one of the other, so as we of this city were enforced not only to send a great part of our men out of the city to join with them, but also unfurnished and parted with what little powder was left us, which, with a little we got out of the Bristol ship, we have sent to encounter the Irish rebels. And now to relieve our fainting spirits, God hath provided for our relief, and sent this bearer, Captain Strange, into Lough Foyle, who being in his Majesty's service, and sent for the comfort of his Majesty's distressed subjects, into those parts, we have made a true relation to him of our desperate estate, and the great danger we are in for want of powder and other provision, that we have not only prevailed with him to lend us, for the present, six barrels of powder, but also to set sail for us to Carrickfergus, to present our wants and dangers we are in to your honourable consideration, most earnestly praying that for the love of God, and honour of our King, and the safety of this place and people, ye will despatch him back again to us with a good and large proportion of powder, match and lead, muskets, swords, pikes, some spades and shovels, whereof we have not any; and of these or what else may be had, as much as ye can possibly spare us, for we want all things fit to defend a distressed country and offend a desperate enemy.

“ We also pray that you will restore the captain the six barrels of powder we have borrowed of him;

and if there be any biscuit, cheese, or any other victuals to be spared, to send us some good proportion thereof. So being at present in great haste and perplexity, with our service presented to your honour, we remain your humble servants, &c.—Robert Thornton, Mayor, Henry Osborne, John Vaughan.”

“The situation of Derry, as well as of Coleraine and the other British garrisons in the north-west of Ulster, had become extremely critical. For no sooner had Sir Phelim ascertained that the Scottish forces had returned to Carrickfergus, than again collecting his scattered followers, he set out from Charlemont to occupy his former quarters at Strabane, with the view of expelling the Protestants from Donegal and Tyrone, and if possible obtaining possession of Derry. But he was so vigorously opposed by Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart, that he was not only compelled to retire, but the castle of Strabane was retaken, and several important places, which had for some time been closely besieged in the county of Derry, were relieved by these active and enterprising commanders. The services of the Lagan forces in that district, during the month of May, will be best narrated in the words of one of their own officers, Colonel Audley Mervyn, in his ‘Exact Relation’ :—

“‘Sir Phelim O’Neill drew down to Strabane about 5,000 men, intending to burn Raphoe, and to raise Ennishowen ; and we being, as he absolutely conceived, defeated, to draw the other forces to the contrary side of Lough Foyle, and so assault the Derry. Our regiments, assisted by two strong companies of Captain Pitt’s and Captain Lawson’s of the city of Londonderry, by break of day, were upon march an unusual way to Strabane, thinking to have beset him and his forces which quartered there visibly. But Sir Phelim was newly departed with his forces ; only the castle he committed to Captain Hugh Murragh O’Devin, a bloody fellow, and 100 of his choice musketeers, and 100 pikes, to guard much of his own

baggage and my Lady Strabane's goods. But we easily forced the castle, and put the men to the sword; only Captain O'Devin's life respited, who is now in the Derry gaol. The castle we left a garrison in, commanded by Captain Wisher, a discreet gentleman, under the command of Sir William Hamilton. From Strabane we marched upon the O'Cahan's country, on the other side of Lough Foyle, and, coming over against Derry, four companies of the Derry joined with us to relieve Lymavaddycastle and Ballycastle, which had been ten weeks before strongly beleaguered by great forces, and yet had sallied forth and killed many hundreds of the enemies, being commanded by a resolute young gentleman, Captain Thomas Philips; his elder brother, Mr. Dudley Philips, being gone about with three boats to bring provision from Derry. That night we were welcome guests to the two castles who despaired of all succour; next morning we advanced our march into the enemy's country, where, at Magilligan, we encountered the enemy, the O'Cahans, the Magilligans, the O'Hagans, and the O'Neals; we killed upwards of 500 of them, and scattered the rest.'"—(*Reid.*)

1643.—“When the return of spring afforded more favourable opportunities for prosecuting the war, both Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart, with their regiments and those of Colonel Mervyn, Sir Thomas Staples, and certain companies from the garrison of Derry, accompanied by Captain Dudley Philips' troop of horse, made various incursions, during the month of May, through the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, dispersing several small bodies of the rebels, and carrying away large supplies of cattle.”—(*Ibid.*)

——.“Sir Robert Stewart made Governor of Derry and Culmore by the King. Five companies of the garrison had the honour of contributing to Sir Robt. Stewart's great defeat of Owen O'Neill, at Clones, on the 13th of June, which was the most disastrous the rebels had hitherto suffered in the province of Ulster,

most of their arms being taken, and the greater part of the foreign officers, which came over with Owen O'Neill, being either killed or taken prisoners."—(*Carte's Life of Ormond.*)

——. "2,000 bolls of meal were, at the end of March, sent from the Clyde to Derry, one-half of which was designed for the use of the Lagan forces, and the other half for the garrison of that city."—(*Reid.*)

——. "On the 16th of October, the English parliament requested the Scottish commissioners to take steps that the covenant 'be taken by all the officers, soldiers, and Protestants of their nation in Ireland;' and, at the same time, both Houses pledged themselves that the English Protestants and commanders there should join with the Scots in that bond."—(*Ibid.*)

——. "Towards the close of the year, the parliament having taken the covenant, the London adventurers sent over an agent, with letters, desiring it to be taken within their plantation."—(*Carte.*)

1644.—" ' In March came over, by the Assembly's appointment, Masters James Hamilton, Wm. Adair, John Weir and Hugh Henderson very soon after one another. But as this work had little or no resistance hitherto appearing, so now some were stirred up against it. Sir Robert Stewart, with Mr. Humphrey Galbraith, were using the same endeavours about Derry, having heard that the ministers, upon invitation from some people, were coming there. But a greater opposition met them from Derry. For, coming the length of the Muff, they received a message and letter from the Mayor of Derry, one Thornton, and from Colonel Mervyn, prohibiting their coming there upon their peril. Yet they, considering they had invitation from a well-affected people to go there, and that God had signally appeared for them in carrying on that work in all places they had been in, went forward, not intimating to their company their discouragements. Whereupon their convoy leaving

them they went on, and being met by Captain Lawson (one or those who had invited them), they were brought over the ferry to his house, which was without the Wall, not knowing how to enter the town. But Providence appeared for them; for Sir Frederick Hamilton, a bold man, and one of great interest in that country, then occasionally being in Derry, came to the Wall and sent for them, and brought them unto the gates to his own house, much encouraging them, and commending their resolution in coming forward, notwithstanding the threatenings they received. As they went toward his lodging through the streets, there seemed to be a commotion among the people, some by their countenance and carriage declaring their indignation, some their affection.' What is here said of the state of popular feeling in Derry at this crisis is confirmed by Carte, who thus writes respecting Mervyn:—'The Marquis of Ormonde confiding in his loyalty, and considering him as a man of a voluble tongue, popular in his country, and capable of doing service, made him governor of Derry. As soon as he had taken possession of his government, he joined with the mayor in writing to the preaching ministers a letter desiring them to forbear visiting that place, which was but too much disposed to receive the covenant. The town was full of factious and seditious persons, who had on former occasions tore the Book of Common Prayer, and thrown libels about the streets, threatening everybody who should dare to use it; so that the mayor, when he went to church, was forced to take a strong guard of English soldiers of his own company, and plant them about the reader's desk, to secure himself from being insulted, and the book from being tore (as they threatened) before his face.' Mervyn afterwards deserted Ormond's party, and took the covenant.

"However, the ministers sent for the keys of the church against the next Sabbath. The mayor

told them the sacrament was then to be administered in the great church, but they might have the little church* that day, and should have the other the next; but the ministers finding the little church not sufficient to contain the number of people there met, went to the market-place where, about four years before, the mass had been publicly used by some Irish regiments who were to be sent to Scotland against the national covenant, and there preached on the subject of taking God's people into covenant, declaring the divine authority of it; whereunto was added the exemplary encouragement of two sister Churches, England and Scotland, entering into it. This was on the Lord's-day, April 25; and the mayor and others coming from their sacrament, stood somewhat amazed, yet with reverence did behold what was adoin in the market-place. The Lord's-day being thus spent, the ministers desired the keys of the church on Monday, which were sent them; the bells were rung, and the multitude, both from town and country, increased that day more than on the former, whereon the happy condition of a sanctified and true union was the subject insisted on. A great many more, and some persons of quality from the country, did embrace the covenant with much signs of affection; and thereafter, according to the usual way, much time was spent in subscribing it. The ministers, to close the work in Derry, did celebrate the Lord's Supper publicly in the great church, where the altar was removed to give place to the Lord's table. "—(*Reid. Extracted from Adair's account.*)

The great church here mentioned is the Cathedral of Derry, built in 1633; a Protestant Parish Church,

* The little church was the Augustinean Church, supposed to have been erected at the close of the 13th century. Bishop Downham had complained, in 1625, that it was not capable of containing half his auditory. From plans of that time it appears to have been a large and somewhat elegant structure. After the erection of the present Cathedral it was known as the "little church."

wherein no altar was ever erected. After the Reformation the Churches of England and Ireland had no more an altar than had the Church of Scotland.

1645.—“The parliament abolished, throughout England, the use of the Common Prayer-Book, and established in its room the Directory of the Westminster Assembly.”—(*Reid.*)

1648.—“Sir Charles Coote, the parliamentary commander, took the governorship of Derry and held it till the Restoration. From the commencement of the civil war, Sir Robert Stewart’s regiment had occupied the castle of Culmore, of which he had been appointed governor so early as the year 1648. He had never cordially co-operated with Coote; and, on embracing the Scottish engagement against the parliament, he retired to Culmore, which he kept well fortified, and, by means of the artillery in the fort, prevented all access to Derry by the sea. He seized some ships sent by the parliament with provisions for the supply of their forces in Derry, and at the same time detained several merchant vessels, ‘which he would not suffer to pass or traffique with the city, until it was necessitated to grant him advantageous conditions.’ This interruption of the navigation was exceedingly mortifying to Coote, who, encouraged by Monck’s success, laid a scheme in the latter end of October for treacherously seizing his opponent, whom he was not able openly to attack. Sir Robert, accompanied by Colonel Audley Mervyn, was inveigled to attend a private baptism in the house of a friend in the city of Derry; and, while he was unsuspecting of danger, Coote surrounded the house and made him his prisoner, compelled him to give orders for the surrender of Culmore, and, by the direction of Monck, transmitted both him and Mervyn to London to be tried by the parliament for their treasonable opposition to its authority. Having thus obtained possession of Culmore, Coote soon after seized upon the castles at Lifford, Derg, and

several other places, and speedily reduced that part of the province to subjection to his arms. By these means, the parliamentary or independent party, as opposed both to the Prelatists and the Presbyterians, were, before the end of the year, possessed of all the principal towns and castles in Ulster, with the solitary exception of Charlemont, which the Irish insurgents had occupied without interruption from the first breaking out of the Rebellion."—(*Ibid.*)

1649.—“ Sir Alexander Stewart was the eldest son of Sir William Stewart, of whom frequent mention has already been made in these pages. He was killed at the battle of Dunbar, in Scotland, in the following year (1650), leaving one only son, born six weeks after his father's death, who, in 1685, became the first Baron Stewart of Ramelton and Viscount Mountjoy.”—(*Ibid.*)

——.“ Lord Montgomery, of Ards, and the old royalist faction were ostensibly engaged on behalf of the covenant, and cordially united with the general body of the Presbyterian soldiery in Down and Antrim. The garrisons of Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Coleraine, were occupied by these troops, and placed respectively under the command of Colonel Wallace, Major Ellis, and Colonel Conway; and the Lagan forces, under Sir Alexander Stewart, were also prepared and ready to co-operate in the same cause. The republican party possessed no place of strength in Ulster, save Derry, which was held by Sir Charles Coote, who had resisted the various efforts that had been made to induce him at this crisis to join the Presbyterians. To this important post, therefore, the attention of the army and country was now directed.

““ The council of war next sent commissioners from them to those who had renewed the covenant about Derry, viz., Cunningham, Maxwell, and Moore, advising them to draw their forces to the fields for the ends of the covenant, as they of Down and Antrim had done before. But Sir Charles Coote, notwith-

standing he had been seemingly forward before for the presbytery, and had concurred with them, and was sworn a ruling-elder in Derry, now finding things going in another channel in England, altogether refused to declare against that party in England, or to give order for renewing the covenant. Upon this, animosities arose between him and those of the army and country there, who had renewed the covenant and subscribed the same declaration which was subscribed in Down and Antrim by the council of war. And on this occasion the officers there, who had taken the covenant and declaration, had drawn together some other forces to the fields, according as they were advised by them. But Sir Charles sent out a party from Derry and Coleraine, and drew together a considerable number of persons at the rendezvous near Derry. Upon which Sir Alexander Stewart marched towards Derry with his regiment, and sat down before it. Others, really affected, joined with him, so that the city was surprised and brought to straits.'

"In the latter end of March occurred the first hostile movement of this blockade, which, though it continued during nearly five months, has been almost forgotten, having been eclipsed by the second, and more celebrated siege, which this 'maiden city' afterwards sustained. On the 28th of that month, the Lagan forces took possession of Manorcunningham and Carrigans, and cut off the supplies of the garrison from that quarter. On the 1st of April they drew towards the city, and two days afterwards surprised a convoy commanded by Captain Kilmer, who were conveying thirty bolls of meal from Muff, on the opposite side of the river. Kilmer fled, but on the 7th he and Captain Finch were taken prisoners. The latter was exchanged for Capt. Lawson, whose gallant conduct at the breaking out of the Rebellion has been already noticed, and who had now abandoned the republican authorities in Derry, and joined the

Presbyterians. Several unimportant, though not bloodless skirmishes, subsequently took place ; but, on the 23d of April, Coote, at the head of a large party of dragoons, sallied out and suddenly fell on the quarters of the Lagan forces at Carrigans, who suffered severely in this unexpected attack. Major Balfour and Captain Mather, with twenty men, were slain ; and Lieut.-Colonel James Galbraith, Majors Hamilton and Grahame, Captain John Stewart, with two lieutenants, two ensigns, and above forty men, were taken prisoners, and ‘ a good store of arms and plunder was brought home to the garrison.’ Thirty of the prisoners were exchanged for the thirty bolls of meal taken by the Presbyterians in the beginning of the month, and the remainder were reserved to be ransomed.

“Notwithstanding this advantage, Coote found it necessary to prepare for a closer siege. In the end of April, he ordered the orchards and gardens surrounding the town to be cut down, and the houses and ditches to be levelled ; and, on the 5th of May, the Lagan forces encamped round the city and threw up entrenchments within cannon-shot. On the 26th they were joined by Sir Robert Stewart and Colonel Mervyn* who had been liberated by the parliament on bail, and who, bringing with them numbers of the old royalist and prelatical faction, sowed dissension among the besiegers, by discountenancing those who were attached to the covenant, and endeavouring to monopolise the management of the siege. This unhappy schism was widened by the arrival of Sir Geo.

* A few unimportant skirmishes had occurred before their arrival—one on the 13th of May, on the strand beyond the gallows, where five of the besiegers were killed, and another on the 15th, in the Bogside, where six were killed and several taken prisoners. On the 26th, the convoy sent to Dublin for assistance captured a boat, laden with barley, and a small bark bound for Scotland with cows and horses ; and, about the same time, a ship arrived from England with five hundred quarters of wheat and a reinforcement of 200 men, which enabled Coote to continue the siege without apprehension or risk of famine.

Monro, who, forced to abandon Scotland, had returned to Ireland with a party of Scottish Highlanders, and taken a commission from Ormond on behalf of Charles II. A body of the Irish confederates, whom the late peace had united with Ormond, were immediately placed under his command; and, at the head of these auxiliaries and his own Highlanders, all of them Roman Catholics and the terror of the country, he marched from Connaught to Derry, and introduced further jealousies among the besiegers."—(*Ibid.*)

The proceedings of the siege in June are thus narrated by Captain Henry Finch, one of the aldermen, who, with six others, appointed by Cromwell, were continued as such by Charles II.:—"June 1st. All our horse, with 150 foot, went over the water to Goldsmith's new town and routed the enemy, killed about thirty, took a prey of 300 cows, many sheep and some horses, and fired and killed to Muff without loss. 3d. The cows being too many to keep for eating up our grass and not fit to kill, so many as were not useful were sold to the enemy for ten shillings a piece upon parole and were currently paid. 8th. The enemy in one night built an incredible piece of work, within almost musket-shot of our town, upon the top of the hill on the way to Ballymackrooty; the lord-president [Coote] destroyed it next day after a sharp skirmish, and challenged the leaguer to come out and fight him. 13th. A new fort, which we were a building at the Windmill was near finished; but was thrown down by the enemy this night: the wind being high, he was not discovered till done. 18th. Whitecastle plundered by some of our men, and the seamen got some malt, barley, meal, &c. 19th. The Scotch boat that had been taken with the cows and horses was manned out, and this day brought in two other small Scotch boats from Coleraine for Scotland laden with staves, clobords, rounds, and some butter. After three months' siege there is not one sick or feeble body among us, and now in a

better condition than the first day of the siege : our greatest want is and will be firing, there being no other firing than old houses and trees got out of orchards ; for we suppose provisions will be plentifully sent us by the parliament."

Dr. Reid continues his relation as follows :—
"Monro returned to Coleraine, of which he was appointed governor, and thence marched to Derry, where, on the 11th of July, he again joined the besiegers with a considerable reinforcement of horse and foot, and twelve pieces of field ordnance. The blockade which had, in the meantime, been maintained with considerable success, was now carried on with additional vigour, this being the only stronghold in Ulster that held out against the royalists. To cut off the communication with the city by sea, they built a fort at the knock of Ember,* near the narrowest part of the river between Culmore Castle and the town, to which, in honour of his Majesty, they gave the name of Charles-Fort. No sooner was it completed than Coote directed Captain Keyser, the commander of a parliamentary frigate in the lough, to proceed with 100 muskeeters in boats to attack and demolish it ; but the fort being well manned, and mounted with eleven pieces of ordnance, they were repulsed and obliged to return to Culmore. Keyser and his crew, who had captured several vessels bound for Scotland from Coleraine and other neighbouring ports, were supported almost entirely by the plunder of Ennishowen, into which district parties of horse were also occasionally sent by Coote, to levy contributions in meal and cattle for the support of his garrison. On the 26th of July, Lord Montgomery, with his own regiment and a considerable force, joined the besiegers ; and, having sent Coote a copy of his commission from Charles II.,

* The place which is thus designated in the diary of the siege, is called, in old maps, "The Crook of Inver," being the bay or reach in the river west of the place where the boom was laid during the second siege. Charles-Fort was situated near Boom Hall, and was occupied by James' army in 1689.

he summoned him to surrender the city to his Majesty's army. This ineffectual summons was followed up on the 28th by a smart attack upon the town, in which, though several of the garrison were killed, Montgomery was repulsed with considerable loss, Lieut.-Col. Robert Galbraith being dangerously wounded, and Capt. Fleming of Faughanvale, Lieut. M'Clelland, with several officers and nearly forty men, being killed. On the same day two ships from below Culmore came up the river to attack Charles-Fort, but the wind failing them—another singular coincidence with the events of the second siege—they were unable either to proceed or to return.

“The presbytery's Declaration had, by this time, reached the Lagan, and began to be privately circulated among the Presbyterian soldiery, as yet unacquainted with the perfidy of their general. No sooner did they read this paper, and perceive the true character of the cause for which they were hazarding their lives than the greater number of the officers of the Lagan forces, and of Lord Montgomery's regiments, threw up their commissions, and, with their men, abandoned the siege. ‘Our viscount and general,’ writes the indignant compiler of the Montgomery manuscripts, ‘was hopefull to reduce that important place to his Majesties obedience. The fault was not in his lordship, but in those Lagan men, who no sooner knew of his lordship having accepted a commission from the king without their kirk-pastors' leave, and that he would no longer admit their ministers into his councils, nor walk by their advice than the whole gang or crew of them deserted the siege and his lordship, they all at once disbanding themselves with one text of Scripture, ‘to your tents O Israel!’’ On the 29th of July, the soldiers were observed from the city to be taking their departure in great haste and in considerable numbers. The siege, however, was still maintained, though with diminished vigour. A few days after-

wards a party of dragoons from the city sallied out into the county of Donegal, and burned Carrigans, Newtowncunningham, and St. Johnston. But, on the 7th of August, to the great surprise and dismay of the besiegers—who did not expect to see the Roman Catholic party leagued with the republicans in opposing the royalists—Owen Roe O'Neill, upon a treaty privately concluded with Coote, came to the relief of Derry, and, with a body of 300 horse and 4,000 foot, encamped on the opposite side of the river. Lord Montgomery and Sir Robert Stewart were consequently compelled to raise the siege. On the second day after O'Neill's arrival, they broke up their encampment, and returned by Ballykelly and Coleraine, 'with their companies,' to their former quarters in Down and Antrim."

"August 10th.—New Buildings or Goldsmith's-town quitted, and taken by O'Neill, wherein was good store of malt and other provisions. 12th. Their new fort called Charles-Fort, upon the water, was surrendered to the president, wherein was 180 men, eleven pieces of ordnance, and four small drakes upon one carriage; but little ammunition or provision."—(*Finch's Diary*.)

"The republican party were now masters of the north-western portion of the province. The royalists, unsupported by the Presbyterians, held their garrisons of Coleraine and Carrickfergus by a precarious tenure; and soon after there appeared in Ireland a victorious general, who, by his vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, speedily rendered the arms of the infant republic of England triumphant throughout the entire island. This was OLIVER CROMWELL, whose arrival at Dublin, on the 15th of August, completely changed the aspect of affairs in Ulster. Owen Roe O'Neill took ill before he left Derry, and never recovered. He was carried in a litter to Cloughouter castle, in Cavan, where he died, November 6, 1649."—(*Reid*.)

“ In the end of August, 1,000 men had safely landed at Derry from England, at the head of whom Coote scoured the surrounding country ; and, fearing a second siege, he accumulated a considerable stock of provisions within the city.”—(*Ibid.*)

1650.—“ So soon as the season permitted, vigorous preparations were made both by the royalists and the republicans for renewing the war. The former, comprising both the prelatical party, under Ormond, and the Irish confederates, held a provincial council at Belturbet, on the 18th of March, to choose a general in room of the late Owen Roe O'Neill. Among the candidates for this office, who, with one exception, were Romanists, were the Marquis of Antrim, Sir Phelim O'Neill, and Heber (or Ever) M'Mahon, the titular bishop of Clogher. The predominance of clerical influence in the council secured the election of the latter, who soon after published a declaration vindicating their proceedings, and prepared to wrest the strongholds of Ulster out of the hands of the republicans. This party were not inactive. In the month of April, Coote obtained possession of Enniskillen from Sir George Monro, who, despairing of relief, surrendered the town and castle on favourable terms for himself and his adherents, most of whom accompanied him to Scotland. Having garrisoned this important post, on the 14th of April Coote collected his troops that had quartered during the winter in the Lagan, and sent orders to Venables to take the field and join him before Charlemont, with the view of commencing the campaign by the reduction of that fort. But the mitred general, having mustered his army at Monaghan, resolved to prevent, if possible, the proposed junction of his two formidable opponents. Coote, having obtained the necessary assistance at Omagh, despatched Major King with three troops of horse, and Major Reid with 300 foot, to co-operate with the garrison at Enniskillen in intercepting the supplies of men and

provisions which the bishop was expecting from Connaught :—‘ The master-point being all this while how to work a conjuncture of the Claneboy forces ; for my lord-president resolved, if it could be effected, immediately to put it to a day.’ An ill-advised movement of the bishop unexpectedly afforded him the desired opportunity. To keep open the communication with Ballyshannon and Connaught, M’Mahon resolved to pass the river Foyle at the ford at Clonleigh, not far from Lifford, which Coote permitted him to effect without molestation. But so soon as the Irish had passed the river, the English general, having previously prepared his men for a rapid movement, hastily marched to ‘ Breagh-dough, another strong pass three miles behind Clanlee—for which pass the Irish strove hard,’* as the possession of it cut off their return, and enabled Coote and Venables to effect their long proposed junction. The English succeeded in securing this post, and the bishop, mortified at this successful manœuvre, the result of his own rashness, drew up his men in order of battle, and attempted to regain the pass. A skirmish took place on the 2d of June, in which Captain Tailor, of the English dragoons, was slain, and Capt. Cathcart severely wounded ; but the Irish were compelled to retire ‘ on the mountainest ground they could find ’ towards Letterkenny, followed by Coote, who declined an engagement till he should be joined by the troops under Venables. On the 18th, the latter, to the number of 1,000, arrived from Coleraine, under the command of Colonel Fenwick,† when, understanding that

* Now called the Long Causeway, a passage through a deep morass at the foot of Dunduff hill, between Lifford and Letterkenny. There is a passage called “ the Long Causeway,” between Derg and Claudy, in the parish of Urney, and an authentic tradition of a severe skirmish having taken place here between the English and Irish in the wars of Cromwell. [See Walker, p. 107, and Mackenzie, pp. 201 to 204 ante.]

† Venables, it appears, had gone to Dublin to acquaint the council of officers there of the precarious condition of Coote and his small party in the face of the large army of the Irish.

the bishop had sent Colonel Miles Sweeny with a detachment to seize on the castle of Doe and procure provisions, Coote resolved to embrace that opportunity of coming to an engagement. Accordingly, on Friday, the 21st of June, at Schear-Saullis,* two miles south-west of Letterkenny, on the river Swilly, both armies engaged. This battle, memorable as the last which occurred in Ulster until the wars of the Revolution, was maintained with desperate valour on both sides for a considerable time. But the Irish, having lost their major-general, O'Cahan, with five colonels and most of their officers, gave way, and were totally routed, leaving their arms, ammunition, baggage, and even their colours, upon the field. Of the English there were killed only Major Harry Gore and one captain, with a few officers wounded, but not severely.† Sir Phelim O'Neill and Alexander M'Donnell, brother to the Earl of Antrim, succeeded in effecting their escape; but M'Mahon, with a small escort of horse, was pursued by Major King, at the head of a squadron from Enniskillen, who encountered the fugitives on the 25th, and made the bishop his prisoner. By this victory, the power of the royalists and confederate Irish in Ulster was completely overthrown.

“The castles of Lifford, Ballycastle, and Dungen were abandoned. Coote, having beheaded the captive prelate at Enniskillen, returned to Derry, and placed the head of his victim on one of the gates of

* Or Skear-Swillis, i.e. the ford of the Swilly, miscalled Skirfolas by Cox.

† An abstract of Coote's account of this sanguinary engagement is given by Whitelocke (pp. 463, 64), by which it appears that the loss of the Irish was very great—amounting to nearly 3,000 men. On the 9th of July his letters were read in the parliament, who directed a day of public thanksgiving to be observed for this decisive victory, voted £100 to Mr. King who brought the news, and ordered a letter of thanks to be written to Sir Charles Coote and his officers, among whom the following were specially noticed:—Col. Fenwick, Col. Richard Coote, Lieutenant-Col. Gore, Major John King, Major Francis Gore, and Captain Duckenfield. (Com. Journ. vi. 438.) Major King survived the Restoration, when he was created by Chas. II. the first Lord Kingston. [See Walker, pp. 111 and 147, and Mackenzie, pp. 180, 191, and 263 ante.]

the city. Having recruited his victorious troops, he despatched a considerable reinforcement to Venables, who had returned from Coleraine to Carrickfergus, with instructions to invest Charlemont, the only fort which remained in the hands of the Irish. The garrison under Sir Phelim O'Neill, who had made his way thither after the defeat at Letterkenny, defended the place in the most resolute manner against repeated assaults, till being at length reduced to the utmost extremity, they surrendered upon terms, and, in the beginning of August, Venables took formal possession of the fort. The entire province was now prostrate at the feet of the English republic."—(*Ibid.*)

——.The Prince of Orange (afterwards WILLIAM THIRD of England), born of the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of Charles the First, King of England, on November 4.

1651.—“The Presbyterian ministers were violently excluded from their pulpits, their subsistence was withdrawn, they were in continual danger of being apprehended and imprisoned; and, at a council of war, held at Carrickfergus, in March, which was attended by Sir Charles Coote, with Colonels Venables Chidley Coote, and Robert Barrow, a formal act of banishment from the kingdom was passed against them.”—(*Reid.*)

1653.—“Oliver Cromwell, coming to the supreme ordering of affairs, used other methods and took other measures than the rabble rump parliament. He did not force any engagement or promise upon people contrary to their conscience, knowing that forced obligations of that kind will bind no man. For, men who are not ruled by conscience can easily break these, and shake off these obligations whenever opportunity offers: and men of conscience if they should be constrained and tempted to them, they will find themselves under a necessity to repent. Thus ministers in the country began to enjoy great liberty

for their ministry ; and their brethren in Scotland began to return in peace to their parishes without molestation."—(*Adair's MS.*)

1654.—“ George Holland, minister of Derry, had a salary of £100 from the the Civil Establishment of the Commonwealth for Ireland, £100 a-year then being equal to £1,000 a-year now.”—(*Reid.*) George Holland was archdeacon of Derry in 1662, and dean in 1665.

1655.—5,000,000 acres confiscated in Ireland and distributed among the soldiery.

1660.—Restoration of the House of Stuart in Charles II.

——.“ Sir Charles Coote now abandoned his former associates, and placed himself at the head of the royalists. He besieged the Castle of Dublin, then held for the parliamentary republicans. It surrendered in five days, and the royalists became masters of the kingdom.”—(*Reid.*)

——.George Wild, of Middlesex, bishop from 1660 to 1665. He left many legacies to the poor of his diocese.

——.Sir Robert Stewart, Knt. made governor.

1661.—Colonel John Gorges appointed governor.

——.The parliament ordered the covenant to be burned, by the common hangman, upon market-day, in all cities and towns, in presence of the chief magistrate.

1662.—A new charter granted to the Irish Society and the Corporation of Londonderry by King Charles the Second. It contains, with slight alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of King James the First. Sir Charles Coote, lately created Earl of Montrath, is by it made senior alderman of Londonderry.

1665.—Robert Mossom, of London, bishop till his death, in Derry, on 21st December, 1679. He was the first bishop who was buried in the present Cathedral.

1668.—Great part of the city of Londonderry was destroyed by fire.

———.The Duke of York avows himself a Romanist.

1670—Oct. 30.—William, Prince of Orange, visits England. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London entertained him at Drapers' Hall, where he was presented with the freedom of the city.

1672.—“A Presbyterian minister from Stirling, the Rev. Robert Rule, was settled at Derry on a stipend of £70 a-year and a free house. He appears to have been the first who was stationed in the town, and to have been on good terms with the bishop. Early in 1688 he returned to Scotland and got the parish of Kirkaldy. It appears that the Presbyterians of Derry had commenced to build a place of worship in the city, but that the bishop, Dr. Robert Mossom, opposed its erection. They were subsequently obliged to build their house in the suburbs, which was of course destroyed at the investment of the city.”—(*Reid.*)

At the establishment of the Reformed Church in Derry, in 1603, William M'Taggart, the last Roman Catholic Dean, conformed to the Protestant faith. This official title has been retained by the Rectors of Derry. In 1672 Peter Manby was appointed Dean, but, in 1686, he publicly embraced the religion of the Church of Rome, and wrote several books in vindication of it. He was made an alderman of King James the Second's Corporation in 1688.

1673.—Marriage of the Duke of York to Mary Beatrice of Modena, against the Commons' protest.

1676.—The gaol, that was formerly over Ferry-quay-Gate, built. Before that time the old gaol was at the corner of the Diamond, as you enter into Butcher's-street, on the left hand.—(*Ash.*)

1677.—Marriage of William, Prince of Orange, to the Princess Mary of York, Nov. 4. She was daughter of James by his first wife Anne Hyde.

1678.—George Farquhar, the celebrated drama-

tist and the son of the Rector of Lissan, born in Derry.

1679.—Michael Ward, an Englishman, but educated in Dublin, bishop. He died at Derry, 3d October, 1681, and was interred in the Cathedral.

1681.—Ezekiel Hopkins, of Crediton, near Exeter, bishop of Raphoe, translated to the See of Derry. He adorned the Cathedral at great expense, and furnished it with an organ and massy plate. In 1689 he returned to England, where he obtained a parish, and died, 29th June, 1690. Harris states that Geo. Walker, being chaplain in the English army, engaged in the battle of the Boyne, wherein he was mortally wounded, and that "it was thought, had he lived, that he would have been promoted to the bishoprick of Derry, then vacant by the death of Ezekiel Hopkins three days before."

1685—Feb. 6.—Charles II. died and James, the Duke of York, ascends the throne as James II.

—Feb. 12.—"King James goes in state to mass, an illegal meeting."—(*Hume.*)

1686.—In April, Richard Talbot (Lord Tyrconnell), appointed Lieutenant-General of Ireland, proceeds to remodel the army, by removing Protestants and filling their places with Romanists.

1687.—"Tyrconnell appointed Lord-Deputy, 12th February. Tyrconnell had one object in view, which he cautiously concealed from all the other ministers of the king—the separation of Ireland from the crown of England, should the king die without male issue, and be succeeded by a Protestant, and its erection into an independent nation under the protection of France. In this treasonable scheme he was supported by Louis the Fourteenth, with whom the requisite correspondence was conducted with so much secrecy, that even the French ambassador at the English court was wholly ignorant of it. For this interesting fact we are indebted to the industry of Mazure, who discovered it in the despatches of Bon-

repaux. This scheme was carried on with the knowledge and consent of James, to the injury of his daughter, then the heir-apparent; but the birth of the Prince of Wales rendered it unnecessary."—(*Reid.*)

——.An illegal dispensation issued to Dean Manby to hold the temporalities of the Deanery of Derry.

——.“Reception of the Pope’s Nuncio at Windsor. This was a treasonable act of the king.”—(*Hume.*)

1688—June 10.—“Birth of James, Prince of Wales. The king appoints the Pope to be one of the god-fathers.”—(*Ibid.*)

——June 29.—Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops.

——.Requisition for aid against the King’s design to William, Prince of Orange.

——.“Another memorial from the English Protestants was presented to the Prince of Orange, complaining of King James’ obliging his subjects to own a supposed child as Prince of Wales.”—(*Gillespie.*)

——.Between August and October the Corporation of Derry was displaced by King James, but the former sheriffs, Horace Kennedy and Edward Brooks, were continued in office. Cormack O’Neill was appointed mayor of the city and lord lieutenant of the county.

CHAPTER VI.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH LONDONDERRY AND THE REVOLUTION.

1688.—The Prince of Orange publishes his Declaration and landing at Torbay, with 15,000 men, on Fifth November (the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, being discovered 1605), is joined by Englishmen of all classes, and advances slowly towards London, which he enters December 18. James withdraws to France, December 23d.

——Dec. 7.—CLOSING OF THE GATES OF LONDONDERRY AGAINST LORD ANTRIM’S REGIMENT.

——Dec. 9.—“Many persons, made bold by the

excess of fear, and choosing rather to trust the winds and waves than the exasperated Irishry, ventured to encounter all the dangers of Saint George's Channel and of the Welsh coast in open boats and in the depth of winter. The English who remained began, in almost every county, to draw close together. Every large country house became a fortress. Every visitor who arrived after nightfall was challenged from a loophole or from a barricaded window; and if he attempted to enter without passwords and explanations, a blunderbuss was presented to him. On the dreaded night of the 9th December, there was scarcely one Protestant mansion from the Giant's Causeway to Bantry Bay in which armed men were not watching and lights burning from the early sunset to the late sunrise."—(*Lord Macaulay's England.*)

"The people of Londonderry shared in the alarm which, towards the close of the year 1688, was general among the Protestants settled in Ireland. It was known that the aboriginal peasantry of the neighbourhood were laying in pikes and knives. The consternation was extreme. Some were for closing the gates and resisting; some for submitting; some for temporising. The corporation had, like the other corporations of Ireland, been remodelled. The magistrates were men of low station and character. Among them was only one person of Anglosaxon extraction; and he had turned Papist. In such rulers the inhabitants could place no confidence. My authority for this unfavourable account of the corporation is an epic poem entitled the *Londeriad*. This extraordinary work must have been written very soon after the events to which it relates; for it is dedicated to Robert Rochfort, Speaker of the House of Commons; and Rochfort was Speaker from 1695 to 1699. The poet had no invention; he had evidently a minute knowledge of the city which he celebrated."—(*Ibid.*)

Lord Macaulay appears to have misunderstood the author he refers to, who only states

“ In all the corporation not a man
Of *British* parents, except Buchanan.”*

This is very different from “only one person of Anglosaxon extraction.” Among James’s new corporation were the names of Manby, Peter and Anthony Dobbin, John Campsie, Hamilton, Burnside, Lecky, aldermen, and Moncreiff, John and Henry Campsie, Lennox, Stanley, Eady, Gordon, Crookshanks, Ash, and Broome, burgesses, some of whose names seem to us more Anglosaxon than Macaulay’s own.

1689.—“The Protestants of the neighbourhood promptly obeyed the summons of Londonderry. Within forty-eight hours, hundreds of horse and foot came by various roads to the city. Antrim, not thinking himself strong enough to risk an attack, or not disposed to take on himself the responsibility of commencing a civil war without further orders, retired with his troops to Coleraine.”—(*Macaulay*.)

——March 12.—James, supported by Louis XIV., with 5,000 men, lands at Kinsale, and is met by Tyrconnell, who had then collected 38,000 men.

——March 13.—William III. and Mary II., King and Queen, proclaimed in London.

——.Notwithstanding Bishop Hopkins’ unwarrantable persuasions to the youth of Derry, on 7th December last, he remained till 21st March, as Mackenzie states that the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary was on that day made here in his presence, with great solemnity and joy.

——April 17.—In explanation of the statement in “Mackenzie’s Narrative,” respecting Mr. William Blacker and Ensign Twyno, we have learned that “William Blacker, of Corrickblacker, county Armagh, and Ballytrea, county Tyrone, with his whole family, were taken prisoners at Rohan or Roughane Castle, in the latter county, by the troops of the Duke of Berwick and Lord Galmoy, on their march to Derry in

* See page 42 ante.

1688. The family were held as hostages, and Blacker, with Ensign Twyno, sent into the city to persuade a surrender. By an understanding with the defenders he was imprisoned, and a note conveying this intimation was allowed to be forwarded to the camp in order to save the family, which being done, he was at once set free and joined in the earlier transactions of the siege. He afterwards served with a body of volunteers, raised by himself, at the Boyne, where he was the means of identifying and bringing home the body of Walker for burial in Walker's own Church, at Castlecaulfield, county Tyrone."

——April 18.—King James arrived outside Bishop's-Gate. Adam Murray enters the town by Shipquay-Gate.*

——April 19.—The two English regiments sailed for England from Greencastle.

——."James had been assured, and had fully expected, that the city would yield as soon as it was known that he was before the Walls. Finding himself mistaken, he broke loose from the control of Melfort, and determined to return instantly to Dublin. Rosen accompanied the King. The direction of the siege was entrusted to Maumont. Richard Hamilton was second, and Pusignian third, in command. The operations now commenced in earnest. The besiegers began by battering the town. It was soon on fire in several places. Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and crushed the inmates. During a short time the garrison, many of whom had never before seen the effect of a cannonade, seemed to be discomposed by the crash of chimneys, and by the heaps of ruin mingled with disfigured corpses. But familiarity with danger and horror produced in a few hours the mutual effect. The spirit of the people rose so high that their chiefs thought it safe to act on the offensive."—(*Macaulay*.)

* See page 211 and 213 ante.

While the names previously mentioned as being of King James's new Corporation, with the exception of Dean Manby, were Protestants, as were also John M'Kinny, Robert Shannon, and the two sheriffs—in all twenty Protestants—the whole number of that corporation was sixty-five, of whom forty-five—mostly O's and Mac's—were sufficient to justify their predecessors in bestowing on them the name of the "Irish Corporation, upon whose approach they prudently concealed their plate until they would be restored again." * It must have been this majority of forty-five that the author of "Londeriad" thus describes:—

"For Burgesses and Freemen they had chose
Brogue-makers, butchers, raps, and such as those."†

Most of the Protestant members were of undoubted respectability and filled the highest civic offices, both before and after the siege. We cannot ascertain whether they acted with the others of James's Corporation as none of its proceedings have been recorded.

The first meeting of the Corporation, after the exclusion of the "Irish" from the city, was held 2d January, 1689. Present—John Campsie, mayor; Saml. Norman, Gervais Squire, Alex. Tomkins, Jas. Hobson, John Craig, Richard Graham, Matthew Cocken and Alex. Lecky, aldermen; John M'Kinny, chamberlain; Horace Kennedy and Edwd. Brooks, sheriffs; Henry Osborne, Henry Thompson, John Gifford, Henry Long, Henry Ash, Thomas Moncrieff, Saml. Hobson, David Cairnes, Wm. Newton, Wm. Hems-worth, Robt. Shannon, James Fisher, James Strong, James Morrison, John Ewing, Matthew Halley and John Mogridge, burgesses. At their next meeting, held 13th April, 1689, the same members being present, except John Craig, David Cairnes and James Morrison, Gervais Squire was elected mayor, in room of John Campsie, who died on 11th April. After their election by the citizens, on the 19th April, the

* Corporation Minutes.

† Londeriados. Page 42.

Governors, Walker and Baker, were sworn before this Mayor.

The Covenanters took a decided and energetic part against James and Tyrconnel. Their earliest leader in Ireland, the Rev. David Houston, or Hewson, promptly marshalled four or five companies of his sturdy followers, who were most numerous between Randalstown and Ballymoney, and proffered their assistance and services to Lord Mount Alexander, the commander-in-chief for Down and Antrim, upon condition that they should be permitted to appoint their own officers. In all probability these formed part of the forces who defended the Passage of the Bann. Walker, in his Diary of the Siege, speaks of Hewson as "very troublesome and who would have none to fight for the Protestant religion till they had first taken the covenant." In "Graham's Derriana," published in Derry, 1823, and in Dublin, 1829, this is repeated and enlarged, and a battle described to have been arrayed in the Diamond of Conformists against Nonconformists. Reference to Mackenzie (page 222) will show that these statements were entirely groundless. As Walker is supposed to have been mistaken respecting Osborne, whose vindication, referred to by Mackenzie (at page 180) has been considered satisfactory, it may not unfairly be added that he was also misinformed of Houston's proceedings. Walker and Mitchelburne suffered much from idle rumours during the siege, and doubtless they were not the only sufferers. Houston, in preaching to his congregation, would insist on the peculiar dogmas they maintained, but that he actually proposed the covenant to be taken by the soldiers of the garrison is preposterous. Walker has been blamed for not publishing the names of the other Nonconforming ministers who were in Derry, but it is worthy of remark that Mackenzie, the Presbyterian historian, while professing to give a full list of them, omits David Houston, who is recorded by Walker as being

among the defenders of Derry. If Houston and his adherents had not stayed till the relief came, his or their desertion would, no doubt, have been most faithfully chronicled. Dr. Reid and Lord Macaulay have given currency to Walker's unfavourable report of Houston. Charlotte Elizabeth had inserted it and the report of Osborne's commission from the Castle in the earlier editions of her interesting tale—"Derry"—but, on discovering their inaccuracy, she omitted them from the later editions. It is to be feared that this talented and amiable lady has been the originator of a still more imaginary and groundless charge against her favourites, "the Irish speaking population," by having placed even a single specimen of that deeply interesting and very discriminating race within the Walls of Derry.

In a note (at page 370, Vol. II. of his work) Dr. Reid states that Walker "claimed the merit of the defence of Derry for his own communion;" and Mackenzie (at page 154) speaks of "the palpable misrepresentation in the dedicatory epistle of the former account," *i.e.* Walker's. The reader will have considerable difficulty in discovering any foundation for these assertions of either of these reverend gentlemen in Walker's Diary or Dedication.

The great Act of Attainder is thus described by Macaulay:—"A list was framed containing between 2,000 and 3,000 names. At the top was half the peerage of Ireland. Then came baronets, knights, clergymen, squires, merchants, yeomen, artisans, women, children. No investigation was made. Any member who wished to rid himself of a creditor, a rival, a private enemy, gave in the name to the clerk at the table, and it was generally inserted without discussion. The only debate of which any account has come down to us related to the Earl of Strafford. He had friends in the House who ventured to offer something in his favour. But a few words from Simon Luttrell settled the question. 'I have,' he

said, 'heard the King say some hard things of that Lord.' This was thought sufficient, and the name of Strafford stands fifth in the long table of the proscribed. Days were fixed before which those whose names were on the list were required to surrender themselves to such justice as was then administered to English Protestants in Dublin. If a proscribed person was in Ireland, he must surrender himself by the 10th of August. If he had left Ireland since the 5th of November, 1688, he must surrender himself by the 1st of September. If he had left Ireland before the 5th of November, 1688, he must surrender himself by the 1st of October. If he failed to appear by the appointed day, he was to be hanged, drawn, and quartered without a trial, and his property was to be confiscated. It might be physically impossible for him to deliver himself up within the time fixed by the Act. He might be bedridden. He might be in the West Indies. He might be in prison. Indeed there notoriously were such cases. Among the attainted Lords was Mountjoy. He had been induced, by the villany of Tyrconnel,* to trust himself at St. Germain: he had been thrown into the Bastille: he was still lying there; and the Irish parliament was not ashamed to enact that, unless he could within a few weeks, make his escape from his cell, and present himself at Dublin, he should be put to death. It was not even pretended that there had been any inquiry into the guilt of those who were thus proscribed, not a single one among them had been heard in his own defence, and it was certain that it would be physically impossible for many of them to surrender themselves in time. This, the most wicked of all laws, received James's sanction;

* When Tyrconnel sent Chief-Baron Rice and Lord Mountjoy to France, Rice carried with him instructions which were probably kept secret even from the Court of St. Germain. If James should be unwilling to put himself at the head of the native population of Ireland, Rice was directed to request a private audience of Lewis, and to offer to make the Island a province of France.—(*Macaulay.*)

and it is but a very small extenuation of his guilt that his sanction was somewhat reluctantly given. That nothing might be wanting to the completeness of this great crime, extreme care was taken to prevent the persons who were attainted from knowing that they were attainted, till the day of grace fixed in the Act was passed. The roll of names was not published, but kept carefully locked up in Fitton's closet. Some Protestants, who still adhered to the cause of James, but who were anxious to know whether any of their friends or relations had been proscribed, tried hard to obtain a sight of the list: but solicitation, remonstrance, even bribery, proved vain. Not a single copy got abroad till it was too late for any of the thousands who had been condemned without a trial to obtain a pardon."

The Parliament, called in Dublin, by King James, 7th May, 1689, had no representatives from the counties of Derry, Donegal or Fermanagh; and as many Protestants from those counties were engaged in the defence of Londonderry, they are described in the Act as of Donegal or Derry. In the subjoined abstract, from it, are the names and addresses of such of the attainted persons as appear in the Corporation Minutes or any of the Derry Diaries, as participators in the defence of Derry, Sligo, or of the Passage of the Bann. Of course many more are in the Act than we can identify as being the same persons mentioned in those histories. If parties possessed of local information respecting them supply it to the Publisher, additions can be made to this abstract hereafter.

"An Act for the Attainder of Divers Rebels, and for Preserving the Interest of Loyal Subjects."

"WHEREAS a most horrid invasion was made by your Majesty's unnatural enemy the Prince of Orange, invited thereunto and assisted by many of your Majesty's rebellious and traitorous subjects; and having likewise raised, and levied open rebellion and war in several places in this kingdom, and entered into associations, and met in conventions, in order to call in and set up the said Prince of Orange, and the said rebels and traitors, having the impudence to de-

clare for the Prince and Princess of Orange against your sacred Majesty, BE IT ENACTED, that the Persons hereafter named, viz.:— Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander; John Skeffington, Viscount Massareene; William Caulfield, Viscount Charlemont; William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy; Ezekiel Hopkins, Lord Bishop of Derry; Henry Lord Blaney, of Monaghan; Sir Arthur Royden, of Moyra, Bart.; Sir Francis Hamilton, of Castlehamilton, Bart.; Sir William Francklin, of Belfast, Bart.; Sir Tristram Beresford, of Ballykelly, Bart.; Sir John Magill, of Gill-Hall, Knt.; Samuel Morrison, Gent.; all late of the CITY of DUBLIN. Robert Rochford, Esq., of WESTMEATH. Henry Baker, of Dumaghan, Esq.; James Brabazon, of Carrstown, Gent.; Christopher Fortescue, of Dremiskin, Esq.; all of the COUNTY of LOWTH. George Vaughan, of Buncrana, Esq.; John Forward, of Coolemackiltraine, Esq.; Hugh Hamill, of Lifford, Esq.; William Groves, of Castleshannaghan, Esq.; Kilmer Braizier, of Rath, Esq.; Major Gustavus Hamilton, of Rusogile; John Wigton, of Raphoe, Gent.; John Cowen, of St. Johnstown, Gent.; Chas. Calhoone, of Letterkenny, Gent.; James Fisher, of Derry, Gent.; and Capt. Jervis Squire, of Donaghmore; all of the COUNTY of DONEGAL and LONDONDERRY. David Kearnes, of Askragh, Esq.; Audley Mervyn, of Trilick, Gent.; George Walker, of Donoughmore, Clerk; William Stewart, of Killemoon, Gent.; all of the COUNTY of TYRONE. John Knox, of Glasslogh, Clerk, of the COUNTY of MONAGHAN. Clotworthy Skeffington, of Antrim, Esq.; Col. Robt. Adaire, of Ballymena; Arthur Upton, of Templepatrick, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel William Shaw, of Gemeway; Captain William Shaw, of Bash; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hueston, of Cregg; Captain William Adare, of Ballymena; all of the COUNTY of ANTRIM. Daniel MacNeale, of Dundrum, Gent., of the COUNTY of DOWN. Major Joseph Strowde, of Lisburne, in the COUNTY of ARMAGH. Alex. Stewart, Esq., son to the Lord Mountjoy; Warham Jemett, Collector; Capt. Alexander Lecky, Capt. Samuel Norman, Capt. Matthew Cockins, Capt. Alex. Tomkins, Capt. John Tomkins, Capt. Thomas Moncrieff, Capt. Jas. Lennox, Capt. Horace Kennedy, Lieut. Wm. Crookshanks, Lieut. Jas. Spicke, Lieut. Danl. Sherrard, Lieut. Edward Brooks, Lieut. Henry Long, Lieut. William Macky, Lieut. Robert Morrison, Lieut. Wm. Newton, Lieut. Henry Campsy, Lieut. Henry Thompson, Col. George Philips, of Newtownlimavady; Lieut.-Col. Edward Cary, of Dungiven; Capt. Stephen Heard, Capt. James Strong, Capt. Thomas Ash, Capt. Samuel Hobson, Captain Abraham Hilhouse, of Ballycastle; Col. George Canning, of Garvagh; Capt. Wm. Church, Capt. Miller, Capt. Adam Downing, of Bellaghy; Captain Samuel Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lundy, and David Rosse, of Londonderry, Gent.; all of the COUNTY of LONDONDERRY. Capt. Chidley Coote, of Voughtershire, ROSCOMMON. Henry Nickleson, of Ballanagargine, Gent.; Adam Ormsby, of Comine, Gent.; Francis Gore, of Sligo, Gent.; Charles Nicleson, of Larrass, Gent.; all of the COUNTY of SLIGO. Major Owen Vaughan, of Carrowmore, MAYO, whether dead or alive, or killed in open rebellion, or now in arms against your Majesty, and every of them shall be deemed, and are hereby declared and adjudged traitors, convicted and attainted of high treason, and shall

suffer such pains of death, penalties and forfeitures respectively, as in cases of high treason are accustomed. And whereas Robert Lindsay, of Manor Lindsay, Esq., of TYRONE, and Francis Annesley, jun., of Cloghmagherycatt, Gent., of DOWN, have absented themselves from this Kingdom, since the Fifth of November last, they shall suffer such pains of death, and other forfeitures and penalties as in cases of high treason are accustomed."

This abstract of the Act, is taken from a copy of it published in "The State of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's Government." As that work was written by William King, Chancellor and Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, during the Revolution, and afterwards Bishop of Derry, and who must have had opportunities of obtaining correct information, a few passages from it are here inserted:—

"In England the Gunpowder Treason was revealed, and the destruction of the Three Kingdoms prevented by a letter as insignificant as that directed to the Lord Mount Alexander. About the very time intimated in the letter for the massacre, a new raised regiment, belonging to the Earl of Antrim, appeared before Derry, without the King's livery, without any officers of note, or the least warning given by the Earl of their coming; lastly, without any arms besides skeans, clubs, and such other weapons as Kearnes and Tories used. The people of the town were frightened at the sight, and refused them entrance into the city. This was the first rub or provocation the Lord Deputy met with; it was a mere accident, and proceeded from his own ignorance or negligence, who had left that garrison, the only one of any considerable strength in Ulster, where most Protestants lived, without one soldier to guard it; and then sent such a pack of ruffians to take possession of it, many of whose captains and officers were well known to the citizens, having lain long in their jails for thefts and robberies. When, therefore, such a body of men came to demand entrance, at the very time they expected a massacre, what could they imagine but that these men came to execute it; and who could blame

them for shutting their gates? They were well assured that these men were fit for such an execution, and that they were ready on command to do it; and, perhaps, would not stay for an order. The Lord Deputy bethought himself too late of his error, but could never retrieve it; though, by means of the Lord Mountjoy, he did all in it that was possible, having brought the city to accept of a pardon, and receive a garrison of soldiers; but then, it was such a garrison as they were able to master, and no more by the articles were to be admitted into it before the ensuing March.

“We ought to remember the reason of building Londonderry, and it is plain from its charter, granted by King James the First, that it was founded to be a shelter and refuge for Protestants against the insurrections and massacres of the natives, who were known always to design and be ready to execute their malice on their conquerors. To keep them, therefore, in awe, and secure the Plantation, was the design of building the city. It was upon this condition, and by these covenants the proprietors of the city held their estates; and the inhabitants had been false to the very design and end of their foundation, if they had given up the city, with the keeping of which they were intrusted, into the hands of those very men against whom, by the charter, it was designed to be a security and bulwark.

“The shutting up of Derry against the Earl of Antrim’s regiment, was all that was done by any Protestant in Ireland in opposition to the government, till King James deserted England; except what was done at Enniskillen, where the people were under the same circumstances with those of Derry, having, about the same time, refused to quarter two companies sent to them by the Lord Deputy. They were not so much as summoned by him, nor did they enter into any act of hostility or association, or offend any till assaulted, being content to stand on their

guard against such as they knew to be mortal enemies to the English interest ; to subdue whom, they were planted in that wild and fast country.

“ But it must be considered that Ireland is a Kingdom dependent on the Crown of England, and part of the inheritance thereof, and, therefore, must follow its fate, which it cannot decline without most apparent ruin to the English interest in it. Now, King James having abdicated the government of England, and others being actually possessed of the throne, it was the business of the Protestants of Ireland to preserve themselves rather than dispute the titles of Princes ; they were sure it was their interest and their duty to be subject to the Crown of England, but whether King James was rightly entitled to that Crown is not so easily determinable by the common people. No wonder, therefore, they declared for King William and his Queen, whom they found actually in the throne of England, and owned as rightful possessors by those who had best reason to know, rather than for King James, who indeed pretended to it, but with this disadvantage amongst many others, that he was out of possession ; and he had not used the power when he was in possession so well, that they should be desirous to restore him to it, with the danger of their own ruin.

“ They considered further, that their defending themselves and those places of which they were possessed, would in all probability very much contribute to save not only themselves, but likewise the Three Kingdoms, and the Protestant interest of Europe ; to which it did certainly in some measure contribute. King James and his party believed it, and declared themselves to this effect. But it pleased God to spoil all the measures of James and his adherents, by the opposition made by a small town, manned with people before that time of no extraordinary reputation in the world for arms, valour or estates, and who, perhaps, had never before seen an enemy in

arms. King James was pleased to call them a rabble, but it must be remembered to their honour, that they outdid, in conduct, courage and resolution, all his experienced generals. To a man that seriously reflects on it, the thing must almost seem miraculous, all circumstances considered. The rest of the Kingdom, except Enniskillen, had yielded without a blow, most of the chief officers, gentlemen and persons of note, courage or interest in the North, had deserted their new raised troops without fighting; the succours designed for them from England came at the very time when the town was ready to be invested, and the officers that came with those succours, as well as their own officers, were of opinion that the place was not to be defended; that they had neither provisions or necessaries to hold out a siege. The officers, therefore, privately took a resolution to return to England, and carried along with them most of the gentlemen and leaders of the town, without leaving any governor or instructions for the people what they were to do, and without offering to make any conditions for them; but neither this, nor their extreme want of provision, to which they were at last reduced, nor the consideration of their friends whom their enemies treated barbarously in their sight, could prevail with them to give up themselves or their cause; but by patience and resolution they wearied out their enemies, and instead of letting them make approaches to their Walls, they enlarged their outworks upon them, and made them confess, after a siege of fifteen weeks, that if the Walls of Derry had been made of canvass they could not have taken it."

Walker published a Vindication of his Diary, from some attacks made on it, the only one of which we have inserted in this Volume is in the Title-Page of "Mackenzie's Narrative." Other charges against Walker having been replied to, are not reprinted, as, if they had, the answers to them must also have been

given. In concluding his Vindication, Mr. Walker says:—

“He has been upbraided with having given a very imperfect account of the siege of Derry, and that matter he will not dispute with his enemies; for it is impossible it could be otherwise, or that the little time and convenience he had to be exact in such a thing could prevent it. He is the more willing to allow this, because two very extraordinary things occur to him, which at the time of writing the book he had forgotten, and they being so considerable in demonstrating that providence which attended the defence of the town, and that was so remarkable in its deliverance, he begs to insert them in this paper.

“In the account of the siege you may find that people were every day going out of Derry; the enemy by that means had constant intelligence, and we had reason to be under great apprehension and concern, more especially for our ammunition; we therefore considered how to prevent that, and having a great quantity in Mr. Campsie’s cellar we removed it to another place. The very next day after we had removed it, a bomb broke into the cellar, and if our gunpowder had been there we should certainly have been destroyed.

“Another thing of as great moment was omitted, and that was, a bomb from the enemy broke into a cellar near Butcher’s-Gate. Some had the curiosity to examine what mischief it had done, and there they saw seven men dead, that had been working at a mine unknown to us, and that if it had not been for so miraculous a counter-mine, they might have gone on with their work and ruined us. Mr. Walker will not say but there may be other as considerable things omitted, but they too nearly concern himself, and it would not become him to sound his own praises, more than it would to reproach others.”—(*Walker’s Vindication of his Diary.*)

—June 30.—“After the death of Colonel Baker,

which happened in the height of the town's distress, and deepest calamities, Colonel Mitchelburne (who during Baker's illness had been deputed governor) was in joint command with Dr. Walker. As Mitchelburne's principles were too honourable to listen to any allurements of the enemy without the Walls, so his hardships within were not able to shake his loyalty, nor lessen his undaunted courage, which appeared particularly in his planting the bloody flag on the Royal Bastion, and afterwards mounting it on the Steeple of the Cathedral, to show the besieged, as well as the besiegers, the height of resolution, as they found in the sequel, for, when the enemy's politic barbarity had driven the Protestant part of all the country around, without respect of persons, age, or sex, to starve under Derry Walls, to return the great civility with no less policy than bravery, he erected a lofty gallows in sight of them, to hang twenty-one lords, knights, and other commanders, which had been taken before, as trophies of a victory lately obtained, which stratagem obliged the foe to let the affrighted people retire from danger. Nor had he the happiness only to save the town through that miserable siege, a service of so high importance, that the King's then tottering interest in Ireland was kept in equilibrio by him, till Lieut.-General Kirk approaching, turned the scales; but he had the unhappiness likewise of feeling, in a great measure, the smart of war, as well as the reaping the glory of it, having had the irreparable misfortune of losing his dear lady and children, with all his family, by the rage of pestilence and deadly famine, in this terrible siege. Yet though he had so dismal an occasion of exercising his passive as well as his active courage, my much honoured friend, constant to both sorts of magnanimity, with the same equal temper, bore the fortune which dressed his brows with cypress, as that which crowned them with victorious laurels."—*(Transactions in the North of Ireland, 1691.)*

—July 20.—“At the mouth of Lough Foyle, Kirk with the Swallow frigate, accompanied by three vessels laden with provisions, and armed with forty musketeers each, fell in with the Portland frigate, commanded by Capt. Lee, by whom he sent orders to Commodore Rooke, then cruising off Carrickfergus, to send him forthwith the Dartmouth frigate, as probably being best adapted for the intended operations in the river. On the 22d, the three victuallers anchored off Culmore, but beyond the range of the fort; these vessels were the Mountjoy of Derry, Capt. Micaiah Browning, the Phoenix of Coleraine, Capt. Andrew Douglas, and the Jerusalem, Capt. Reynell. Three days afterwards they were joined by the Dartmouth frigate, commanded by Capt. Leake, and immediately after her arrival, Kirk, from on board the Swallow, at length issued his orders to them to attempt the passage of the river the moment that the wind should prove favourable. He directed the Dartmouth to engage the fort, that under the cover of her guns the Mountjoy might effect a passage; the Phoenix was then to follow, and the Jerusalem to weigh, so soon as a signal should be made that one or other of her consorts had passed the boom. For several days the wind continued adverse. The garrison were reduced to the last extremity. Nearly all their resources of food, including some of the most nauseous and disgusting substances, had failed; their number was fearfully reduced, and above one-fourth were rendered unserviceable by the conjoined effects of famine and fatigue. Their hearts were sickened with the oft-deferred hope of relief. The fleet, from which they expected so much, had indeed again appeared; but they lay inactive, tantalising them with the near approach of ample supplies still unaccountably withheld. At length, about six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 28th of July, a moderate gale springing up from the north-north-west, the Dartmouth weighed and stood towards Culmore. The fort im-

mediately opened a brisk cannonade ; ‘Capt. Leake behaved himself very bravely and prudently in this action, neither firing great or small shot (though he was plied very hard with both) till he came on the wind of the castle, and there beginning to batter, that the victuallers might pass under shelter of his guns, he lay between the castle and them within musket-shot and came to an anchor.’* At this critical moment the wind calmed a little and became less favourable, but the Mountjoy succeeded in passing the fort, and accompanied by the long boat of the Swallow, ‘well barricadoed and armed with seamen to cut the boome,’ she sailed onwards in the midst of a sharp and well-directed fire from both sides of the river, till repelled by her first shock against the boom, she ran aground, and her gallant commander was, at the same moment, killed by a musket-ball. Favoured, however, by the rising tide, and rebounding from a broadside which she discharged for the purpose, she soon floated again ; and the boatswain’s mate of the Swallow, who had the command of the long-boat, having cut the boom,* the vessel by her weight, when once more in motion, broke through that formidable barrier ; and no other obstacle remaining, the Phoenix, followed by the Mountjoy and towed all the way by the Swallow’s boats, reached the quay in safety about ten o’clock in the evening, to the inexpressible joy of the famishing garrison, who had observed with intense anxiety every turn in their progress up the river. The two victuallers lost only five or six men, with Lieutenant Seys of Sir John Hanmer’s regiment wounded, and the boatswain’s mate injured by a splinter. The Dartmouth, having grounded off Culmore at low water, lay exposed to the enemy’s fire till the morning tide, when she repassed the fort into Lough Foyle, having had only one soldier killed and another wounded, and the purser, Mr. Lee, having received a slight contusion. Two days afterwards

* *London Gazette*, No. 2478,

the Irish army abandoned their trenches, having lost 100 officers and between 8,000 and 9,000 men; and on the last day of July this memorable siege terminated, having continued during the long period of 105 days. The joyful news of the relief of Derry reached the King at Hampton Court on the 4th of August, by an express with letters from Kirk, written on board the Swallow on the morning after the victuallers had reached the quay.”—(*Reid.*)

“Kirk received from England a despatch, which contained positive orders that Londonderry should be relieved. He accordingly determined to make an attempt which, as far as appears, he might have made, with at least an equally fair prospect of success, six weeks earlier. The despatch, which positively commanded Kirk to attack the boom, was signed by Schomberg, who had already been appointed commander-in-chief of all the English forces in Ireland. A copy of it is among the Nairne MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Wodrow, on no better authority than the gossip of a country parish in Dumbartonshire, attributes the relief of Londonderry to the exhortations of a heroic Scotch preacher named Gordon. I am inclined to think that Kirk was more likely to be influenced by a peremptory order from Schomberg, than by the united eloquence of a whole synod of Presbyterian divines.”—(*Macaulay.*)

“‘You will see here, as you have all along, that the tradesmen of Londonderry had more skill in their defence than the great officers of the Irish army in their attacks.’—(“Light to the Blind.*”) The author of this work is furious against the Irish gunners. The boom, he thinks, would never have been broken if they had done their duty. Were they drunk? Were they traitors? He does not determine the point. ‘Lord,’ he exclaims, ‘who seest

* This is a manuscript, dated 1711, the property of Lord Fingal, who understands the author to have been Nicholas Plunkett, an eminent lawyer. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and a mortal enemy of England.

the hearts of people, we leave the judgment of this affair to Thy mercy. In the interim those gunners lost Ireland.' The recollection of past dangers and privations, and the consciousness of having deserved well of the English nation and of all Protestant Churches, swelled the hearts of the townspeople with honest pride. That pride grew stronger when they received from William a letter acknowledging, in the most affectionate language, the debt which he owed to the brave and trusty citizens of his good city. The whole population crowded to the Diamond to hear the royal epistle read. At the close all the guns on the ramparts sent forth a voice of joy: all the ships in the river made answer: barrels of ale were broken up; and the health of their Majesties was drunk with shouts and volleys of musketry."—(*Ibid.*)

——. "The 7th of August, being that day week that M'Carthy had been routed by the men of Enniskillen, they observed it as a day of thanksgiving for the great victory which God had given them over their enemies, and for the rest which they were then enjoying after fresh alarms and severe fatigue. On the same day the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, rector of Kelskerry, in the diocese of Clogher, was sent by the officers at Enniskillen to Derry, for the purpose of congratulating Major-General Kirk on the recent relief of that city. Kirk received him very favourably, and sent him back to Enniskillen with orders to Colonel Woolseley to send him 500 horse and 200 dragoons, that he might march the infantry he had with him towards Coleraine, and so, through the county of Antrim, to Duke Schomberg, who he had heard was on the passage between Chester and Belfast Lough with his army, if not already arrived. He also ordered the Enniskilleners to bring with them 200 of the common prisoners, to help to empty the store-ships at Derry, and to cleanse the town, which was in a most wretched state, from an accumulation of rubbish and filth of all sorts, which had been collected

during the siege, and from the state of the churchyard and other places used as burial-places for the last four months. 9,000 corpses were interred within the Walls between the 18th of April and the 1st of August in these receptacles for the dead; being filled to overflowing, there was a want of earth or any other materials to cover the putrefying bodies, and the shells aimed at the living frequently fell among the dead, and made hideous exhumations of lately-buried bodies. In this sad state, the practice of burial in the backyards became unavoidable, and it was, as might be expected from the feelings of human nature, continued after the necessity for it ceased—many desiring that their earthly remains should be deposited with those they loved and lost during this dreadful siege; and the mortality after the relief of the city, as might be expected, was very considerable. It was very remarkably that not more than eighty of the defenders of Londonderry in this siege were killed in battle, or by the shells thrown into the city, but the loss by famine and disease amounted to the number of 9,000, above-mentioned; and it is a singular coincidence, that this was nearly the amount of the besiegers who perished by the sword and by disease around these sacred Walls.”*—(*Graham's Ireland, from 1689 to 1691.*)

“The regiments of Mitchelburne and Crofton were united, and the latter officer reduced. The regiment of Hammill, of Lifford, was joined with Walker's, to the severe loss of Hammill, one of the most distinguished defenders of the city. He went to London to remonstrate against this injustice, but the only satisfaction he got was a civil reception, manifested by the present of a gold-laced hat, which he ought to have thrown back as a fool's cap, wanting only bells and a tassel.”—(*Ibid.*)

“On Walker's suggestion, the House of Commons addressed King William and Queen Mary to distri-

* See Waller, page 134; and Mackenzie, page 153.

bute £10,000 among the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the late defence of Londonderry; but except the granting of pensions to the widows of Governor Baker and Captain Browning, nothing was done for them. Colonel Mitchelburne, still governor of the city, was in deep distress, and was in some years afterwards thrown into the Fleet Prison, from the debts he had contracted for defending Derry, and the expenses of journeys to England, and residence in London, soliciting a discharge of them from the government.”—(*Ibid.*)

“It is painful to be obliged to add, that the gallant defenders of Derry and Enniskillen were treated very ungratefully by the state. Instead of being in any wise rewarded, they did not even receive the amount of pay which was acknowledged by parliament to be justly due to them. In 1691, the officers and men of both garrisons constituted Colonel Hugh Hamill, of Lifford, their agent and trustee, and authorised him to make the necessary applications to the crown and to parliament for their arrears. Seven years afterwards he resigned this office, and his brother, Wm. Hamill, who resided principally in England, was appointed in his room. He used every effort in his power on behalf of his employers, but without success; and, in 1714, he published a statement of his proceedings, and a strong appeal to the public, entitled, ‘A Memorial by William Hamill, Gent., agent and trustee for the officers and soldiers of the two late garrisons of Londonderry and Inniskilling, in Ireland, their relicts and representatives. Dedicated to his principals.’ London, 1714, 8vo. pp. 40. This effort in their favour met with no better success, and he was again compelled to lay their hard case before the nation in a second publication, with this sarcastic and significant title, ‘A view of the danger and folly of being public-spirited and sincerely loving one’s country, in the deplorable case of the Londonderry and Inniskilling regiments; being a true and faithful

account of their unparalleled services and sufferings at and since the Revolution. To which is added the particular case of William Hamill, gent., their agent.' London, 1721, 4to, pp. 74. From this work it appears that, after two-and-thirty years tedious and fruitless negotiations, the following arrears were still due to the eight regiments that formed the garrison of Derry during the siege:— Baker's regiment, £16,274 9s. 8d.; Mitchelburne's, £9,541 16s.; Walker's, £10,188 13s. 6d.; Munroe's, £8,360 2s; Crofton's, £7,750 11s. 6d.; Hamill's, £8,969 13s. 6d.; Lane's, £8,360 2s.; Murray's, £5,312 9s. 6d; making a total of £74,757 17s. 8d., not a farthing of which appears to have been ever paid!"—(*Reid.*)

—Aug. 13.—Duke Schomberg anchored in Bangor Bay.

—Aug. 15.—Upon a petition of Joseph Bennett, to the Irish Society in London, shewing that, by command of the Governor of Londonderry, when surrounded by the late King James's forces, he came from thence, through the enemy's army, to give an account to their Majesties and this Society of the condition of the city, for which service his Majesty has given him the command of a foot company, it was ordered by the Irish Society that their treasurer pay him the sum of £10.—(*Minutes of the Honble. the Irish Society.*)

—Aug. 27.—The Corporation of Londonderry elected fourteen burgesses, in place of so many dead or in England and Scotland. Henry Campsie and Alex. Cunningham, the first and eighth in the list of the Apprentice Boys, were among the new burgesses or common councillors.—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—September 5.—Newry abandoned and burnt by the Duke of Berwick.

—Sept. 7.—Schomberg advanced to Dundalk, where he was joined by three regiments from Londonderry, under the command of Major-General Kirk, who had previously taken Coleraine, from which the

garrison, under Sir Charles Carney, had fled in such confusion, that "they had tarred the bridge and laid combustible stuff in order to burn it, but their fear was such that none of them would stay to set fire to it."*

—Sept. 19.—The Corporation of Londonderry elected the Governor, Colonel John Mitchelburne, a burgess and alderman. At same meeting of common council, William Morrison, of this city, apothecary, was chosen a burgess.†

A petition "ordered to be drawn up and proffered to his Grace the Duke of Schomberg, Governor of Ireland, for some subsistence for the poor inhabitants of this city that remained here all the siege and are now alive in it."—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—Sept. 26.—The Corporation adopted another petition for reparation of damages, sustained since December last, by reason of the war by the citizens. Mr. George Gravet chosen a burgess.—(*Ibid.*)

—October 3.—At a common council meeting, held this day, Wm. Crookshanks, the second in the list of the Apprentice Boys, chosen a burgess, in room of John M'Kinny, chamberlain, deceased. "John Mogridge appointed to manage the matter of the petition and taking up £20 for his journey upon bond. Resolved—That the Corporation shall pay the same if he fail in his journey, which God forbid."—(*Ibid.*)

—November 7.—Order read at council meeting, Londonderry, from Schomberg, for delivering "1,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of peas for the poor ancient inhabitants of the city as have survived the siege."—(*Ibid.*)

—Nov. 7.—Ordered by the Irish Society, that £10 be paid to Mr. Mogridge, who this day delivered to the Society a letter from the Corporation of Londonderry.—(*Minutes of Irish Society.*)

—December 14.—Ordered by the same, that the

* *London Gazette*, No. 2483.

† See *Londonderry*, page 46.

treasurer do pay to "Mrs. Cocken, the relict of Alderman Cocken, late of Londonderry, being in very low condition and having a great charge of children, the sum of £10, out of the monies advanced by the twelve Companies for the relief of such who suffered by the late siege of Londonderry."—(*Ibid.*)

—Dec. 16.—The Bill of Rights, by which the succession to the Crown is limited to Protestants, passed.

1690—February 4.—The Corporation of Londonderry received an order from Schomberg for 250 parcels of wheat and four tons of cheese, pursuant to order of the King and Council, and £500 allowed by his Majesty for coals, to be admitted free of duty and fees.

—Feb. 17.—"Two able honest men to go to Mr. Mogridge, at Belfast, as a guard on his return from thence with the money under his charge." The Corporation, in every case, appointed committees to distribute the above gifts.—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—March 20.—"Colonel John Mitchelburne and Dr. Gorge appeared at a Court of the Irish Society, in London, and the Doctor acquainted them that the said Colonel, having been Governor of Londonderry during the siege, had well deserved some marks of favour, and, therefore, desired a favourable recommendation of him to their Majesties for the government of Culmore Fort, with the advantages thereto belonging. The Society acquainted Colonel Mitchelburne and Dr. Gorge, that in regard there was no fort there could be no occasion for a governor, and, therefore, no obligation upon the Society to pay any stipends or salaries. This Court, after Colonel Mitchelburne and Dr. Gorge were withdrawn, taking into consideration the good services of the said Colonel Mitchelburne in the late siege of Derry, did order their treasurer to pay unto him £100, as a grateful remembrance from this Court."—(*Minutes of Irish Society.*)

——April 2.—“Gervais Squire, Esq., Mayor of Derry, appeared at a Court of the Irish Society and acquainted them that the land and other things that formerly were appropriated for the maintenance of the government there were otherwise applied, and also that the corpses which were buried in the late siege began to be uncovered, which might, if not prevented, occasion an infection the approaching summer, this Court were of opinion that the Society, being sufferers equally with the magistracy there, they could not, at present, allow any assistance towards the maintenance thereof; and for the covering of the dead corpses the secretary was ordered to write a letter to Mr. Morigridge, one of the commissioners appointed to distribute the £500 lately sent for the relief of the poor there, to take care that the corpses be so covered as may prevent the mischief.”—(*Ibid.*)

——May.—“*Instructions for Mr. Robert Sherrard and Mr. John Graham, Overseers of Bishop-street Ward and the Church Yards.*

“You are to agree with labourers and carmen for carrying away the dirt, and covering of the graves, within your respective wards, at the easiest rates.

“You are to take narrow inspection into all houses and backsides within your said ward, and to cause the several tenants, or inhabitants, to cleanse the same, and send the rubbish and dry dirt to the church yards for covering the dead corpses; and all other filth, to such other convenient places as will not be nawsom to the city.

“You are to cause every inhabitant, before whose door there are any bomb-holes unfilled up within your ward, to get the same filled up and paved at their proper charge.

“You are to make strict inquiry for all such persons who of late have buried any dead corpses in any garden or backside within your ward, and to give due notice thereof to the Mayor and Governor for preventing the like for the future.”

——June——“Given Mary Fisher, Derry, £4; Sarah Campsey, ditto, £3.”—(*Accounts of Irish Society.*)

——June 11.—King William landed in Ireland.

——June 30.—“When William caught sight of the valley of the Boyne, he could not suppress an exclamation and gesture of delight. He had been apprehensive that the enemy would avoid a decisive action, and would protract the war till the autumnal rains should return with pestilence in their train. He was now at ease. It was plain that the contest would be sharp and short. The position of James was pitched on the eminence of Donore. The flags of the House of Stuart and of the House of Bourbon waved together in defiance on the walls of Drogheda. All the southern bank of the river was lined with the camp and batteries of the hostile army. Thousands of armed men were moving about among the tents; and every one, horse soldier and foot soldier, French or Irish, had a badge of white paper in his hat. That colour had been chosen in compliment to the House of Bourbon. William had under his command men, born in many lands, and speaking many tongues. Scarcely one Protestant Church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. * * * Mitchelburne was there with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry. Long after sunset the King made a final inspection of his forces by torchlight, and gave orders that everything should be ready for forcing a passage across the river on the morrow. Every soldier was to put a green bough in his hat.”—(*Macaulay's England.*)

——July 1.—“At two fords we passed the river where there were six squadrons of the enemy to guard the pass; but, at the first firing of our dragoons and three pieces of cannon that marched with us, they all ran away, killing nothing but one of our dragoons horses. The Earl of Portland drew us up

in two lines, intermixing the horse and foot by squadron and battalion. The armies stood for a considerable time, an impassable bog being between them. At length six regiments of foot more joined, and we altered our line of battle, drawing all our horse into the right wing; and so outflanking the enemy we marched round the bog and engaged them, rather pursuing than fighting them, as far as Duleek. In the interim Count Solmes, with the foot, forced the pass under our camp, and marched down the river with the blue Dutch regiment of Guards; no sooner were they up the hill but the enemy's horse fell on them, ours, with the King, being about half-a-mile lower passing at another ford. At the first push the first rank only fired and then fell on their faces, loading their muskets again as they lay on the ground; at the next charge they fired a volley of three ranks; then, at the next, the first rank got up and fired again, which being received by a choice squadron of the enemy, consisting mostly of officers, they immediately fell in upon the Dutch as having spent all their front fire; but the two rear ranks drew up in two platoons and flanked the enemy across, and the rest, screwing their swords into their muskets, received the charge with all imaginable bravery, and in a minute dismounted them all. The Derry regiment also sustained them bravely, and as they drew off maintained the same ground with a great slaughter. His Majesty then came up and charged at the head of the Inniskilling horse, who deserted him at the first charge, and carried with them a Dutch regiment that sustained them; but the King's blue troop of guards soon supplied their place, and with them he charged in person and routed the enemy, but the night coming on, we were forced to let them go. We lost about 300. It being very dark we were forced to be in the field all night with our horses in our hands."—(*Journal of Rowland Davies, Dean of Cork, a Chaplain in King William's Army. Printed for the Camden Society, 1857.*)

——August 2.—Youghal surrendered to fifty dragoons. Its garrison consisted of three companies of foot.

——Aug.—“King William laid siege to Limerick. On the 11th he learned that Sarsfield, with 600 cavalry, had, the night before, crossed the Shannon, nine miles above the city. The King instantly acted on the information, which caused him great uneasiness, as he at once conjectured Sarsfield's purpose of intercepting his train of artillery, which was upon the way. He sent off Sir John Lanier, with 500 horse to meet it. Lanier went tardily to work, and it was near morning before he got off; even then he went slowly. At Ballynedry, within seven miles of its destination, the train was surprised at night, sixty of the soldiers were killed, with numbers of the country people who were under their convoy bringing provisions to the camp. The guns were filled with powder and buried with the mouth down, and the breech just raised above the clay; the waggons were heaped over them and fire set to them. The explosion destroyed William's battering train. It was generally understood that Lanier could easily have prevented this. Burnet remarks that it was a general observation made on him, and most of the officers in William's army, who had served James, that they had more mind to enrich themselves, by keeping up the war, than to render their new master great by bringing it to an end.”—(*Lives of Irishmen by Wills.*)

——Aug 12.—“In the morning, very early, Sir John Lanier, was sent out with a party to prevent the mischief, and was within three miles of the place when the guns were fired; so that he might have engaged the enemy if he pleased, but drew off another way to let them pass.”—(*Journal of Dean Davies, 1689 and 1690.*)

——Sept. 7.—“This day Lieut.-General Douglas marched with a Derry regiment, and three troops of Guards, Col. Russell's regiment of horse, and Innis

killen Dragoons, through Cashel, towards the north, to winter quarters."—(*Ibid.*)

—Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the Corporation and several of the "eminent inhabitants of Londonderry, upon consideration of the very many sad complaints of the poor inhabitants of this place, who have, ever since the latter end of May last, quartered four companies of Colonel Deering's regiment, and paid them after the rate of three pence per diem for each soldier, for each drummer and corporal four pence halfpenny per diem, and five shillings and three pence, weekly, to each sergeant, whereby the poor people of the town are exhausted of any money they had, engaged in debt many of them, and by these soldiers distraining on them, divested of what little goods or household stuff they had, resolved—That Major Ramsey be acquainted with the poverty of the inhabitants and their utter disability to subsist his soldiers any longer, and that he be entreated to consider of some other course to subsist his soldiers. That it is merely to prevent the utter ruin of the poor citizens that hath induced us to send to him."—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—Sept. 15.—Sligo surrendered on condition "that the garrison should march to Limerick with their arms and baggage." Mitchelburne was appointed governor of the place. Large stores of food and ammunition were found in the fort.

—Sept. 26.—MacElligot, Governor of Cork, surrendered to Lord Marlborough. The garrison was composed of 5,000 privates and 350 officers.

—Oct. 14.—"Upon the petition of George Ellison and John Hoult, setting forth that they had been within the city of Londonderry during the whole siege, and had thereby lost all their subsistence: the treasurer was ordered to pay them fifty shillings a-piece to enable them to return to their habitations."—(*Minutes of the Irish Society.*)

—Oct. 15.—Kinsale capitulated to Lord Marl-

borough. Its commander, Sir Edward Scott, and the garrison of 1,200, marched with their arms and baggage towards Limerick.

—Dec. 31.—David Cairnes made application to the Irish Society, by memorial, for some consideration for his great services both at and since the siege of Derry. The treasurer was ordered to pay him the sum of £20.—(*Minutes of the Irish Society.*)

1691—Jan. 9.—William King, a native of Antrim, appointed Bishop of Derry. He was the first Irishman who filled this see since the establishment of the reformed religion in the diocese, and was presented to the archbishoprick of Dublin, 11th March, 1702. He died there, 8th May, 1729, aged 80, having bequeathed the books of Bishop Hopkins, which he purchased, to his successors—Bishops of Derry—for the use of the clergy and gentlemen of the diocese.

—Jan. 15.—“Upon petition of John Laundell, retailer, setting forth his services and sufferings in the late siege, he was admitted into the freedom of this city.”—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—June 7.—Ballymore, under Colonel Ulick Bourke, surrendered to De Ginkle on his march from Mullingar to Athlone.

—June 20.—The army of St. Ruth lay on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The Irish were driven from the Westmeath side by a party of French grenadiers, led by their lieutenant. During this affair, Gen. Kirk, while looking on from a hill side at some distance where he was posted, was killed by a cannon-ball from Athlone. His infamous exploits in England, his cold-blooded and cowardly remissness in the relief of Derry, and his subsequent base and brutal oppression of its defenders, have rendered him worthy of a niche between Lundy and Lanier.

—June 22.—De Ginkle determined to attack Athlone.

—June 24.—Capt. Sandys entered the ford at

the head of sixty grenadiers, twenty abreast, and all in armour. Other strong parties followed. A heavy fire opened on them. The English passed rapidly and poured into the Irish works : all fled before them, and they were in possession of Athlone.

—July 12 (Sunday).—Battle of Aughrim.* The French General (St. Ruth), who commanded 25,000 men, was killed on Kilcommedon Hill. 7,000 Irish fell on the scene of action. The English had 600 killed and 900 wounded. Ginkle, who commanded 18,000 men, was created Earl of Athlone.

We remember the field where they perish'd,
Each hugging the chain of a slave,
For the Tyrant they fought for and cherish'd
Their freedom had sunk in the grave.

And could ye from Pluto recover,
Their hearts as they bounded before,
"The Saxon" would fight the fray over,
And teach them to tremble once more.

These impromptu lines, to the air of "Why should we quarrel for Riches," were composed and sung on hearing "Moore's Lamentation of Aughrim."—(*Graham.*)

—July 21.—Galway capitulated.

—Dec. 4.—Sir Matthew Bridges appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, by Queen Mary II. He produced her Majesty's commission, and required from the Irish Society the usual salary of £200 a-year, payable to the Governor of Culmore Fort, and the acres belonging thereto.

1692.—April 7.—The Irish Society ordered the salary to be paid and the acres to be enjoyed by the Governor of Culmore Fort in future.—(*Concise View.*)

—May 11.—"That upon petition of Wm. Maxwell, for an abatement of his town customs, he was

* A correct account of the Battle of Aughrim, in the form of a Tragedy, was written by Robert Ashton, a young Irishman under twenty years of age. It has a preface by Charles Usher, T.C.D., and is usually to be had with another popular play—"Ireland Preserved; or, the Siege of Londonderry," both published in a very cheap form.

abated and acquitted of £2 5s. 5d., in regard of his public contribution for the preservation of this city.

“Ordered that James Young be paid 30s. for beer he furnished to Capt. Forward's troops at their first coming to join the city forces after the gates were shut.

“Wm. Boyd, chapman.—His petition being read for his freedom, it appeared that he was educated in this city, endured the siege, and contributed to the maintenance of his mother, one of the Corporation's pensioners. His admission was ordered.

“That Edward Carter, cordwainer, who married a freeman's daughter, four years ago, and endured the siege, be admitted to the freedom.”—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—May 17.—“Ordered that £200 be paid out of the £1,500 allowed by their Majesties for the repairs of the Church.”—(*Ibid.*) This sum of £1,500 was given towards building an Exchange, destroyed at the siege, and for repairs of the Church, Gates and Walls of the city. The Corporation made agreements for repairs of the Church, School and Walls, and ordered £950 to be expended by Francis Neville on the Town Hall or Exchange. The Grand Jury granted £300 towards finishing it, with Court of Judicature and Grand and Petty Jury Rooms.

—June 9.—“Upon the petition of Robt. Shannon,* surgeon and apothecary, who administered medicines to the sick and wounded in the city of Londonderry, gratis, it is ordered that the treasurer of the Society do pay him £5.”—(*Minutes of the Irish Society.*)

—Aug. 22 —“In consideration of the services of Mr. James Hamilton, of Strabane, merchant, hath acted and done for the defence of this city, it is ordered that he be acquitted and discharged all such sums as now or any time past may be due for town customs of what he goods he export or import on his own account.”—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

* See Londeriados, page 46.

—Nov. 2.—“Ordered that Henry Pierce be admitted to the freedom of the city, gratis, in consideration of his good services in the siege.”—(*Ibid.*)

—Oct. 3.—Surrender of Limerick. The whole of Ireland submitted to William.

“Five generations have since passed away; and still the Wall of Londonderry is to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. A lofty pillar, rising from a bastion which bore during many weeks the heaviest fire of the enemy, is seen far up and far down the Foyle. On the summit is the statue of Walker, such as when, in the last and most terrible emergency, his eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren. In one hand he grasps a Bible. The other, pointing down the river, seems to direct the eyes of his famished audience to the English topmasts in the distant bay. Such a monument was well deserved: yet it was scarcely needed: for in truth the whole city is to this day a monument of the great deliverance. The Wall is carefully preserved; nor would any plea of health or convenience be held by the inhabitants sufficient to justify the demolition of that sacred enclosure which, in the evil time, gave shelter to their race and their religion. The summit of the ramparts forms a pleasant walk. The bastions have been turned into little gardens. Here and there, among the shrubs and flowers, may be seen the old culverins which scattered bricks, cased with lead, among the Irish ranks. One antique gun, the gift of the Fishmongers of London, was distinguished, during the 105 memorable days, by the loudness of its report, and still bears the name of Roaring Meg.”—(*Macaulay.*)

This cannon is four feet six inches round at the thickest part, and eleven feet long. The inscription on it is—“Fishmongers, London, 1642.” Another bears the arms of Elizabeth—a rose surmounted by a crown, with the letters “E. R.” at each side, and below the date “1590.” This was one of the few pieces

of ordnance possessed by the city on the outbreak of the rebellion of 1641. Another bears the arms of the City of London. [For four others see at close of Annals of 1641, in Chapter V.] A great number of cannon, some of which were used at the siege, serve as posts for fastening cables and protecting buildings. They are gradually disappearing as changes are made in houses, so that if not soon collected and preserved upon the Walls and Bastions they served to defend, we will be left but few of those long neglected memorials. While the present Corporation have, in 1860, mounted a Russian gun, taken at Sebastopol, and placed it at Walker's Pillar, neither they nor the London Companies, the original donors of most of these venerable relics, have given any attention to them. Of the twenty recorded by Walker to have been on the Walls only nine remain there.

CHAPTER VII.

COPY MINUTES FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1689.—June 3.—Resolved—That his Majesty be humbly desired to give direction that copies of the Commissions and Instructions given, relating to Londonderry and the kingdom of Ireland, be transmitted to the Committee; and also that Colonel Lundy,* who is a prisoner in the Tower, may be brought to the said Committee.

—August 12.—Sir Thomas Littleton reports from the Committee appointed to inquire into the miscarriages relating to Ireland and Londonderry, that the Committee had examined several witnesses, but came to no resolutions thereupon; but had directed him to report the matter specially to the House how they had found the same, viz.:—That the Lord

* Lundy was a Scotchman, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Mountjoy's regiment.—(See Londeriados, page 33.) He appears to have been quartered in Derry in 1686, as the baptism of his daughter is in the Registry of the Cathedral in that year.

Kingston, for many months, had maintained the town of Sligo and the country thereabouts for the Protestant interest, till April the 13th, Colonel Lundy, Governor of Derry, wrote to him to advance from thence, with what force he could to join the rest of the Protestants, and oppose the late King James's army from passing the Finn water.

Lord Kingston, Major Vaughan, Cornet Nicholson, Henry Nicholson.—That thereupon the Lord Kingston came, with 1,000 horse and foot, as far as Ballyshannon, where he stayed for further orders, but could get none, till the enemy got between the place and Londonderry, whereby all communication was intercepted; that by this means the Lord Kingston's forces were dispersed, and the best regiment of horse the Protestants had, broken; besides the town of Sligo and all that country possessed by the enemy.

Lieut.-Col. Swan informed the Committee that he and Mr. Walker and others persuaded Capt. Williams to keep the Fort at Dungannon, where they raised a foot company and two troops of horse; that Mr. Walker went from thence to Londonderry to consult Col. Lundy, who promised to send forces and guns thither to make the town the frontier garrison against the enemy, who held Charlemont, within five miles; that upon this encouragement from Col. Lundy, the country people fortified Dungannon, and brought in a great store of provisions, particularly £2,000 worth of oatmeal and other grain; that the 16th March Col. Lundy wrote a letter to Col. Steward, the Governor of Dungannon, in which he gave him orders to quit the town; and that Mr. Walker and others saw this letter; that the town was deserted pursuant to these orders, and all the provisions left in it, which the enemy, from Charlemont, possessed themselves of, being at that very time ready to starve, and could not have held their own garrisons much longer, for want of provisions, if this had not been.

The Committee find, that Mr. James Hamilton,

who was employed with arms, money and ammunition, from England to Londonderry, arrived there, the 21st March, and immediately wrote to Col. Lundy to come aboard his ship, who came accordingly, and brought divers gentlemen along with him; that Col. Lundy there took the oaths to be true to King William, before his commission was delivered to him; but the Mayor of Derry* was not present, being gone into the Irish army, and the Deputy-Mayor† was suspected for a Papist at that time; that Col. Steward, Capt. Mervyn, and Capt. Corry, were all present when Col. Lundy took the oaths.

As to this particular matter, Sir Arthur Royden informed the Committee, upon his examination, that himself and Capt. Beverly, who commanded the Jersey frigate, and divers others, were put out of the cabin at that time, under pretence that Col. Lundy and Mr. James Hamilton had private business; that Mr. Hamilton told them afterwards that he had sworn Col. Lundy, but the Mayor and Aldermen were not present; that the next day he and most of the officers and gentry did take the oaths, and that they desired, for their satisfaction, that Col. Lundy might be sworn again, but it was refused.

Mr. James Hamilton said that Col. Lundy did assist at the swearing all the garrison, and likewise at the proclaiming of King William, which was done March the two-and-twentieth.

That Mr. Hamilton delivered all the arms and ammunition which he had in charge; and whereas he had order to receive £1,000 at Chester he could get but £595 16s. 8d., which he paid to Col. Lundy, pursuant to his instructions, and produced his receipt for it; and upon the whole the Committee seemed satisfied that Mr. Hamilton had given a good account of himself.

The Committee find, that 13th April, the enemy first

* Cormack O'Neill, of King James's Corporation.

† John Buchanan.

appeared before Londonderry, marching within sight of the town, with the vanguard of their horse, whereupon a council of war was called that afternoon, and a resolution taken to march out the following Monday and fight the enemy, the people being very willing and desirous so to do.

Daniel Sherrard informed the Committee that at this time, when the enemy appeared near the town, the gunner had no ammunition to fire at them, as the gunner himself then told him; there were three Passes, called Cladyford, Lifford, and Long Cawsey, where all, from sixteen to sixty, were ordered to meet on Monday, the 15th April, to stop the enemy from advancing further towards Londonderry; that Col. Lundy marched out with great part of the garrison; and likewise great numbers of Protestants did meet thereabouts.

Lord Blaney—That upon the enemy's coming near the Passes, the Protestants all ran in great confusion; no order was either given or observed; that Col. Lundy was looked upon to be the commander-in-chief; but there was no sort of care taken, few of the men having powder; nor were there three guns fired before they were all routed.

Mr. Bennet—That Col. Lundy himself was one of the first that fled, bidding the men to shift for themselves, and saying, all was lost; Col. Chichester met Col. Lundy running from the Pass, and told him he must tarry and give some orders or all would be lost, to which Col. Lundy replied that Londonderry was his post, and so made the best of his way thither; that Col. Lundy, when he came to Londonderry, let in only some few as he pleased, and shut the Gates against the rest, who were 4,000 or 5,000, that lay without the Walls all that night exposed to the enemy.

Mr. David Cairnes—Believes the enemy had notice, some way or other, of the resolution taken on Saturday, April the 13th, at the council of war, because they marched immediately to the very place where

the Protestants were to meet, upon the which he went to Col. Lundy and acquainted him with it, and pressed him to march presently, that the enemy might not first get thither ; but he slighted his advice, and said he had taken sufficient care ; but yet never marched till Monday following, ten of the clock.

Major Joseph Stroud said that he advised that some harrows might be thrown into Cladyford, but he took no care about it, that when he drew up what men he could to make opposition against the enemy, they cried out they wanted powder, and most of them wanted arms.*

Mr. Bennet—That. there was no breastwork or other defence whatsoever at any of these Passes to save the men or hindering the enemy from coming over.

It appeared to the Committee, that the same day the fight was at Cladyford, viz., (April 15th), Col. Cunningham and Col. Richards arrived in Londonderry river, with the two regiments under their command ; that Col. Cunningham wrote two letters† presently to Col. Lundy, the import of which letters were to acquaint him with his arrival with two fresh regiments, and to know in what condition the town stood ; and that he stayed for further orders, but, receiving no answer to these letters, about nine o'clock at night he sent Major Tiffany up to the Governor with a third letter, to the same purpose ; that Major Tiffany, as he went, met Col. Lundy's messenger, carrying an answer‡ to the two former letters, and took him back with him to Londonderry, where Col. Lundy opened his own letter again, which he had sent, and inserted a postscript in it ; the purport of his letter was that Col. Cunningham should land the two regiments as soon as he could, and that he would give them the best accommodation the town afforded ;

* See Walker, page 139.

† See Mackenzie, page 202.

‡ See Ditto, 205.

in the postscript he confirms the same orders as to landing the men, but intimates that when they should discourse together the place would be found not tenable, and so refers him further to the bearer, which was Major Tiffany, that carried this letter; that the next morning, Tuesday the 16th, Col. Cunningham sent to Col. Richards to bring three or four of his officers along with him, and he taking the like number of his own, they went all up to Londonderry, leaving the men aboard the ships; that they went directly to the Governor's house, where they met great number of the gentry and officers that were then in town; and Col. Richards said that Col. Cunningham and the Governor whispered together at the window, but knows not what they said; that in a short time after their arrival, Col. Lundy proposed to go to a council of war, in the Council Chamber, whither they went accordingly; that Col. Lundy did refuse to admit divers of the officers, who did use to come to former councils, particularly Col. Hamilton, Col. Chichester, Major Walker and Major Baker; and that Col. Chichester and Major Walker endeavouring to thrust into the room, Col. Lundy ordered them to be kept out, saying they were to be a select company; Col. Lundy was the first man that spoke at this council of war, and made a proposition to quit the town, and send the two regiments back again, alleging for his reason that there was not above a week or ten days provision left in the town, and that the enemy was 25,000 strong, and within four or five miles; that this proposition was consented to by all present, without any contradiction, saving that Col. Richards says he opposed it by saying "Quitting the town was quitting of a kingdom," whereupon one present rose up and swore he would be hanged for no man's pleasure, which, he thinks, was Major Tiffany; and another said he would go home, let who would be displeased, which, he thinks, might be Col. Cunningham, but is not positive; that all present subscribed a paper of

their consent to quit the town, which paper began in these words :—" Finding, upon inquiry, that there was not above a week or ten days' provision, &c.;" whereas, in truth, no inquiry was made at the council of war, but all present took the Governor's word for it, who did inform them that he had searched the stores ; that they did all agree afterwards, upon their honour, not to discover what resolution they had taken ; Col. Richards says the Governor did propose an oath of secrecy, which, he first refusing, was rejected.

The Lord Blaney said there was a proposition made to destroy all the ammunition left in the town, which the Governor approved, saying it was better so to do than to let it fall into the hands of the enemy ; but nothing was resolved as to this matter.

Cornet Nicholson said that there was at this time great store of provisions in the town, every house having great plenty ; that provisions came daily into the town, in boats, sufficient at this time for three months, for 3,000 men, as Col. Lundy himself told the Lord Blaney but very little while before this council of war was held ; that, after this council of war was up, the people were very desirous of knowing what resolutions they had taken, and the more to amuse them it was generally reported that they had resolved to land the men immediately and march them into the town.

Col. Chichester said that that afternoon Col. Cunningham and Col. Richards, and most of the gentry and officers that were present at the council of war, went down to the ships, as the people thought, to bring up the men, but, when they saw the ships fall down lower from the town, they first took the alarm, and cried out they were betrayed ; that the Governor, Col. Lundy, said the council of war had resolved the men should be landed, and to make it the more credible, pretended to give some orders about quarters ; and when so many gentlemen's going down to the

ships frightened the townspeople, he said they went only to see the men land.

The Committee find, that when the ships fell so far down, that it appeared plainly there was no intentions of landing men; the people then went and beset Col. Lundy's house, and from that time watched him so close that he could not make his escape to the ships, which stayed for him, yet that he sent to Col. Cunningham not to go away without him, lest he became a sacrifice to the rabble; that the next morning, April 17th, one Mr. Cunningham, the Colonel's brother, and one Capt. Cole, were sent from the town aboard the ships, to Col. Cunningham, to offer him the government of the town if he would come up and take possession of it, and land his two regiments, at the same time telling him they had sufficient provisions in the town, and that they, being great numbers of men, would march out and take the field, and leave

Mr. Bennet. the garrison to his care; but Col. Cunningham refused the offer, bidding them go back and obey their Governor, all which he confessed, saving that Capt. Cole was the only messenger that came to him, without any further authority than from the rabble; that the ships came back to Liverpool with most of the officers and gentry belonging to the town; but Col. Lundy was left behind at Londonderry, from whence he after made his escape into Scotland, in a private soldier's habit.

Upon Tuesday, April 16th, there came one Whitloe, the minister of Raphoe to Londonderry, from Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, to propose a treaty for the surrender of the town; the next day another council of war held, when this Whitloe was present, and sat near the Governor; that Archdeacon Hamilton, Capt. Kinaston, and Mr. Francis Neville were sent out by the town to Lieut.-General Hamilton, to see what terms they could get; they received but one article, viz.: to surrender the town, their serviceable horses and arms, and they might live peaceably, which arti-

cle they had under the hand of Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton, and likewise of Gen. Rosen, who commanded in chief.

When Mr. Francis Neville came back to Londonderry he was denied entrance into the town by one Mr. Neville. Captain Whitney, that commanded that night, who pretended from the Walls that he did not know him, by which means he lay in a little hut all night, and was there taken by the enemy, where he has undergone great hardship since, till he made his escape from Dublin, and brought his bail along with him.

The Committee were informed by Cornet Nicholson, that he asked Mr. Whitloe, the minister, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, upon 16th April, at Londonderry, what Col. Lundy intended to do concerning the delivering the town. Whitloe seemed at first very shy towards him, but, at last, told him the town would be delivered before Saturday following, and that he was to receive his letters next morning from Col. Lundy; and he advised him, as an old acquaintance, to shift for himself. Cornet Nicholson says further, that he told this very passage the same day, to Mr. Henry Nicholson and one Dr. Lasby; when Henry Nicholson was examined before the Committee, and confessed he was told of it at that time, and they both believing the town would be betrayed, left it for that reason.

Mr. Bennet—That there was a stack of hay, and 150 or 200 barrels of salmon, belonging to the Lord Massareene, within a quarter of a mile of Londonderry, which might have been had into the town for fetching, but the Governor took no care about it; but Col. Lundy said it was got in; and Mr. Neville said the same thing, that Mr. Jemmit, the Governor of Culmore Fort, did get it in.

Sir Arthur Royden informed the Committee, that he often desired Col. Lundy that his men might be

employed to fetch in provisions ; but he could never give him orders for it ; only one day his men brought in 300 horse load of meal without order ; he says further, that Col. Lundy told him, but three days before Cunningham and Richards came to Londonderry, that there were then in the town three months' provision for 6,000 men.

Daniel Sherrard informed the Committee that Col. Lundy had preferred a captain in his own regiment, who had sworn he would not serve King William, nor receive pay against King James ; that Col. Lundy admitted one Mr. Netterville to the Council, who was suspected to hold correspondence with King James, and afterwards actually went to him ; that, at the council of war, Whitloe, that came about the surrender of the town, was present, and sat near the Governor ; and that Col. Lundy there said the town could not hold out, but must surrender ; that one Dan. Sherrard. Ellis, that was the Lord Tyrconnell's secretary, held constant correspondence with Col. Lundy, by letters, till the army came down and the post was stopped, and franked them with his own name upon the superscription, and Col. Lundy wrote to him again.

Col. Lundy, being several times examined, says, as to the fight at the Pass, that the men would not stand, but ran away ; so he fled among the rest, but denies he bid them shift for themselves. He says, when he came to Londonderry, he shut the Gates against the rabble, knowing it would quickly make a great scarcity of provisions ; he says, Major Tiffany, when he brought Cunningham's letter, told him they had brought no provisions for the town, and proposed that Col. Cunningham might come up and discourse with him, before the men were landed, and that he did consent to it. Col. Cunningham says he gave Tiffany no such orders ; he owns the proceedings at the council of war, and says he did not know but that provisions were scarce, as he had represented

them; he denies the several discourses and confessions which the witnesses have charged him with.

Col. Cunningham being examined, says, that as to the proceedings at the council of war, it was as is mentioned; but denies the words he should say, "He would go home again, let who would be displeased with it;" denies his brother ever came down to the ships, only Capt. Cole; says, he having a good opinion of Col. Lundy's loyalty, bids them go back and obey their Governor. There was mention made of Col. Cunningham being named in the Dispensation to Popish officers for not taking the oaths and test, to which he said, he knew not how his name came to be inserted; but he produced a certificate, from the officer in the King's Bench Court, whereby it appeared that he did take the oaths and test at that very time, which satisfied the Committee as to that matter,

Upon Richards' being examined, it appeared to the Committee that Cunningham was his commander-in-chief, and that he had acted nothing in the whole matter, but in obedience to his superior officer.

Colonel Chichester informed the Committee, that Capt. Cornwall, commander of the Swallow frigate, which carried Col. Cunningham to Londonderry, when he came back again for England, brought a great many Protestant passengers aboard his ship, and demanded four pounds a-head of every one; and, where the money was not to be had, plundered them of their swords, watches, clothes, or anything they had, in a very barbarous manner.

Sir Thomas Littleton also acquainted the House that he was directed by the said Committee to move the House that an Address may be presented to his Majesty, that the said Colonel Cunningham may be bailed.

Resolved—That an humble address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, that Col.

Lundy be sent over to Londonderry, to be tried there for the treasons that are laid to his charge.

——Nov. 18.—A petition of Dr. George Walker was read, setting forth that there being 2,000 widows and orphans, that were made such by the siege of Londonderry, in a poor condition, who must starve without the relief of the House, and seventeen of the clergy of the Church of England, and seven Dissenting ministers, who did considerable service during the siege; and for that the petitioner hath been Governor of the said city in the said siege, is obliged humbly to lay their sad and deplorable conditions before the House, and praying speedy relief in the premises—

Resolved—That an humble address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House, as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, that he will please to distribute the sum of £10,000 among the widows and orphans of such as were slain and died in the siege of Londonderry, and the clergymen that were concerned therein.

Resolved—That the thanks of the House be given to Dr. Walker for the service he did at Londonderry.

——Nov. 19.—The House being informed that Dr. Walker was at the door, he was called, and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of the House, according to the order of yesterday, to the effect following, viz.:—

Dr. Walker—The House received a petition from you, yesterday, on behalf of several widows and orphans of those that were slain and died in the siege of Londonderry, and also of the clergy that were there, and sustained great hardship in the siege; and this House has thought fit to recommend your petition, with an address, to the King, that there might be £10,000 paid for the ease of their present sufferings. They likewise take notice of the extraordinary service you have done to their Majesties, and to England and Ireland, in Defence of London.

derry, and especially in that you undertook it when those to whose care it was committed, did shamefully, if not perfidiously, desert that place; and have thought fit to show a particular esteem of your merit, and give you the thanks of this House; and they would have you to give the thanks of this House to all those that were in that service.

Whereto, Dr. Walker spake to the effect following:

Sir —As for service I have done, it is very little, and does not deserve this favour you have done me. I shall give the thanks of this House to those concerned with me, as you desire; and dare assure you, that both I and they will continue faithful to the service of King William and Queen Mary to the end of their lives.

CHAPTER VIII.

ANNALS OF LONDONDERRY FROM THE REVOLUTION TILL THE UNION.

Two colours, taken from the besiegers at Windmill Hill, on 7th May, 1689, were placed in the Chancel of the Cathedral by Colonel Mitchelburne, with the consent and approbation of Bishop King, who was afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. [See copy Tablet, in the east window of the Cathedral, page 324 ante.] This is the earliest record of a commemoration of the siege we have yet discovered.

1692.—“Seventy officers who had served in the city during the siege, petitioned the Irish Society for assistance; and, on the 22d June the following year, various sums were directed to be given to them.”—(*Gillespie.*)

“It is a fact but too well ascertained, that notwithstanding the brave, and, at length, successful efforts of the inhabitants of Londonderry, in the cause of Liberty, they were left to suffer in want and obscurity, in a ruined city, with annihilated trade.”—(*Douglas's Derriana.*)

In proof of the foregoing statement we find that a

neighbouring congregation were compelled to resort to Belfast to obtain the elements necessary for the administration of the Holy Communion.

“The following notice, taken from the old session-book of the congregation of Burt, near Derry, will, doubtless, surprise many of my readers. On the 25th June, 1694, the minister and session resolved that the Lord’s Supper should be administered in that congregation. For this purpose, it was necessary to send a person all the way to Belfast to purchase the wine, consisting of thirty-six bottles of claret; and two other persons were authorised to provide the wheat, and get it ground and baked. The expenses of this Communion amounted to above six guineas, a large sum in those days. The following are the items:—Wine, £4 17s. 6d.; carriage, 12s.; wheat, 8s.; grinding, 1s. 2d.; baking, 2s. 6d.; cask, 2s. 8d.; tickets, 3s. 6d.; nails, 6d.—Total, £6 7s. 10s.” —(*Reid.*)

1695.—Jan. 2.—The Treasurer of the Irish Society was ordered to “pay to the several Companies of Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners and Clothworkers, who advanced and lent to the Society £100 each, towards the present relief of the inhabitants of Londonderry after the siege, the said sums in full with interest after the rate of six per cent.” —(*Minutes of the Irish Society.*)

—Aug. 15.—“Upon the humble petition of Hugh Montgomery, a poor ancient man, and a great sufferer in the late siege of Londonderry, it is ordered that Mr. Treasurer do, for his present relief, pay unto him the sum of three pounds.” —(*Ibid.*)

Indorsed—“Copy of a Letter to the Earl of Rumney.”

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—When your Lordship’s presence honoured, and your good government secured this his Majesty’s kingdom, your Lordship was pleased to honour this poor city by many marks of your favour; and by your Lordship’s condescending to become one of its Freemen, for which your Lordship shall ever

have the grateful acknowledgements and votes of this city. We have these five years last past been petitioners to his Majesty for some satisfaction for money disbursed by the inhabitants of this place for arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., and money given to horse, foot, and dragoons, raised in the times of extremity and danger, for his Majesty's service in this and several other garrisons, as also for houses demolished pursuant to his Majesty's instructions, and by the enemy's guns and bombs—with all which, the bearer, David Cairnes, Esq., will more particularly acquaint your Lordship. And we most humbly beseech your Lordship to take our case into your consideration, and to be our advocate to his Majesty, that out of the forfeited estates of this kingdom, or otherwise, we may be reimbursed, as his Majesty in his princely wisdom and goodness shall think fit, for the relief of the many poor and distressed families, widows, and orphans of this city, impoverished by our early appearance in war.

Praying for your Lordship's health and prosperity, we are
your Lordship's most humbly devoted servants.

Londonderry, Jan. 17, 1695.

(Copy of an Original Letter, of which Counsellor Cairnes is presumed to have been the writer.)

My LORD—Your Lordship will, I hope, pardon this liberty I take to acquaint your Lordship that the poor city of Londonderry we spoke to your Lordship about, after all its applications, attendance, and great charge these several years past, and, notwithstanding the vote of the House of Commons of England, and vote and address of the Commons of Ireland, also in Parliament, and earnest solicitations of the city of London, all in its behalf, as their universal desire and request to have it some way considered, effectually, for its great services and sufferings, so known to the world so conducive to the saving these kingdoms, and securing this government, while that poor city stood in the gap, and made itself a miserable sacrifice for those ends, with a witness, lying to this day in misery and rubbish, for its great zeal to his present Majesty and Government, when it might had any conditions could be asked from the late King, if it would have surrendered. Now, after all, without being once heard as to the merits of the case, by the Lords of the Treasury, or any report made, though often desired on the reference to them by the King in its behalf, which has lain before them above this year past, it was on Wednesday last, on their laying matters of Ireland before his Majesty, rejected quite, as I hear, and all applications in its behalf, to be left, it seems, in its misery and ruins, for ever, without further regard. This, my Lord, I assure your Honour, is amazing to all that hear it, and will sound loud through these kingdoms very soon, and be the most rejoicing news to the Papists of Ireland, and others ill-affected, that they have heard of late years, who will reckon themselves now truly revenged on that city, for that they suffer thereby, and that by the same Government it hath undergone so much for, and will ridicule it still more, as they have done these years past, with the noble rewards it has got for its violent opposi-

tion to its rightful Prince, as they call the late King, and will, I am certain, be a damp to the hearts of many thousand Protestants, besides those of that city, who have had greatest zeal for his present Majesty and Government, when they hear and observe how matters have gone, and do go, with reference to that kingdom, that will perhaps be more public hereafter, when that poor city's now rejection, that has suffered so much, will look but ill of a piece with anything generous or great in this reign, in the future remarks made, for remarks there will be: the stones of those ruins, and the dust of that rubbish, will cry aloud, when we are dead, as they do at this day, as well as the unregarded sighs and tears of the many widows and orphans of that place, that have nothing to comfort them. For my own part, I shall, with what patience I can, endeavour to bear my share, which is not the least in the hard fate of that city, as I had in first securing and preserving the same, and see all my zeal, sore travels, and losses pass for nought; but know not, I solemnly protest, how to look them people in the face I so much excited to what they have done and suffered, and have endeavoured still to keep in hopes it would not be in vain. What remains is, that we leave things to God and His righteous judgment, who so visibly owned us in that poor city, how little so ever now regarded by men. What further resolutions those people may think fit to take for their relief, or, what they may do, I know not, or whether your Lordship will please to mention them or me any more to the King, I humbly leave to your Lordship's great wisdom. Begging your Lordship's pardon for this tedious epistle, which I hope your Lordship will vouchsafe to.

April, 16, 1697.

— Your Lordship's most obedient,
— And most humble Servant.

1699—April 20.—“That a summons be sent to Colonel Mitchelburne, in writing, (and therein giving him notice of the cause of the summons to answer the letter delivered to him, by David Cairnes, Esq., touching the printed Case, &c., called “The State of the Case of the Governor and Officers and Soldiers actually Concerned in the Defence of the City of Londonderry,” spread abroad by him in London, to the great scandal and prejudice of this city,) to appear at next Council, to be held at the Guild Hall.”—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

—April 25.—“This Council being met, and Alderman John Mitchelburne appearing, and the printed case of the Governor, &c., being read, the said Alderman was demanded whether he owned or disowned the said pamphlet to be his. He answered he would give no answer thereto, and being again

urged to answer directly, he said that what he had said he had said, and would give no other answer, saying he was in no fit place to answer it. Then, offering to withdraw, was required and commanded by the Mayor, by virtue of his oath, not to depart the Council; notwithstanding, he departed without leave. Then the order of Common Council, held 11th June, 1698, (ordering the Chamberlain to write to Col. Mitchelburne to have his answer, whether he owned or disowned the said Case, and that the said letter should be sent to Mr. Cairnes, to deliver to the said Colonel, and to demand his answer,) being read, Now David Cairnes, being present, made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he delivered the Chamberlain's letter to Alderman John Mitchelburne, in Westminster Hall, demanded his answer, who replied he would not answer him, but would answer the city; and it appearing that to this day he never answered the same; and the said David Cairnes further deposing, saith that he saw the said Case given out and dispersed in London, and to the members of Parliament, as the Case of the said Alderman; and further saith, that he verily believes the said printed Case did tend much to the prejudice of this city. Upon consideration had of the whole matter, &c., and considering that the said Case contains many very notorious falsehoods and untruths and misrepresentations of and against the city; and the said Alderman again appearing into Council, unrequired, about half-an-hour after, and being again asked if he would own or disown the said Case, would give no answer thereto; therefore, the Common Council desired him to withdraw till they considered of the matter, and the question being put whether it should be deferred for the Recorder's opinion or proceed now—Resolved—That the said Alderman John Mitchelburne be disfranchised and he is hereby disfranchised, displaced, and removed from the office of an Alderman of this city."—(*Ibid.*)

—April 28.—“Samuel Leeson, elected Alderman in the place of John Mitchelburne, lately removed from said office.”—(*Ibid.*)

—August 11.—“Resolved for a Committee to meet with Mr. Cairnes (to draw up the causes of disfranchising Col. Mitchelburne, to be put in readiness against next term, to take off the contempt in the King’s Bench, for which a tipstaffe was sent down against Mr. Mayor, by whom he was attached 14th July last, and fees paid the tipstaffe, viz., £3 19s. 4d., and bonds for the Mayor’s appearance and payment of fees, &c.,) be appointed, viz., the Mayor, Lennox, Kennedy, Ash, Long, Shannon, Denning, Mackie, and Harvey.”—(*Ibid.*)

—April 28.—“A note, signed by Col. Mitchelburne, directed to the Mayor of Londonderry, (desiring that the Chamberlain may be ordered to give a copy of the Common Council, for which he was turned out of the Corporation,) being read—Ordered, that the said note be laid among the records of the Corporation, and the Mayor may give a suitable verbal answer.”—(*Ibid.*)

1700—April 2.—“A Bill of Costs for suit against Col. Mitchelburne. Ordered, that the Chamberlain pay Mr. Conolly £54 10s. 6d.”—(*Ibid.*)

—May 29.—“The Mayor produced a writ of *mandamus*, with which he was served yesterday, at the suit of Col. John Mitchelburne, requiring the said John Mitchelburne to be restored to the place of alderman, from which he was removed, or the cause be shown why he is not restored. Resolved—That cause be shown wherefore this Corporation can’t restore him to the place he was so justly removed from.”—(*Ibid.*)

1702.—Charles Hickman, of Northamptonshire, Bishop till his death in 1713.

1703—August 31.—“£51 17s., costs of *mandamus* of Col. Mitchelburne, ordered to be paid by the Chamberlain.”—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

Without having access to a copy of the book referred to by the Corporation, it is impossible to judge between them and Colonel Mitchelburne, but it will be found that the same measure they meted out to him was soon measured to them again.

—By an Act (2d Anne, chap. 6,) passed in the Parliament of Ireland, this year, it was enacted “That all persons who shall bear any office under her Majesty, on the first day of Easter Term, which shall be in 1704, shall, before the end of said term, or in the Trinity Term next following, in public and open court, between nine and twelve o’clock, in the forenoon, take the oaths and declaration appointed, and also the Oath of Abjuration, and all persons and officers not having taken the said oaths and declarations, shall, before the first August, 1704, at the Sessions for the county where he shall reside or be on the 20th May, 1704, take the said oaths, &c., or be disqualified : and the said officers shall also receive the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, according to the usage of the Church of Ireland, before 1st August, 1704, in some parish church, upon some Lord’s Day, commonly called Sunday, immediately after Divine service and sermon.”

1704.—“At a Common Council, held 28th July, Present—Samuel Leeson, Mayor; *Alex. Lecky, James Lennox, Henry Ash, Horace Kennedy, Edward Brookes, Robt. Shannon,* Wm. Mackie, John Cowan, Hugh Davey*, Aldermen; *Joseph Davey*, Sheriff; *John Harvey*, Chamberlain; John Crookshanks, Alex. Coningham, *Robert Harvey, Robert Gamble, John Dixon*, John Denning, Geo. Tomkins, Charles Norman, Thos. Lecky and Robt. Dent, Burgesses.

“Alex. Lecky, Esq., an Alderman of this city, and Justice of the Peace, not having qualified himself according to the late Act made in this kingdom, for preventing the growth of Popery, prays this Com-

* This name is spelled Shennan in the Corporation and Irish Society Minutes, as it is in Londeriad, page 46.

mon Council he may be allowed to surrender and demit the same; and his surrender of Alderman and Justice of the Peace is accordingly accepted. Joseph Davey, Esq., one of the Sheriffs of the City and County, likewise surrendered his office of Sheriff, and was accepted, and Mr. Wm. Edgar, of this city, chosen in his room, who, being sent for and willing to serve, was sworn Sheriff and Common Councillor. Mr. John Harvey likewise surrendered his Chamberlain's office, which was accepted, and Mr. John Denning, one of the Burgesses, elected in his place, and sworn accordingly. Charles Norman elected Alderman, in room of Alderman Lecky.

"At a Common Council, held 31st July, *Henry Long*, Alderman, and *Joseph Morrison* and *Archd. Coningham*, Burgesses, were present, who had not been at the last meeting; and Alexander Skipton, Esq., Sheriff, being at the point of death, and unable to qualify, as required by the late Act, Mr. John Riddell is sworn Sheriff and Common Councillor."—(*Corporation Minutes.*)

The names above given, except Leeson, Ash, Crookshanks, Alexander Coningham, Denning, Tomkins, Norman, Thomas Lecky, and Dent, do not appear again at any meeting of the Corporation; and as twenty-three new members were immediately chosen, including the two Sheriffs above elected, we conclude that twenty-two, out of a Corporation of thirty-eight, neglected to qualify as required by the Act. The other Nonconformists, of whose names I am not certain, must have included another Alderman, with *David Cairns*, and four other Burgesses, in all ten Aldermen and twelve Burgesses. The names of the Nonconformists are printed in *italics*.

By the 19th and 20th Geo. III., chap. 6, passed in 1780, the Test Act, was repealed.

1713.—John Hartstronge, of Norfolk, Bishop till his death in 1716. He gave leave that Colonel Mitchelburne should place an inscription on the

sill of the east window of the Cathedral, to perpetuate the memory of the siege, at which Col. Mitchelburne was Governor, that when the colours, taken by him from the enemy, should fail, it should keep in remembrance the eminent and extraordinary services then performed. [See ante, page 324.]

1714.—August 25.—Thomas Meredith appointed Governor of Derry.

1716.—St. George Ashe, of Roscommon, Bishop. He died in 1717.

1718.—William Nicolson, of Cumberland, Bishop till his death in 1726. He had been just before appointed Archbishop of Cashel. He was the author of the English, Scotch and Irish Historical Library. Through the courtesy of one of his descendants, in whose possession his Diary is preserved, two extracts from it are here given:—

“1718—Aug. 1.—I read prayers, first and second services, at Londonderry. Col. Mitchelburne's Bloody Flag being hoisted y^e first time on y^e Steeple. P.M. Great guns and volleys. Even. Splendid treat in y^e Tolsel. Fireworks and Illuminations.”

“1720.—Aug. 1.—Mr. Ward preached and dined with me; Ditto, Col. Mitchelburne, Dr. Squire, Mr. Blackhall, &c. Bonfires.”

1719—July.—Henry Barry (Lord Santry) appointed Governor.

1720.—David Cairnes died and was buried in the Cathedral graveyard, Londonderry.

—The Old Deanery erected.

1721—October 1.—John Mitchelburne, grandson of Sir Richard Mitchelburne, of Broadhurst, Sussex, died at Londonderry, and was buried in the Old Church-yard of Glendermott, near to Adam Murray. Extract from his Will, dated 12th July, 1721:—

“I, John Mitchelburne, of the city of Londonderry, being desirous to settle and dispose of what temporal estate it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with, do make this my last Will and Testament. I order for maintaining the Flag on the steeple of Derry fifty pounds, for which I have already given my bond.”

1725.—“Cicily Jackson burned at a stake outside Bishop’s-Gate, for the murder of her natural child.”
—(*Gillespie’s Annals of Londonderry.*)

1726.—Henry Downes, Bishop. He died in 1734.

1734.—Thomas Rundle, Bishop. He died in 1742.

1735.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Londonderry granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Handicraftsmen and Artificers, Freemen of the city, to hold a Guild of the thirty-six tradesmen following:—John Veal, master; Wm. King, V. Hardin, wardens; John Mitchell, clerk; Thos. Dougherty, beadle; Wm. Cromly, John Gregg, W. King, Laughlin M’Fadin, tailors. John Lawrence, J. Veal, Edwd. Sanders, Thos. Ferguson, smiths, coppersmiths, and cutlers. John Gwyn, Robt. Nixon, Jas. Gwyn, Thomas Gamble, surgeon-barbers. John Garraway, James Boggs, bakers. Archibald Galbraith, John Osburn, Wm. Ross, John Carson, carpenters. John Clinton, Robert Bell, John Missaroon, Alex. Buchannan, cordwainers. William Gray, Richard Thomas, saddlers and ropemakers. Valentine Hardin, Jas. M’Donagh, tanners and curriers. Lancelot Greenup, John Lowis, Jas. Morrison, skinners and stationers. Thos. Patton, Abraham Hope, weavers. Wm. Ellis, Denis Kelly, Francis Jennings, coopers and chandlers. John M’Farland, mason. The Charter is signed by Edward Skipton, Mayor; George Tomkins, Henry M’Manus, Peter Stanley, Hugh Edwards, William Lecky, George Vaughan, Thos. Moncrieff, George Hart, Alex. Tomkins, Henry Hart, and Jos. Bolton, Aldermen.

The Guild had power to make laws and ordinances for the government of their respective arts and occupations, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Aldermen. It has long been dissolved, and, in consequence, there have arisen, from time to time, various associations, called Trades’ Unions, who, without legal authority, attempt to make and enforce Trade Regulations.

1740.—“A great frost. The Foyle frozen over,

and an ox roasted on the ice opposite the Ship Quay.”
—(*Gillespie.*)

1742.—Carew Reynell, Bishop. He died in 1745.

1745.—George Stone, Bishop till his promotion to Armagh in 1746.

1746.—William Barnard, Bishop till his death in 1768. He built the Chapel of Ease. It accommodates about 300 persons. He erected the Palace.

1749—Oct. 32.—Major-General Phineas Bowles Governor.

1750.—Alderman Peter Stanley, died 6th November. “He bequeathed all his houses in Derry, with their acres and perches, to the amount of £42, yearly profit rent, to the Dean and Curates of Derry (for the time being), and his heirs, Ald. George Crookshanks and William Kennedy, in trust, to be distributed to thirty poor of the city and liberties of Derry, on this side the river. He also bequeathed twenty barrels of shelling to be distributed annually, in May, by the Curate and Churchwardens of Glendermott.”—(*Inscription on Tomb in Chapel of Ease Cemetery.*)

1756—April 12.—Henry Cornwall held the Joint-Governorship of Londonderry and Culmore Fort. Since this period they have continued united.

1763.—Nov. 3.—Provost Andrews, a native of Derry, and Representative of this city, in addressing the House of Commons, spoke as follows:—

“If this nation had been so happy as to have its history written by any author of abilities equal to the work, the actions of the citizens of Derry would have furnished its most shining passages—passages which would have embellished the most illustrious historian, and highly honoured the most heroic nation. The citizens of Derry supported the laws, the religion, and the liberty of their country, in defiance of all the miseries that the cruelty of war, aggravated by the sanguinary rage of bigotry and superstition, could bring upon them. To say that they gave their lives a ransom for the blessings which their posterity enjoy, is to wrong them of half their praise, if we do not consider the manner in which it was paid. The pomp of war and the sound of the trumpet awake in almost every mind a sudden and tumultuous courage, which rather overlooks danger than defies it, and rather suspends our attention to life, than reconciles

us to the loss of it. The soldier rushes forward with impetuosity, and when he hears the thunder of the battle, can glory in the elation of his mind; but when death approaches with a slow and silent pace, when he is seen at leisure, and contemplated, in all his terrors, the spirits shrink back to the heart, the love of fame, and even the hope of Heaven, is chilled within us, and the man at once prevails, not over the hero only, but the saint.

"Of the few that in this hour of horror have surmounted the sense of their own condition, who is he that has looked with the same equanimity upon the partners of his fortune and the pledges of his love? When a wife or a child has been a hostage, and the tyrant's dagger has been lifted to their breast, how has the hero and the patriot melted in the husband and the father!

"By what name, then, shall we distinguish the virtue of the citizens of Derry, who did not rush upon death for their country, in the momentary ardour of sudden contest, in the pomp and tumult of the field of battle, but waited his deliberate, though irresistible approach, shut up within their own walls, in the gloomy recesses of sickness and famine; and who, while they felt the pangs of hunger undermining life in themselves, beheld also its destructive influence in those whose lives were still dearer than their own: who heard the faltering voice of helpless infancy complain, till the sounds at last died upon the tongue; and who saw the languid eye of fainting beauty express what no language could utter, till it was closed in death. In this trial to stand firm—in this conflict to be more than conquerors—was it not also to be more than men! To have been the birthplace or the residence of one such hero would have fired a thousand cities with envy, and have rendered the meanest hamlet illustrious for ever.

"What, then, is Derry, whose whole inhabitants were animated by this divine virtue, like a common soul? Nor is it strange that their posterity should be still distinguished by the same spirit; for, how is it possible they should hear the recital of these wonders, and enjoy the benefits they procured, without glowing at once with gratitude and emulation. Their virtue, from whatever cause, has been long hereditary. In the civil wars of 1641, Derry was the impregnable city, which baffled all the force of the rebels, to the encouragement and support of the whole North of Ireland. In the glorious Revolution of 1688, a crisis, perhaps the most important that ever happened in any age or any country, Derry stood forth the bulwark of the laws, religion and liberty of this nation. To Derry we all owe, in a great measure, the ample and peaceable possession of them, in which we are happy at this day; and how Derry behaved during the late insurrections we need not be told."

——.Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Magazine Street, built. It was used by Wesley on his first visit to Derry in 1765.

1765 to 1771.—The Parliament voted £4,590 15s., to erect a Pier and complete the Quay of Londonderry.

1765.—Lieut.-General Robert Riche Governor.

1768.—Frederick Hervey, Bishop till his death in 1803. He nearly rebuilt the Palace, and contributed largely to the erection of a spire and other alterations of the Cathedral. He generally exercised his patronage for the advancement of the senior curates of his diocese. In 1779 he succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol.

——.The Old Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built at Rosemary Lane.

In June, 1772, the first Newspaper was published in Derry, called the “Londonderry Journal and Donegal and Tyrone Advertiser,” by George Douglas, a Scotchman, who edited and conducted it till 1796. Its volumes, bound and presented by him to the people of Derry, in 1796, with an express desire for their careful preservation, have been much mutilated, and several pages torn out. They are deposited in the News Room and Library. The following annals are extracted from it. The dates of the Papers extracted from are given in the margin :—

1772—July 25.—Last Monday afternoon, a butcher in this city was put in the stocks, for the space of one hour, and fined in the sum of 11s. 4d., being convicted of selling ram instead of ewe mutton, contrary to law.

——.Last Friday arrived in the river, from Philadelphia, the ship Jupiter, Capt. Ewing, all well. It is remarkable that they went there in twenty-seven days, and returned in the like number, the quickest passage ever made from this port to America.

——August 5.—Saturday last, being the ever-memorable First of August, was observed here with uncommon demonstrations of joy. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the flag displayed upon the steeple of the Church. At twelve o'clock the Worshipful Mayor, attended by the Corporation and Freeman, assembled at the Town Hall, and from thence walked in procession to the Cathe-

dral of St. Columb, where divine service was performed, an anthem sung by the Blue Boys, and an excellent sermon, suited to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Soden. They then returned in the same manner to the Town Hall, where an elegant dinner, consisting of above 100 dishes, was provided at the expense of Hugh Hill, Esq., our present worthy Mayor: and the day was concluded with illuminations, firings, and other tokens of joy, proper to commemorate so remarkable and never-to-be-forgotten day—a day that must ever call forth the most sincere gratitude and thankfulness of all true Protestants to the Almighty, who so providentially stretched forth His arm, and so signally delivered from Popery, slavery, and arbitrary power.

—August 5.—Saturday last being 12th August, the anniversary of the deliverance of this city from a long and terrible siege, by the rebel army, in 1689, when the gallant and heroic behaviour of its inhabitants (scarcely to be equalled in history) nobly stood forth in the glorious cause, and rescued this country from Popery and barbarism. We, the Members of the Liberty Annuity Company, at our general meeting this day, fully replete with gratitude, think it our duty, in this public manner, to return our sincere thanks to our worthy Mayor, for his spirited attention to justice on all occasions since promoted to that dignity, and particularly for reviving this ancient custom of going to Church in form, which practice must keep up in our minds an everlasting remembrance of the blessings we have received. And we also return our thanks to Mr. Soden for so suitable a sermon, and the proper application he made thereof, to excite us to duty and a just use of our unparalleled mercies.

HEAPE CROMPTON, President.

—August 6.—We, the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Guild of Trades of the city of Londonderry, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the generous manner wherein our Worshipful

Mayor and worthy Representative, Hugh Hill, Esq., revived, on Saturday last, the ancient custom of commemorating the equally glorious and memorable Deliverance of this City on the never-to-be-forgotten First of August, 1689, a circumstance which ever should be cherished in the grateful breasts of the descendants of those as gallant as loyal heroes, the 'Prentice Boys, who, regardless of ease—of life, when put in competition with religion and liberty—sacrificed every consideration to the preservation of blessings so invaluable, and successfully opposed Popery and arbitrary power; take this public method of manifesting our grateful thanks and warmest approbation of a conduct, which, by calling to mind the glorious heroism of our ancestors, cannot fail of exciting the like noble sentiments in ourselves. We take this opportunity of offering our very sincere thanks to the Rev. Clotworthy Soden, who, in his excellent discourse on the Anniversary of this memorable Day, exercised his powers so successfully in animating us with sentiments worthy the descendants of those gallant Asserters of our Religion and Liberty. Signed by Order,

ROBT. GAMBLE, Clerk of the Guild.

——.Town lighted with Lamps.

1773—July 23.—The Magistrates declined to assemble the citizens, on First August, William Lecky being Mayor.

——July 30.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—As the First of August falls on Sunday this year, the Phoenix Club are desired to meet at Bradley's, on Monday the 2d, to celebrate the ever-memorable First of August. Dinner to be on the table precisely at three of the clock. ENEAS MURRAY in the Chair.

——August 18.—In the steeple of our Market House, a very fine new clock, with three dial plates: one towards Ferryquay Street, one towards Bishop Street, and one towards Butcher Street.

1774—Francis Andrews, Provost of Trinity College,

Dublin, died at Shrewsbury, in England, leaving £20 a-year to the Derry Infirmary.

—August 2.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the ever-memorable First of August, it was observed in this city with every mark of gratitude. In the forenoon, Chas. M'Manus, Esq. the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., went in procession to St. Columb's Cathedral, where an excellent discourse, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Soden, from these words—"I will sing of the mercies of the Lord for ever: with my mouth will I make known Thy faithfulness to all generations." Ps. lxxxix. 1. The evening concluded with every demonstration of joy.

—November 8.—Friday last being the anniversary of the birth and landing of the ever-memorable King William the Third, was observed in this city with the usual marks of gratitude; and Saturday was observed in the same manner, in commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot.

—James Alexander elected Representative, in room of Right Hon. Francis Andrews, deceased.—(*Ordnance Survey Memoir.*)

1775.—The Shambles built.

—April 26.—Lieutenant-General John Irvine appointed Governor.—(*Ordnance Survey Memoir.*)

—July 18.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Such Members of the Independent Mitchelburne Club as intend to celebrate that never-to-be-forgotten day, the glorious First of August, are requested to meet at the House of Mr. George Campbell, Bishop Street, on Monday the 24th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, to determine a few particulars relating thereto. N.B.—Perhaps this infant title of Independent Mitchelburne Club may be unknown to many, let this suffice, that it includes all those Sons of Liberty who formerly met and commemorated that blessed day.—Signed, by Order, THOS. ANDERSON, President.

—August 4.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of the glorious and never-to-be-forgotten First

of August, the same was observed here by ringing of bells, displaying the flag, firing of guns, and many other marks of joy. The Mitchelburne Club particularly distinguished themselves on this memorable occasion.

—November 7.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Impressed with a deep sense of the honour already done his brother, Alderman Alexander takes the liberty of presenting his compliments to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Burgesses and Freemen of the city of Londonderry, and requests the favour of their company to dine with him in the Town Hall, on Thursday the 7th of December next, the anniversary of the day on which their gallant ancestors bolted their Gates, bravely defending the city against the invaders of their liberty, the enemies of their religion, and of their country. He flatters himself that the descendants of those heroes will cheerfully appear to celebrate the day, and to drink the health of their Representative, the declaration of whose political principles has so universally met with their approbation. Dinner on the table at three o'clock.

—November 14.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Quere*: Are the once and ever-to-be-revered Derry Boys, who gallantly opposed Popish tyranny and oppression, and now animated with that unparalleled quality—Independence—to be, by any premeditation or illegality, deprived of commemorating that day on which their ancestors so bravely barred the Gates against a treacherous foe? No. Forbid it, Heaven! Forbid it, Independence! and forbid it, Derry's Sons! Let us, if no other than a shed can be found to keep us from the inclemency of the weather, in spite of an assuming multitude, whose only virtue, on this occasion, is undue influence, celebrate that day—signalised by Derry Boys, and they only—the 7th of December. N.B.—Dinner bespoke in Mr. Bradley's, where the subscription book for that purpose is to be had, and some honest Derry Boys subscribed.

LEATHER APRON.

1776—Dec. 25.—Lieut.-General John Hall appointed Governor.—(*Ordnance Survey.*)

——.Hugh Hill, afterwards Sir Hugh Hill, Bart., and Jas. Alexander, afterwards Lord Caledon, elected Representatives, the votes of the Freemen being—Hill, 335 ; Alexander, 319 ; Wm. Lecky, 202 ; Ross, 42.—(*Ibid.*)

——A spire built upon the tower of the Cathedral. The old tower, originally sixty-six feet high, was now raised twenty-one feet. The spire measured 130 feet. The ball vane rose eleven feet. The height of the entire edifice was 228 feet, while the present tower and spire, built in 1803, is 178 feet, of which the tower is eighty-nine feet.—(*Ibid.*)

——July 19.—At a meeting of the True Blue Society of the City and County of Londonderry, held at the Town Hall, the 12th day of July, 1776, pursuant to orders given—John Ferguson, Esq., in the chair—it was resolved, “That the Society do meet twice in every year, viz.: on the 7th day of December and the 12th day of July, to transact the business of the Society, and dine together.”

1777—June 17.—A new two-mile Racecourse nearly completed, about a mile and a-half N.W. of the city.

1778—June 9.—The gentlemen of the Londonderry Independent Volunteers are requested to meet in the Town Hall, this evening, at seven o'clock precisely, on business of importance.

——June 12.—The friends of this country must hear with pleasure, that there are now two companies of Volunteers discipling in this city, and a third is expected to be formed immediately. The uniform of the first company will be blue cloth, faced with white, of Irish manufacture.

——June 12.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—To the Members of the Mitchelburne Company, and all others who are desirous to join them. Gentlemen—As a military spirit has now called forth many patriotic gentlemen of this city, to embody and perfect them—

selves in martial exercise, your Company are requested to meet, this evening, at seven o'clock, at the Mitre, in Bishop Street, in order to come to a resolution of embodying, exercising, and such other manœuvres as may be of service both to ourselves and to the city. It is, therefore, hoped that all the descendants of those men who so bravely and effectually opposed a daring enemy will now step forth and show that they hold fast their integrity.

ROBT. BOGGS, President.

—June 16.—The Independent Company of Volunteers is now complete, and mostly composed of the young gentlemen of this city. Their uniform is scarlet, turned up with black. The second company, consisting chiefly of citizens, will shortly be ready to commence their manual exercise; and, yesterday, a third company, under the name of the Mitchellburne Volunteers, formed entirely of tradesmen, entered into a course of military discipline.

—July 3.—Officers chosen by the Volunteers: Independent Volunteers—John Ferguson, Esq. Capt.; John Coningham, Esq., First Lieut.; David Ross, Esq., Second Lieut.; Rev. Roger Blackhall, Chaplain. 'Prentice Boys of Derry—Wm. Lecky, Esq., Capt.; Stephen Bennett, Esq., First Lieutenant; Eneas Murray, Esq., Second Lieutenant; Rev. Edmund Hamilton, Chaplain. Londonderry Fusileers—Thos. Bateson, Esq., Captain; David Patterson, Esq., First Lieutenant; Alex. Scott, Esq., Second Lieut.; Rev. Harrison Balfour, Chaplain.

—July 14 (Tuesday).—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The officers and soldiers of the Apprentice Boys' Company beg leave, in this public manner, to return their thanks to the Rev. Mr. Young (Presbyterian Minister), for the public, sensible, spirited and useful address, which he was pleased to deliver to them from his pulpit on Sunday last.

—August 4.—Saturday last, First August, at ten forenoon, the three Independent Companies of

this city marched to the Diamond: from thence the Volunteers and Fusileers, commanded by Captains Ferguson and Bateson, proceeded to the Cathedral, where a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Blackhall. The 'Prentice Boys, commanded by Capt. Lecky, marched to the Chapel and heard an excellent sermon from the Rev. Edmund Hamilton.

1779—July 27.—On Sunday last, the new Meeting-house, belonging to the Dissenting Congregation of this city, was opened for the first time. It was planned by the late Mr. Priestly.

—August 3.—Sunday last being the anniversary of the First of August, the same was celebrated here. The Volunteer Company paraded at eleven o'clock, and then repaired to Church and Meeting. After divine service three of the Companies assembled under arms, in the Diamond, where each fired three vollies with their accustomed steadiness and discipline. The Fusileer Company, with many gentlemen, were elegantly entertained at dinner by Lieut. Dickson Coningham. On Monday, the Blue Volunteers, under the command of Captain Lecky, made a handsome appearance under arms in the Diamond, at three o'clock, afternoon, when they fired three vollies with great regularity. The Company, with many gentlemen, &c., were entertained by their officers at dinner in the Town Hall.

—On 4th November, the Volunteers, Fusileers, and Apprentice Boys Companies paraded, at one o'clock, and fired three vollies in the Diamond, which were answered by the artillery on the new Parade. The day was concluded with ringing of bells and other rejoicing.

—December 10.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of the 7th December, 1688, when the gallant 'Prentice Boys of Derry shut their Gates against the enemies of our liberty and religion, the same was observed here. At noon the Volunteer Companies paraded and fired three vollies, and afterwards went

through the ceremony of Shutting the Gates. At night the privates of the 'Prentice Boys' Company entertained their officers at the 'Town Hall, which was illuminated on the occasion and adorned with emblematical transparencies.

1780—August 4.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of the First August, 1689, was observed in a public manner. At ten o'clock the Derry Battalion assembled and marched to the Cathedral, where a discourse was delivered by the Rev. H. Balfour. The Battalion then marched to the field appointed for the review on the 10th and 11th inst., where they performed the order of review. On their return to the Diamond they fired three vollies. The Battalion were preceded this day by the Derry troop of light dragoons, who made a very elegant appearance.

—December 8.—Yesterday, the Volunteer Companies of this city paraded under arms, performed the ceremony of Shutting the Gates, and afterwards fired three vollies in the Diamond, in commemoration of the 7th December, 1688.

—December 7.—The Corporation of the Guild of Trades of the city of Londonderry, the descendants of the heroes who shut the Gates against the forces of the abdicated King James and nobly sustained, for the Protestant cause, a siege from this memorable day in 1688 to the First of August following, met at their hall and spent the evening, with loyal toasts, illuminations, cannon firing, &c.

ROBERT BELL, Master.

HENRY SLOAN, Secretary.

1781—November 6.—Sunday last, being anniversary of birthday of King William the Third of glorious memory, was observed here with great solemnity. The different Volunteer Companies, together with the Liberty Volunteers, attended divine service in the morning at the Meetinghouse. At two o'clock the whole formed on parade and marched into the Diamond, where they fired three vollies in honour of the day.

—December 11.—Friday last, the 7th December, the Londonderry Regiment, under the command of Colonel Ferguson, paraded and fired three vollies; and the Apprentice Boys' Company, commanded by Captain Bennett, afterwards performed the ceremony of Shutting the Gates, &c.

1782—August 6.—The First of August was observed here with many demonstrations of joy. The different Volunteer Companies paraded and fired three vollies in the Diamond. The bells were rung, &c., &c.

—December 10.—Saturday last, the Apprentice Boys' Company, under the command of Captain Bennett, paraded and attended at the Chapel, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Pitt Kennedy. They afterwards went through the ceremony of Shutting the Gates, and fired three vollies in the Diamond. In the evening the Company entertained the officers of the other corps and a number of gentlemen in the Town Hall.

1783—July 8.—Tuesday last, being the First of July, the Londonderry Artillery, Londonderry Volunteers, and Liberty Volunteers, paraded and fired three vollies in commemoration of the day.

—August 5.—Friday last being the anniversary of the First of August, the same was observed here with the usual marks of joyful remembrance by the different Volunteer corps of this city and liberties.

—December 9.—Sunday, the 7th December, was observed with the usual ceremonies of firing three vollies and Shutting the Gates, by the Apprentice Boys' Company and the other Volunteer corps of the city and liberties.

1784—June 22.—On Friday last several gentlemen, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lynch, Roman Catholic clergyman of this city, got, in a few hours, 500 guineas for building the Roman Catholic Chapel. At head of the list, Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, £200; Corporation, £50.

—August 3.—Sunday, First of August, was observed with usual demonstrations of joy.

1785—August 2.—Yesterday was observed with many demonstrations of joy: the bells were rung, various flags were displayed, and the Volunteers fired three vollies, on their parade, in honour of the day.

—October 8.—The idea of Sunday Schools is at length seriously adopted in this city. The Phoenix Club entered into a very handsome subscription for that purpose. Benefactions will be received by the Rev. David Young.

—November 8.—Monday night last Lamps were fixed up in the different streets of the city.

1786—August 8.—Tuesday last, being Relief of Derry, the different Volunteer corps fired three vollies in the Diamond; and, shortly after, his Majesty's 13th Regiment also fired three vollies, in honour of the day.

—December 12.—Thursday last was politely observed by the 13th Regiment, now in garrison, firing three vollies in the Diamond, in honour of the day; and, in the evening, their officers gave an elegant ball and supper.

1787.—August 14.—The Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, visited Derry.

—December 11.—Friday last, the 16th Regt., under the command of Col. Craig, fired three vollies in the Diamond. The Town Hall was illuminated, and the principal gentlemen of the city entertained Col. Craig and his officers.

1788—January 22.—At a meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation of the city of Londonderry, held 21st instant, the Rev. David Young, Moderator, Resolved unaimously—"That the thanks of this Congregation be presented to the Rev. Robt. Black, one of our ministers, for introducing and performing a 'Burial Service' over the deceased members of this Society."

[For description of Centenary Commemoration,
112

with gilt bases and capitals, supporting a circular canopy, from which were festooned green curtains, with gold fringe; on the front were the City Arms, with motto, "The Relief of Derry, 1790;" on the top was a green flag, displaying the Irish harp and a wreath of shamrocks, and this inscription, "*Pro Patria semper.*" Sir Hugh Hill's chair was carried by his four sons.

——.At a meeting of the Phoenix Club, Resolved—That the good effects of the Sunday School, hitherto conducted under the patronage of this Club, and superintended by the Rev. Mr. Young, during five years, are now manifest, as upwards of 300 poor children have been taught the English language, writing and arithmetic, since its commencement.

ANDREW FERGUSON, President.

——August 17.—Last Thursday the First of August, (O.S.) the Londonderry Independent Volunteers, commanded by Captain John Ferguson, fired three vollies in the Diamond, in commemoration of the Relief of Derry, 1689. Captain Ferguson entertained the company at dinner, where the following, among other toasts, were given:—

"The Glorious Revolution of 1688;" "7th December, 1688;" "1st August, 1689;" "The 'Prentice Boys of Derry;" "The Army;" "The Fleet;" "Perpetual Unanimity between Great Britain and Ireland;" "The Whig Club of Ireland;" "The President of the United States;" "The French Revolutionists and Liberty to all Mankind."

——December 21.—Saturday, the 7th December (O.S.), was commemorated by the Londonderry Volunteers, who paraded and fired three vollies in the Diamond. The lieutenants, chaplain, and surgeon, gave a splendid entertainment to Capt. Ferguson and the privates of the Company, at which were present the Mayor of the city, the Colonel and Officers of the 48th Regiment, and a number of other gentlemen.

1791.—Tolls of Bridge for year sold for £1,550.

——.The first Jail in Bishop Street finished.

——January 11.—Died, at Prehen, Wm. Glen, in

the 105th year of his age. He was born in Derry two years before the famous siege, and was present at the entertainment given in the Town Hall, at the Centennial Commemoration of that great event.

—January 18.—It is with pleasure we observe a perseverance in that laudable institution—the Sunday School of this city. Last Sunday there were ninety-six poor scholars learning to read and write.

—August 16.—Friday last, the 1st August (O.S.), was observed by the Volunteers of this city. They fired three vollies in the Diamond, and entertained their officers and a number of gentlemen at dinner, in the Town Hall. The following, with many other toasts, were drunk :—

“The Day;” “The 7th of December, 1688;” “The Memory of the brave Defenders of Derry;” “The Volunteers;” “The Whig Club and the Whig Interest Everywhere;” “May the Walls of the Inquisition be speedily levelled, with those of the Bastile;” “American Success to French Effort;” “President Washington and the United States;” “The Glorious Memory;” “The Apprentice Boys of Derry;” &c., &c.

1792—May 8.—To the Printer of the Londonderry Journal. Sir—You will oblige some of your best friends, by making a paragraph or two on the following subject, namely—the hardship which shopkeepers labour under, by having their shops hampered by certain idlers, who stay there to kill time, although their presence prevents our customers—country ones particularly—from coming in to lay out their money with us, to our manifest loss and detriment. These nothing-to-do people, I think, call themselves Loungers. Ah, Mr. Printer, it is not good for any place to have Loungers in it. But as I am not accustomed to write for the Newspaper, you will be so good as to say something to the purpose. Do, be smart on the occasion.—Yours, kindly,

BOB ALLSPICE.

P.S.—And, d’ye hear, Mr. Printer, tell the young *gentlemen*, when they shut their masters’ shops in the

evening, to keep a little more in character, and not disturb their sober neighbours !*

—August 21.—The 1st of August (O.S.) falling on Sunday, the anniversary of the Relief of Derry was observed here on the Monday following, the 13th inst. with the customary expressions of festive exultation. In the afternoon a numerous company, consisting of all the principal citizens, the officers of the 70th Regiment, and such respectable strangers as happened to be in town or had visited it on the occasion, dined together in the Town Hall. Perhaps, never before in a company so numerous and so mixed, did the spirit of liberality more apparently predominate—the meeting was considered as sacred to the general principles of civil and religious freedom—and no political discussion whatever was introduced, nor was a single toast drunk which could give just offence to either Churchman, Dissenter, or Roman Catholic. Among the toasts were :—

“The Revolution of 1688 ; and may we never have occasion for another ;” “The Independence of the Irish Legislature ;” “May we always have courage to assert our rights and virtue to perform our duties ;” “May the House of Commons be in fact, as well as in name, the Representatives of the People ;” “An equal defeat to Faction and Corruption ;” “Civil and Religious Liberty to all the World ;” “Peace and Liberty to Poland ;” “Peace, Liberty and good Government to France ;” “The Rights of Juries ;” “The Liberty of the Press ;” “The Abolition of the Slave Trade ;” “President Washington ;” “Magna Charta, and the Memory of the Barons who obtained it ;” “The Memory of Lord Russell and the Exclusioners ;” “The Memory of Hampden, Sidney and Lock ;” “The Memory of William Molyneux ;” “The Memory of Lord Chatham,” &c.

—December 18.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Londonderry Volunteers. The Londonderry Union being now completely organised, such gentlemen as wish to join the corps will be most respectfully received by any of the undernamed officers :—John Ferguson, James Atchison, Wm. Armstrong, James Murray, Robt. Moore, Joseph Moore, Robert Gray, Wm. Alexander.†

* The letter of Mr. Allspice is reprinted to show the antiquity of the local evils he complained of, but with faint hopes of producing any reformation of them.

† This attempt to enrol *Union Volunteers* in Derry was unsuccessful, as they were never embodied.

—December 21.—A meeting of Freeman, John Ferguson in the Chair. Alexander Knox, Secretary. Resolutions recommending adequate representation. Parochial meetings to be held : that for Templemore was appointed for 7th January, 1793.

1793—January 8.—Parochial meeting held. It being suggested that if adjourned for eight days and notice given in the different Churches and Chapels of the Parish, on the intervening Sunday (a measure which the Rev. the Dean, who was present, acceded to in the most handsome manner), a much greater number would assemble. It was adjourned till Monday.

—January 14.—Meeting of inhabitants in Town Hall (pursuant to adjournment), from whence they proceeded to the Cathedral. John Ferguson, Chairman. 3,000 being present, Mr. Atchison moved and Mr. Armstrong seconded the resolutions, and the Dean and Rev. Robert Black having addressed them and counselled moderation, and Mr. Black, Counsellor Scott, and Dr. Patterson having declined to act as delegates, John Ferguson, Alex. Knox, Wm. Armstrong, John Hart, Robt. Moore, and James Murray were elected.

—January 25.—Meeting of Parochial Delegates of Derry, Donegal and Tyrone, in Town Hall, adjourned to the Meetinghouse.

Barony delegates to Dungannon, for city and liberties of Londonderry : John Ferguson, William Armstrong, Robert Moore, James Murray.

—February 15.—Provincial meeting in Dungannon. H. Joy and W. Armstrong, Secretaries.

—The Londonderry Militia embodied.

—August 13.—Yesterday the bells were rung, and the 55th Regiment fired three vollies, in the Diamond, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday.

—November 5.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of William the Third of glorious

memory, the same was observed here with many demonstrations of joy.

—December 10.—Last Saturday, the 7th December, the anniversary of a day ever famous for the important consequences arising to the prosperity and happiness of these kingdoms—a day not to be remembered in the narrow, selfish scale of party interest, or sectarian prejudices, but on the broad principles of general good and well regulated Liberty—the same was NOT observed by the citizens of Derry!

1794.—The Corporation raised a regiment of 400 men, called the Londonderry Regiment, Viscount Conyngham, Colonel; but it was drafted into the 43d Regiment, in the year 1795, when all regiments above the 100th, were drafted into old regiments.

1795—February 11.—Sir Hugh Hill, Bart., having died, his son, Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., was elected a Representative for this city, on 9th March.

—June 23.—Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the Londonderry Fly Coach commenced running. It leaves Derry each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, for Dublin, by Armagh, and from Dublin on same days, arriving in Derry on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—six inside and four outside. Fare: inside, £2 12s. 10½d.; outside, £1 12s. 6d.

—August 4.—Saturday last, being the First of August, the bells were rung, and the Fifeshire Fencibles fired three vollies, in the Diamond, in honour of the day.

—December 29.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]—On account of the badness of the roads, the Londonderry Stage Coach shall run but twice in the week, until February, to and from Dublin, setting out from Derry at half-past five on Monday and Thursday morning, stops at Augher the first night, and arrives in Dublin early on Wednesday and Saturday. There will be no delay as there are four coaches on the road, besides a number of spare wheels.

1796—April 26.—George Douglas resigned the “Londonderry Journal,” to John Buchanan and William M'Corkell; and, on the 1st August, was presented with three silver cups, on his leaving for America. The preceding annals, from 1772 till 1796, as before stated, are extracted from his papers.

—October 4.—The Londonderry Yeoman Cavalry embodied. They were composed of about fifty gentlemen of the city and liberties, of whose names we have ascertained the following as being among the first “for King and Country arming”:—Sir G. F. Hill, Capt.; Andrew Ferguson (The Farm), First Lieut.; Wm. David Lecky, Second Lieut. Troop composed of James Murray, George Crookshank Kennedy, and Conolly M'C. Kennedy (both afterwards Skipton), William Patterson, John Dysart, Henry Alexander, Andrew Ferguson (Burt House), Wm. Alexander, William Dysart, William M'Clintock, Greencastle; David Ross, James Fleming, Thomas Newburgh, James Wilson, William Law, Alexander Major, William Ball, John Harvey, James Magill, Rowley Gorges Hill, Samuel Curry, Joseph Curry, William H. Ash, John Maginniss, Thomas Beatty, Peter M'Donagh, P. B. Maxwell, Alexander Ogilby, William Macky, Alex. Lecky, Ninian Boggs, N. B. M'Intire, James Gregg, Wm. Davenport, Alex. Young, Richd. Young, David Brown, Thos. Reed, and Geo. Eeles.

—November 4.—The ancient and loyal Phoenix Club held a festival. The Sunday School was continued under the patronage of the Phoenix Club. In this school numbers of boys have been taught to read and write, and several of them have acquired a knowledge of accounts very creditable to the teacher.

—December 19.—The 18th falling upon Sunday, the Shutting of the Gates was observed to-day with the usual marks of commemoration. The Royal Manx Fencibles, Colonel Lord Henry Murray, and the Tipperary Militia, Colonel Bagwell, paraded on the ramparts and fired three vollies. The corps of

Londonderry Cavalry were inspected by Lieutenant-General Lake.

——.Tolls of Bridge sold for one year, £1,477.

1797--Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., and Henry Alexander re-elected Representatives in Parliament for this city.

——January 5.—The Derry Militia passed through Cork from Limerick, on their way to meet the French at Bantry.

——.80,000 United Irishmen in Ulster. Of these 10,000 were in county Derry.

——June.—A body of men attacked the house of Mr. M'Clelland, near Burnfoot. He defended himself bravely and shot one of them, called Brisland, whose body was gibbeted in Derry.

——June.—900 persons, near Castledawson, surrendered themselves as United Irishmen, and took the oath of allegiance, pursuant to terms of proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant.

——June 19 to 24.—The greatest part of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Londonderry voluntarily came in and took the oath of allegiance.

——July.—Nearly 1,000 persons took the oath of allegiance before W. H. Ash, Esq., Ashbrooke, several of whom have given him up their arms, among which were some pikes; and many acknowledged their having taken the oath of the United Irishmen.

——.A countryman, from Stranorlar, who was sentenced to 700 lashes for administering the United Irishmen's oath to a private of the Aberdeenshire Fencibles, received 300 lashes, on the Quay, in presence of the garrison.

——September 25.—Gates ordered to be shut at nine o'clock each night.

——December 7.—Thursday, the anniversary of Shutting of the Gates, Brigadier-Gen. the Earl of Cavan, in compliment to the citizens, ordered out the garrison. The artillery fired twenty-one rounds and the cavalry and infantry three vollies.

1798—February 8.—Andrew Ferguson, afterwards.

Sir Andrew, chosen as Representative in room of Sir G. F. Hill, who had accepted the office of Clerk to the Irish House of Commons. The last Session of the Irish Parliament closed 2d August, 1800.

—March.—Sir Ralph Abercrombie inspected the Derry Yeoman Cavalry, commanded by Cornet Lecky.

—June 5.—At a Garrison Court Martial, Dan. M'Carron, Carrigans, was convicted of administering the oath of the United Irishmen to a private of the Tipperary Militia, and received 325 lashes on the Quay. Thomas Clarke, of Swatragh, was convicted of disorderly practices and sentenced to 500 lashes, but his punishment was suspended.

On 9th June Clarke received, in the Diamond, by order of Lord Cavan, 500 lashes in execution of his sentence for treasonable practices, and died on the 12th, in the jail, where he was detained on new charges of importance. A paper of arsenic was found in his pocket, and some of the matter in his stomach being poured down the throat of a dog, the animal died soon after in strong convulsions.

—Declaration signed by a large number of the inhabitants of this city—"We resolve to form ourselves into a military corps, to be called The Londonderry Yeoman Infantry, and do agree, in addition to the oath prescribed by law, to take this declaration—'That we never were members of any Society of United Irishmen, nor took any oath of secrecy to that body.'"

—Risings of malcontents in county Derry.

—The Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, of this city, made titular Bishop, in room of the late Dr. M'Devitt.

—Londonderry Legion—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., 1st Captain. Cavalry—Andrew Ferguson, Captain; William David Lecky, First Lieut.; Thomas Wray Newburgh, Second Lieutenant. Infantry: First Company—Rowley Gorges Hill, Capt.; John Schoales, First Lieut.; Oswald Smith, Second Lieut. Second Company—Wm. Walker, Captain;

Geo. M'Connell, First Lieut.; Robert Maginniss, Second Lieut. Third Company—Wm. Alexander, Capt.; Robert Alexander Stewart, First Lieut.; Wm. Beatty, Second Lieut. Fourth Company—Archibald Boyd, Capt.; John A. Smyth, First Lieut.; Andrew Beatty, Second Lieut.—(*Dublin Gazette*, July 5.)

—August 1, O.S. (Sunday).—The Relief of Derry was celebrated on the following day by the usual demonstrations of joy. The garrison, under command of Col. Bagwell, of the Tipperary Militia, marched to the New Quay, and fired three vollies.

—December 18.—The Londonderry Legion, comprising a troop of cavalry, Capt. Ferguson, and four companies of infantry, Captains Hill, Alexander, Walker and Boyd, were presented with a pair of colours from the Corporation. John Darcus, the Mayor, addressing them from the Balcony of the Royal Exchange in the Diamond, said “that the same loyalty, for our King and love for our happy Constitution, which glowed in the bosoms of our ancestors, is still ready to burst forth, on every occasion, at the call of danger. The sparks of liberty, loyalty and patriotism have been kept alive in this our MAIDEN CITY.” The Legion proceeded to the Cathedral, where a sermon, well adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Richard Babington, after which they marched to the Gates of the city and fired three rounds over each. At four o'clock all the troops of the garrison, under Brigadier-Gen. Dunn, joined the Yeomanry who, together, completely lined the ramparts and fired a *feu de joye*. The Band of the Breadalbane Fencibles played several patriotic tunes.

1799.—August 12.—The Londonderry Yeoman Infantry marched into the Diamond and fired three vollies. The day closed with bonfires, ringing of bells, &c.

—October 11.—Lord Cornwallis arrived at Boom Hall, the residence of Henry Alexander.

—December 18.—The Yeoman Cavalry and In-

fantry marched to the different Gates of the city and fired three vollies over each, to commemorate the bravery of their ancestors.

1800.—A view of Londonderry, two feet by seventeen inches, published by J. R. M'Guire, showing the wooden bridge and Bishop Hervey's spire.

—August 12.—The Relief of Derry celebrated by the loyal inhabitants with usual demonstrations of joy. The Yeoman Infantry, under Captain Hill, fired three vollies in the Diamond.

CHAPTER IX.

ANNALS OF LONDONDERRY FROM THE UNION TILL THE PRESENT TIME, 1861.

1801—Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., unanimously elected the first Representative under the Act of Union, and continued to be returned, without opposition, till 1830.

1802.—Tolls of Bridge sold for £2,505.

—The spire taken down, the old tower being in a dangerous state. Immediately afterwards the building of the present steeple was commenced.

1803.—William Knox, son of Lord Northland, Bishop till his death 1831. He contributed £3,000 towards the decoration of the Cathedral and erection of the present spire, the side galleries, and the organ. He gave £1,000 and an annual grant of £100 to the Diocesan School, £400 to the Poor School, and £1,000 to the Clergymen's Widows' Fund. He erected the original Free Church for £750, in 1830. After having provided for his relatives, he generally exercised his patronage for the encouragement and reward of meritorious and active clergymen.

1803—April.—The Londonderry Royal Mail Coach travelled with expedition from Dublin to Derry in twenty-nine hours, carried four inside and one outside passengers, with a double guard, all the way.

—July 3 (Sunday).—The colours of the Lon-

donderry Militia were consecrated in the Cathedral by the Rev. Hume Lawder.

——August.—Yeoman Cavalry and Infantry put on permanent duty till November.

——September.—A corps of thirty active young Riflemen formed and attached to the Londonderry Legion.

——Militia volunteered for service abroad, and the yeomen to any part of the kingdom.

——October.—A corps of two companies of Derry Volunteers raised, commanded by John Darcus, Mayor, for garrison duty.

——December 19 (Monday).—The Londonderry Yeoman Infantry, commanded by Captain Hill, fired three vollies in the Diamond, and proceeded to fire in companies at each of the city Gates. The officers entertained the sergeants and privates, and invited Brigadier-General Campbell and the officers of the Derry Yeoman Cavalry.

1804—August 12 (Sunday).—The Londonderry Yeoman Infantry paraded on the Wall, from whence they marched to the Diamond and presented their first captain, Rowley Gorges Hill, with a sword value fifty guineas.

——December 18.—The Yeoman Infantry and Rifle Company marched to the different Gates of the city, which they shut and fired over, and proceeded to the Diamond to fire three vollies. In the evening the Londonderry Volunteers paraded and fired three vollies in honour of the day.

1805—February 17.—The Cathedral re-opened after the taking down of the spire and subsequent repairs. Dean Hume, in the course of his sermon, acknowledged the liberality of the Dissenting Congregation, in whose Meetinghouse the service of the Established Church had been performed during a long interval.

——October 9.—First stone of the new Infirmary laid by the Bishop. Robinson and Roper architects.

Finished in 1810 by Edward Edgar. The cost levied off the city and county, £7,700.

1806—December 18.—The Derry Infantry and Rifle Companies, under command of Captain Boyd, paraded on the Mall Wall, and preceded by the Meath Band, playing loyal tunes, they marched to the Gates, which they shut and fired over. They then proceeded to the Diamond and fired three vollies. There were several public meetings in honour of the day.

1807—May.—Wm. Patterson, M.D., died. He was author of a work on the Climate of Ireland, and several other publications. We are indebted to his exertions for the Infirmary.

——General John, Earl of Suffolk, Governor.

——August 12.—The anniversary of the Relief of Derry was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy. The Yeoman Infantry, under the command of Capt. Boyd, marched to the Diamond and fired three vollies.

——November 26.—At a Common Hall, convened by the Mayor, William Walker, Esq., it was Resolved—“That it is the opinion of this meeting that a canal, connecting Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle by the line of Burnfoot and Pennyburn, would be highly advantageous.”

——December 18.—The Yeoman Infantry shut and fired over the Gates, and three vollies in the Diamond. Several convivial meetings took place.

1808.—January 1.—The Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dined with the Corporation.

——August 12.—The Derry Infantry, the City of Dublin Militia and a troop of Scotch Greys assembled. The foot marched to the Mall Wall, and the horse to the street fronting the same, and fired three vollies in honour of the glorious Relief of Derry.

——December 19 (Monday).—The Derry Infantry and Rifle Company fired three vollies over each Gate, and repaired to the Diamond and fired three rounds. Dinner parties as usual.

1808-9.—The Corporation expended £15,583 on Water Works. The main pipes laid down were trunks of elm trees bored, much more expensive than the modern iron main pipes.

1809—May.—The Belfast Mail Coach established. To carry six inside and four outside passengers.

——August 12.—Observed with usual demonstrations of joy as anniversary of the Relief of this city.

——Public Library and News Room established.

——October 25.—King George the Third having entered upon the fiftieth year of his reign, a jubilee was observed in Derry.

——December 7.—The Shutting of the Gates was celebrated this day, in order to have Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. the Commandant of the Yeomanry, present, as he was to leave to attend Parliament before the 18th. After the usual parade, marching to the Gates, &c., and vollies, Sir George entertained the officers, sergeants and 400 men, in the Town Hall, which was illuminated and adorned with transparencies. The Band of the King's County Militia were in attendance.

1810—January 11.—The "Londonderry Reporter" Newspaper, printed and published by Samuel Boyd, from this date till 7th August, 1811.

——August 12 (Sunday).—The Londonderry Legion and Rifle Company fired three vollies, on their parade, in commemoration of the 1st of August, 1689.

——October 31.—The Lord Bishop of Derry contributed £50 to enable the Roman Catholics of Derry to complete the enlargement of their Chapel. This Chapel, built at the Long Tower, in 1786, is the first and only house of worship for that denomination, in this city, since the Plantation in 1608. Previous to its erection they assembled in the open air. At present they have a spacious Cathedral in course of erection at Great James Street.

——December 18.—Parade of Yeomen and Riflemen and vollies, as before.

“King George the Third entered his seventy-fourth

year yesterday. It was observed in this city with every demonstration of joy and gratitude. Among other bequests in the will of Col. Mitchelburne is three guineas per annum for hoisting the Red Flag (the ensign of a virgin city) on the Cathedral ; notwithstanding this, we understand the wish of the donor has not been complied with for the last five years. In consequence of this neglect that emblem of our ancestors' bravery was, yesterday, omitted to be displayed."—(*Londonderry Reporter*, June 5, 1811.)

1811—August 12.—Anniversary of Relief. The Yeomanry paraded and fired on the occasion.

—September 13.—Pursuant to the decision of a Court of Inquiry, seven members of the Londonderry Yeomanry were dismissed for disobedience of orders. The Legion having been drawn out, they were thus addressed by Sir G. F. Hill, their Commandant:—"He must pursue the line he had adopted or the efficiency of the corps was at an end. For the first time, a spirit of insubordination manifested itself on the 1st of August last, old style. Fortunately, however, it was confined to a single company—the Rifle Company. The corps had been assembled for the purpose of commemorating the Relief of Derry, and, as had been always the custom, on that day, most of the men appeared with orange lilies in their caps. This, it seems, gave offence to seven of the Rifle Company, and they thought proper to leave the ranks and the parade in defiance of the commands of their officers. He had, as a preparatory and essential step, taken the opinion of the officers as to the motives which had influenced the men in putting up orange lilies on the occasion. The officers declared, unanimously, that they believed that they were actuated solely by a desire to commemorate the day in the usual manner, without any regard to religion or party, and a fact which they stated put that beyond a doubt, which was, that in the other companies several Roman Catholics had

orange lilies in their caps, while some Protestants were without them. He said that though he put the question, he had himself no doubt on the subject. Wearing of orange lilies on the 1st of August had been the uniform practice of the corps—it had been customary with the old Volunteers, and it had been the custom of the citizens of Derry before either Volunteers or Yeomen were heard of. It appeared to him, when a schoolboy, to have been a custom of an old standing, and he believed it to have existed ever since the siege; whereas, the system of Orangeism, so obnoxious to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was no more than of about fourteen years' standing—and was it to be believed that a practice which originated more than a century before, and continued ever since without interruption—was it for a moment to be supposed that it was indulged in, in the year 1811, for the purpose of offending a sect or party? The thing was absurd. The gentlemen who presided at the Court of Inquiry decided that the present dismissal should not preclude the offenders from again entering the corps, at a future period. In the meantime, it only remained for Capt. Fletcher to send for their arms and accoutrements."

—September 17.—"The Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Richmond, again visited Londonderry. The Red Flag (the emblem of a virgin city) was again displayed on the Cathedral, through the public spirit of the 'loyal Apprentice Boys,' who had it repaired at their own expense."—(*Derry Journal*, Sept. 17, 1811.)

—October 28.—A letter in the "*Derry Journal*," from "An Old Derryman," stated that "as far back as he had been able to trace the recollection of the oldest residents, it had been the custom of the inhabitants, of all descriptions, to celebrate, as festivals, the days of the commencement and of the raising of the siege, in various ways; and, amongst others, by embellishing their houses and persons with orange lilies or ribbons. That these emblems were not used other-

wise than in celebration of the siege, appeared from the fact that it was not, within his recollection, the custom to wear them on the 4th November or on the 1st of July, or any of those other anniversaries so generally and so justly venerated by Protestants elsewhere. Since the establishment of the Yeomanry he had often observed the orange lily worn promiscuously by the Catholic and Protestant Yeomen, on the two days alluded to, while, on the other days he had been present, when the officers of that Corps *forbade* the wearing of the orange as *then* tending to denote a party distinction, and not merely to celebrate a glorious event in the history of our city."

—November.—The individuals who were the object of the sentence of the Court of Inquiry since sent in a memorial to Sir G. F. Hill, acknowledging the justice of the sentence, and praying to be re-admitted into the corps.

1812—August 12.—Birthday of Prince Regent. The garrison paraded and fired in celebration of it.

—November 2.—Certain extra town's dues, or alien's fees, had been imposed upon every importing merchant who was not a freeman of the city, which bore particularly hard upon Romanists. By an Act of the Common Council this distinction was abolished, and all importers were put on the same footing with those who had hitherto, in consequence of their freedom, been exempt therefrom.

—December 18.—The Yeomanry assembled and celebrated the day as usual.

1813—July 26.—Affray at Garvagh.

—August 12.—The garrison, with Derry Yeoman Infantry and Glendermott Cavalry, fired in honour of the Prince Regent's birthday; after which, the Derry Corps fired in the Diamond, in commemoration of the raising of the siege of Derry, 1689.

—November 9.—The Rev. C. O'Mullan, in a speech, at Dungiven, called the Derry Corporation Orange, &c., &c.

—December 18.—Commemorated with more than usual splendour. Salutes of twenty-one guns from the Gates. Beating of drums and peals from the bells, ushered in the day. An immense orange flag waved over a small French ensign on the Exchange. The Yeomanry lined Bishop Street. The Corporation, in their robes, and attended by a vast concourse of the principal citizens, decorated with orange ribbons and led by the band of the Edinburgh Militia, playing the revived tune of “Derry the First of August,” went in procession to the site of the new Court House, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Mayor, John Curry. The procession then returned in the same order, and the Yeomanry proceeded to the annual custom of Shutting the Gates and firing over them, and three vollies in the Diamond. Entertainments, &c.

The Court House, finished 1817, cost £30,479 15s. John Bowden, architect, and David Henry, builder. Previous to its erection Assizes and Sessions were held in the Town Hall.

1814.—Trial and conviction of the Rev. Cornelius O’Mullan and others for a riot in the Roman Catholic Chapel. The Recorder, Sir G. F. Hill, in sentencing the prisoner, said :—“You indulged in the terms of Orange-Papists towards your brother Curate of your own persuasion and your Roman Catholic brethren who presume to censure your violence. You frequently, as has been proved, applied the epithets of Orange Banditti, Orange Ruffians, Orange Corporation of Derry. Mr. O’Mullan, was this kind?—was this peaceful?—was this the truth?—did it accord with your own experience in this city. No, sir; you know it did not; and, on my honour, as a gentleman, in my conscience, as a Christian, and on my oath, as Judge of this Bench, I do not believe there exists an Orangeman in the Corporation of the city of Londonderry. You know, sir, likewise, that in the Yeomanry Corps, which I have the honour to

command, consisting of 400 privates, and of which not one-tenth were Roman Catholics, we have forborne, for the last three years, on the 1st of August—the anniversary of the Relief of Derry—to exhibit the orange lily, the accustomed badge, for above a century, of that day of rejoicing amongst Derrymen of all persuasions; and that out of respect to the feelings of our Roman Catholic brethren, then, for the first time, expressed. You, Cornelius O'Mullan, are to be imprisoned only one calendar month and give security of peace for two years."

—January.—The Foyle frozen, so that cars passed over on the ice.

—February 1.—The Londonderry Yeoman Infantry augmented to 600 men.

—February 8.—The unusual frost proved fatal to the wooden bridge. For more than ten days masses of ice accumulated against the piers and ten or twelve of them, with 350 feet of the bridge, floated down the river. Repairs cost £16,000.

—August 12.—Yeomanry fired vollies.

—Diocesan School, or Foyle College, built. It cost £13,000.

—December 18.—Yeomanry marched to Church with side-arms. 19th—Monday morning, discharge of cannon. Customary ceremony of Shutting the four principal Gates, by the Yeomanry, commanded by Capt. Stewart. Vollies in Diamond. Musketry from top of Cathedral. Orange flag on steeple. The Virgin flag graced the eastern battlement of the Church. Dinner of 115 of the principal citizens. The Mayor, Marcus Hill, in the chair. The Officers of the 72d Regiment appeared among the company. The band of the Derry Militia attended.

1815—April, Derry Assizes.—Roger Dempsie, convicted for aiding and assisting to murder Michael M'Nicholl, at Tartnakelly. He confessed his crime, and stated that he had been induced to go to the house of M'Nicholl under the obligation of his oath.

as a Ribbonman. He was executed at Cumber Claudy. Michael Kane and Richard Cartin, sentenced to be hanged for attacking the house of one Moore, and of robbing a man of a gun. Richard Cartin hung himself in his cell.

—July.—A Sunday School commenced with 100 scholars. It was to have been under the patronage of the Bishop, and conducted by the clergy of all persuasions and the principal teachers.

—December 18.—Morning: Beating of drums and other demonstrations of joy. Orange flag on turret of Cathedral. 400 Yeomen paraded and shut the Gates, firing over each in sub-divisions, which they were obliged to form from the immense concourse of people which crowded the streets. Vollies in the Diamond, under command of Sir G. F. Hill. Dinner of the officers according to annual custom, together with the officers of the garrison and many of the most respectable citizens.

—December 19.—A “Bottle and Glass” meeting of all classes, to celebrate the Shutting of the Gates. The Hall was filled the moment the doors were thrown open. James Gregg was called to the chair. After proposing the appropriate toasts, he deprecated the idea of attributing party notions to our rejoicings in commemoration of that eventful day, and censured those factious men who first led the unwary to take offence at proceedings which they had been accustomed to look on with complaisance, and even to join in.

1816—August 12.—Garrison and Yeomanry fired a *feu de joie* on Mall Wall, and the Yeomanry fired three vollies in the Diamond.

—December 18.—Twenty-one rounds from the Tower. Virgin flag and usual display of mottoes—“No Surrender”—over the Gates. 500 Yeomen, commanded by the Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, went through the customary ceremonies.

1818—December 18.—Cannon, bells, virgin flag.

and orange flag. Procession, with music, at an early hour. Customary ceremony by the Yeomanry.

1819 to 1824.—New Jail built. It cost £33,718.

1819—December 18.—Celebrated as usual. The Yeomanry, under Capt. Hill, the Collector of Customs. Their First Captain, Rowley G. Hill, who was also Collector, died 1st July, 1806.

1820—January 29.—Lieutenant-General George Vaughan Hart, Governor.

——September.—Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant, visited Derry and was entertained by the Corporation.

——December 18.—Celebrated in usual manner.

1821—August 12 (Sunday).—The Yeomanry attended divine service in the Cathedral, and, on Monday, the 13th, paraded and fired three vollies.

——August 21.—The Corporation of Derry took a trip to Dublin, to present an address to that worthy King, George the Fourth. Their expenses, £700.

——September 21.—Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant, passed through Londonderry.

——December 18.—Colonel Pearson prevented the military and yeomanry from celebrating this day. The citizens armed themselves and forming into companies, performed the usual ceremonies of vollies over the Gates and in the Diamond.

1822 till 1826.—The celebrations of the civic anniversaries were regularly performed, by the Yeoman Infantry, under command of Sir G. F. Hill, Bart.

A Society of the citizens, called "The No Surrender Apprentice Boys of Derry Club," took a leading part in the commemorations after Pearson's interfering with the yeomanry.

Some of the old pieces of ordnance that were sunk on the quays were taken up and replaced upon the ramparts. "Roaring Meg," the famous eighteen-pounder, presented to our city by the Fishmongers of London, in 1642, was mounted on a carriage and used for salutes till 1832.

The usual commemoration dinners were presided over by Sir G. F. Hill, or the Mayor, John Dysart.

1825.—September 1.—Steamboats began to ply, weekly, between Glasgow and Derry.

1826—December 18.—The Corporation, Freemen, Citizens, Yeoman Infantry and Apprentice Boys, went in procession to Church. The Dean, Thomas B. Gough, preached. The foundation-stone of the Testimonial was laid by the Mayor, Richard Young, assisted by General Hart, M.P., Governor. The pillar and statue of Walker cost £1,285. The Committee were: John Murray, Thomas P. Kennedy, Joshua Gillespie, John M'Clure, Richard Morton, Frederick Hamilton, William Huffington, sen., John Huffington, George Macky, Adam Crompton and Timothy Foy.

1827-28.—Civic celebrations by artillery and musketry, and processions, with music and banners.

1828—August 12.—Walker's Pillar finished, and a flag, with 1688 in its centre, hoisted over the statue.

1829—April 13.—Roman Catholics became entitled to receive the freedom of the city by the "Emancipation Act."

——Lunatic Asylum built. Cost £25,678 2s. 4d.

——August 1.—John Gwyn died, bequeathing a sum of money to accumulate to £50,000, for the education and apprenticing of boys left orphans in Derry and Muff. The building for this purpose was completed in 1840.

——September 19.—The "Londonderry Sentinel" Newspaper commenced by William Wallen, formerly Editor of the "Londonderry Journal."

——December 18.—Rev. Archibald Boyd preached commemoration sermon from Haggai, ii. 3.

1830—August 11.—City Election. Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, 238; Captain John Hart, 87; majority, 171.

——October 31.—Sir G. F. Hill sailed in the

Liverpool steamer on his way to the Island of St. Vincent, of which he was appointed Governor.*

1831—April 2.—City Election. Sir Robert A. Ferguson, 202; Capt. Hart, 62; majority, 140.

—May 9.—City Election. Sir R. A. Ferguson, 205; Conolly M'Causland Lecky, 60; majority 145.

—July 10.—Richard Ponsonby, Bishop till his death in 1853.

The creditors of the Corporation issued executions and sold all the leasehold property of that body, by which the city lost a yearly income of £1,818.

—December 18.—Sunday: Apprentice Boys' procession to Church. Dean Gough preached from 1 Peter, v. 9. Monday: Celebrated with artillery, under command of Adam Schoales; musketry, under John Darcus, President of the No Surrender Club.

—Miss Margaret Ivory bequeathed £20, yearly, to the Churchwardens, for the Poor at Easter.

1832—August 12.—Joybells and flags. Procession of Apprentice Boys to Church, headed by one of the High Sheriffs, Samuel J. Crookshank, and commanded by Henry Darcus and other officers of the Clubs. The Rev. Robert Henderson preached.

—The "Reform Bill" passed, admitting Householders to the exercise of the elective franchise of this city, previously limited to the Freeman.

—Cholera Morbus appeared in Derry for the first and only time, from 21st August till 10th December. Total cases, 883. Deaths, 188. Upon the subsequent visitations of this scourge from the Almighty, this city escaped, for which a special day of thanksgiving was observed, by order of the late Bishop of the Diocese.

—December 18.—City Election. Sir R. A. Ferguson, 308; George Robert Dawson, 226; majority, 82. Sir Robert was Chaired during the burn-

* The ingratitude of the Government to this, one of their most consistent, energetic and influential supporters, furnishes a complete parallel to the treatment experienced by his predecessors, Murray and Mitchelburne.

ing of Lundy. This was the last Chairing of any member in Derry.

After the passing of the first "Anti-Processions' Act" several prosecutions took place, and the Apprentice Boys discontinued the use of musketry and music. A new Club, in addition to the former two No Surrender Clubs, was formed, called "No. 3 Club of Apprentice Boys of Derry." The celebrations were continued, by two processions round the Walls with small field pieces, on each anniversary, till August, 1860. The old Clubs, called "No Surrender Clubs Nos. 1 and 2", fell into abeyance, and two new Clubs of Apprentice Boys, called the "Walker Club," and the "Murray Club," were instituted.

1833.—Deanery built. Cost £3,481.

1835—September.—Lord Mulgrave (now Marquis of Normanby), Lord Lieutenant, visited Londonderry, Moville, Carn, Buncrana and Fannet, where he was received by his admirers and the Roman Catholic priests and their flocks, in processions.

——. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel opened.

1836—November.—The "Londonderry Standard" Newspaper commenced by J. Walker and T. M'Carter.

1837—April.—A new Presbyterian Meetinghouse opened at Great James Street, called "Scots Church."

——August.—City Election. Sir R. A. Ferguson, 211; G. R. Dawson, 137; majority, 74. From this period till his death, in 1860, Sir R. A. Ferguson continued to represent this city without any further contests.

1838—August 12 (Sunday).—Anniversary sermon by Rev. James Graham.

——December 18.—Processions of eight pieces of cannon and salutes. Procession of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. the Mayor, with Aldermen and Corporation, to the Cathedral, accompanied by Adam Murray and Adam Murray Alexander, and other descendants of Colonel Adam Murray, carrying his sword, the Apprentice Boys, &c. The banners

taken from the enemy and placed in the Cathedral by Colonel Mitchelburne, were, a second time, renewed by the ladies of Derry. Sermon by the Rev. Archibald Boyd. It is worthy of remark that Thos. Bateson, father of Sir Robert Bateson, the Mayor in 1838, filled the same office, in 1789, when the Centenary of the Relief was observed. In the year previous, 1788, these banners were renewed for the first time.

1839.—Ebrington Barracks erected at Clooney.

1840—August 12.—In firing an old gun, it exploded, killing Thomas Fleming, injuring John Platt, who lost his eyesight by it, and wounding Robt. Orr. An annuity was purchased for one of the sufferers, the Irish Society contributing liberally.

—December 18.—Procession of the Mayor, Joseph Ewing Miller, the High Sheriffs, John Mitchell Dysart and Thomas Chambers, with Sir Robt. Bateson, Bart, Castrues; Sir George Hill, Bart., St. Columb's; Harvey Nicholson and other Aldermen, Burgesses, Citizens and Apprentice Boys, to the Cathedral. Rev. James Graham preached.

1841.—“Municipal Reform Bill,” by which Irish Corporations became elective, and Romanists eligible to be admitted. Riots in Derry in consequence.

1842.—The ceremony of burning the effigy of Lundy the Traitor Governor, in 1688-9, was changed from the Diamond to the Monument.

1842 and 1843.—Lengthened correspondence in the “Sentinel,” by a “Layman,” resulting in the dismissal of Rev. Wm. Henn, a Puseyite Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, from officiating in Derry Cathedral. He subsequently joined the Pope's Church and was employed showing visitors through the Vatican.

1844—December.—Sermons by the Dean, on Sunday, the 15th, and by Rev. Jas. Graham, on the 18th, when the shell thrown into the city, in 1689, containing proposals of surrender, was erected on a stand in the vestibule of the Cathedral.

1845.—December 18.—From this period, it became an established custom to have service and sermon in the Cathedral every anniversary. We are indebted to the late William Henry Caulfield, then a member of the Apprentice Boys Club No. 3, for having proposed and promoted this arrangement. The Preachers since have been Very Rev. Dean Gough, the Revs. Charles Seymour, John Kincaid, George Smith, Wm. Alexander, Robert Higginbotham, while Curates of the Cathedral, and the Ven. Archdeacon Hayden and Rev. Mervyn Wilson, and the present Curates.

1848.—December 18.—Anniversary sermon in the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. Henry Wallace.

1851.—An admirable History of Londonderry in New Hampshire, edited by Edward P. Parker, of Merrimack, published and a copy of it presented by him to this city, placed in the Public Library here. From it we learn that Londonderry and Derry, Windham, Peterborough, Bedford, Antrim, Acworth, and other towns in the United States and in Nova Scotia, were all settled by a colony from this country in 1718, their original settlement being Londonderry, N.H. The Rev. James MacGregor, who accompanied them as their minister, had, when a youth, been among the defenders of this city “and discharged, from the tower of the Cathedral, the large gun which announced the approach of the vessels” with relief. His successor in the ministry of the colony of Londonderry, N.H., was the Rev. Matthew Clark, who had served as an officer during the siege and bore on his face the mark of a severe wound received in one of the frequent sallies made by the besieged. James M’Keen, of Ballymoney, Alex. M’Collom and John Morrison, are recorded among other colonists who had been engaged in the defence of the Maiden City, some of them driven by Rosen under the Walls and received within them till the relief came. These colonists and their descendants have been consistent in their adherence to orthodox Presbyterianism.

1853.—William Higgin, said to have been born in England, Bishop.

1854—August 24.—The Mitchelburne Club was revived, and adopted as its Fourth Rule—"That the Members of this Club shall, in a legal manner, take part in the Celebrations; and, when suitable opportunities are afforded them, shall attend public worship, on each 18th December in the Cathedral; and on each 12th of August in the First Presbyterian Church, or such other similar Churches as may be available."

—August 29.—The Railway from Londonderry to Enniskillen opened, and an excursion of Apprentice Boys and other Protestants visited that town.

—September 15.—Excursion of 900 Protestants from Enniskillen to Londonderry. On returning, at night, the train was overset, at Trillick, by large stones laid on the rails. None of the excursionists were killed.

—December 18.—At the evening procession of the Apprentice Boys' Clubs, with their twelve field-pieces, they were joined by the Mitchelburne Club with two large cannon and one light field-piece, making a grand display of fifteen well equipped and ably manœuvred pieces of artillery. Twenty-one rounds were fired from each gun, at various positions on the Wall, making upwards of 300 shots.

1857—July 17.—At a General Meeting of the Apprentice Boys' Clubs, convened to receive John Hempton and W. H. Caulfield, a deputation from the Mitchelburne Club, it was resolved to adopt the Fourth Rule of that Society. In consequence of which, the united Clubs attended public worship in the First Presbyterian Church, on the 12th August, when the Rev. Richard Smyth preached the anniversary sermon to an audience of above 3,000. In pursuance of this arrangement, sermons have been preached, yearly, by the Revs. George Steen, William M'Clure and Richd. Smyth, on each 12th of August. On the

other anniversaries of the 18th December, the united Clubs attended Divine service in the Cathedral.

1857—September 30.—“Londonderry Guardian” Newspaper commenced by George Alleyn O’Driscoll, who had been Editor of the “Sentinel” for twenty-three years.

1858.—The Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant, visited Derry.

1859.—Extended frontage of Quays and Graving Dock commenced.

1860.—City Election. William M’Cormick, 327; Samuel M’Curdy Greer, 309; George Skipton, 82; majority, 15.

—August 12 (Sunday).—Before the passing of the “Party Emblems’ Act,” the present Bishop prohibited the ringing of the joybells of the Cathedral and the hoisting of the virgin flag over the chancel, stating that, in the absence of the Dean, he was custodian of the Cathedral; and, being a member of the House of Lords, felt called on to carry out what they had approved, although it was not yet law. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, he sent one of the Curates to remove the red flag. After that was done some of the Apprentice Boys replaced it, and, taking the keys from the Curates and Sexton, kept up their banner and rang the bells as heretofore. On this his Lordship sent the Curate to call in the aid of the police, but the Head-Constable instructed him that there was no law to interfere with the ancient local usages of the city.

—December 18.—Two Stipendiaries and a Provincial Inspector, with 400 constabulary, 600 infantry and two troops of cavalry, came to attend the celebration. On the return of the Apprentice Boys from the Cathedral to the Corporation Hall, on the motion of John G. Ferguson, John Hempton was moved to the chair. “The Secretary of the General Committee, Mr. Charles M’Guire, read the minutes, resolving to relinquish the morning firing,

but to proceed with the usual firing at two o'clock. This resolution was confirmed by the members of the Clubs present. At a subsequent meeting in Corporation Hall, Jas. Murray, Esq., in the chair, a resolution was moved by Rev. E. G. Dougherty and seconded by J. W. Gregg, Esq., as follows:—‘That, although we believe our celebrations, as conducted for several years past, have been perfectly in accordance with the law of the land, and are advised by eminent counsel that the ceremonial as heretofore observed is still legal; yet, in submission to the express wishes of the local magistracy and several valued friends, we agree to relinquish, on the present occasion, our usual custom of firing the city guns.’ The resolution was carried with some dissentient voices, and accordingly the guns were not brought out. Some of the Apprentice Boys, however, were dissatisfied, and said that now was the time to test the legality or illegality of the matter.”—(*Derry Sentinel*, 21st December, 1860.) “It was intimated that if this were done, the police would seize the guns. The cannon owned by the Clubs are thirteen or fourteen in number, and the calibre from six pounds downwards, most of them are stored in a yard belonging to the president, Mr. Gregg, in Pump Street, and at the request of some person or other a strong guard of constabulary was sent over there to prevent any one from taking them out. It would seem, however, that some doubt existed as to the legality of this proceeding, for, after being allowed to remain in front of the yard, for a few minutes, the police were withdrawn. While they were there, some of the Mitchelburne Club, with Mr. John Hempton, their president, went to the place where their four guns are kept, at the head of Pump Street, to take one of their guns to the Wall. As soon as their intention was known, a crowd began to collect, and before many minutes the street was thronged. All was perfectly quiet; there was no cheering or shouting; but one of the guns—a six-

pounder—beautifully mounted, was got ready and dragged into the street, by some of the members. Others followed with sponges, powder, &c., and, accompanied by a large and ever increasing crowd, they proceeded by London Street and Bishop Street, to the Wall, and took up a position midway between the Northwest Bastion and Walker's Monument. The crowd at this time must have numbered about a thousand. Mr. Coulson, R.M., was soon made aware of what was going on, and before the parties had time to fire the first shot he was in the midst of them. He besought them again and again, as loyal men, not to break the law by firing the gun, but was told that they were determined to do so; and, seeing that expostulating was needless, he desisted. Seven rounds were then fired, and after the seventh discharge, the cheers were tremendous. Mr. Coulson thought it necessary to despatch a messenger for a party of police, and, on arriving a few minutes after, under the command of the County Inspector, they were lined along the Wall. Having fired the seventh round, the parties having the direction of the gun conceived that they had sufficiently asserted the principle, and brought it back to the place where it is kept by the same route as they had taken in going to the Wall."—(*Belfast News-Letter*, 19th December, 1860.)

—May.—Steamers began to ply, weekly, to and from Lough Foyle and Canada.

—Pennyburn Mill taken down by William M'Cormick, M.P.

—December.—At Christmas, a tree with decorations and crosses of an idolatrous tendency, were displayed in the Deanery Sunday School, in presence of the Bishop and the Curates. The parishioners objected to them and they were removed. The teacher who introduced them was petitioned against by the ladies of the school, but Dean Tighe declined to remove her. The ladies then prepared to leave the school, when the person objected to resigned.

The Old Theatre, at Widows' Row, has been converted into a Presbyterian Church. New Houses of Worship have been recently erected—for the Roman Catholics, at the Waterside; the Presbyterians (formerly Seceders), at the Strand; the Independents, at Great James Street; and the Covenanters, at Waterside and Clarendon Street.

1861.—Magee College and Model School finished.

——.It is understood that owing to the refusal of the Bishop to permit the minister and people of the Free Church to erect a school-house on their premises, they resolved to build it elsewhere; and, having taken ground for that purpose, it is more than probable that a new Episcopal Free Church may be erected. H. Nicholson and other influential parties are in favour of this necessary increase of church accommodation. The Cathedral is at present undergoing alterations that will reduce the accommodation in it from 1,000 or 1,100 to 650. The Free Church accommodates 750 and the Chapel of Ease 300, so that the total sittings furnished by the city Churches of the Establishment will be 1,700 for a city population of 27,000, which, it is computed, the present Census will show the population amounts to, including the Waterside and other suburbs connected by streets with the city, exclusive of the rural population of the parish.

The number of houses in this city and suburbs on the first Poor Law Rating, in 1840, was 2473, and in 1860 it rose to 3469, being an increase of 996 rateable houses in twenty years.

The tolls of the Bridge, although at less than half rates what they formerly were, now sell for £4,800 annually.

MACKENZIE'S CHARGES AND MACKENZIE'S NARRATIVE A FALSE LIBEL.

PORTIONS OMITTED FROM
MACKENZIE'S PREFACE
AND NARRATIVE, AND AC-
KNOWLEDGED AT PAGES
150, 231, & 278.

(OMISSION AT PAGE 150.)

In the Account of the Siege itself, I have not only compared other Diaries with what I was an eye-witness of, but for fuller satisfaction offered this part of the Narrative to be reviewed by such of the officers of Derry as are now in town; several of whom, as Col. Crofton, Col. Murray, Lieut.-Col. Blair, Capt. Alex. Sanderson, &c. having heard it read in the presence of Sir Arthur Rawden, Sir Arthur Langford, Col. Upton, and several other gentlemen; and being desired upon every material paragraph to object against any thing either misrepresented or omitted in the relation, freely professed their assent to it; and Dr. Walker was acquainted with the design of publishing it some time before he left the town.

I foresee, indeed, that some who are concerned may be offended with several passages that seem to reflect on some particular persons, especially Col. L—y, Dr. W—r, and Maj.-Gen. K—k, to which I need only say, that as I have mentioned nothing relating to them but matters of fact, that are capable of all the demonstration that can be reasonably expected, so this Narrative would have been palpably imperfect and defective without them. I may allege the same as to Dr. Walker; it was necessary to take notice of the articles against him, because they occasioned that material change in the government by the establishment of the Council of Fourteen. And

EXTRACTS FROM "MR. JOHN MACKENZIE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY, A FALSE LIBEL: IN DEFENCE OF DR. GEORGE WALKER. WRITTEN BY HIS FRIEND IN HIS ABSENCE. LONDON: 1690."

The penner of the Preface, personating Mr. Mackenzie, will have the poor man to say, "I have offered this part of the Narrative to be reviewed by such of the officers of Derry, as are now in town, several of whom, as Colonel Crofton, Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Col. Blair, Capt. Alex. Sanderson, &c., having heard it read, &c., freely professed their assent to it." I admire that men who pretend to integrity and strictness of life, can presume thus grossly to prevaricate.

The word *such* is commonly used by way of *exception*, but in this place it must be meant by way of *comprehension*—*such* of the officers as are now in town, *i.e., the officers now in town*. I have spoke with them all but five at most, and am fully satisfied, that that part of the Preface is a studied and deliberate lie; for, as to the four persons who are particularly named, two of them did solemnly aver, in my hearing, and in the hearing of many credible persons, that they did not hear that part of the Narrative wholly read, and what was read they did not approve of; and a third hath ingenuously certified, under his hand, as follows, and one of the three has descended to particulars.

"We, the under-subscribers, officers of Londonderry, in the following list mentioned, do hereby declare, that Mr. John Mackenzie, or any for him

the other passages were no more than requisite to disabuse the world, that had been so grossly imposed on in the ridiculous attempts used to make not only a chief Governor in the garrison, but a mighty hero of that gentleman, not only in the Account published in his own name, but in the papers of others who wrote their panegyrics upon him. I shall only produce one instance of this kind out of the observations printed on Mr. Walker's Account; for, among other *links* in the author's *Chain of Miracles*, (as he calls it,) this is the sixth: "The unanimous suffrage of the people in electing and constituting Mr. George Walker their Commander in Chief, than whom, they could not have pitched on a person more completely adapted to so capricious an employment, being a man of exquisite parts, having a neat dexterity in accommodating the humour of the rabble, a discrete temper in moderating the diversity of persuasions, a prudent managery of the common provisions, a vigilant care in the order of guards, watches, and exercise, and an undaunted courage in leading them on to the most dangerous enterprizes." A very eloquent paragraph, that gives us the true idea of a complete Governor! only the author had done better bestow it on Dr. Walker, in some part of the world where he is not yet so well known; for, if all the other *links* in his *Chain of Miracles* were like this, I am afraid that even in London, as well as at Derry, it would be mistaken for a small *legend*; for he does not seem so much in this character to have considered what was true, as what would represent his imaginary Governor and General as great and extraordinary. But since Gov. Baker has been thus injuriously pilfered of

never read all that part of his pamphlet, entitled—'A Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry,' &c., to them that related to Londonderry, before the same was printed, as in the Preface to the said Pamphlet is set forth, nor did the said Subscribers assent to what they heard read, but, on the contrary, objected against several things they heard read, and having seen the said Pamphlet since it was printed, do not assent to, or approve of it. As witness our hands this 9th day of April, 1690. "RICHARD CROFTON."

"I, the under-written, did not assent to two particulars in Mr. John Mackenzie's book, viz. the Articles against Dr. Walker, and the discouraging sermon, not knowing anything of them.

"ALEX. SANDERSON."

And if by his &c. he means such of the Officers of Derry as are now in town, I shall for the satisfaction of the reader, and the everlasting shame of the Preface-Monger, present first a list of the Londonderry Officers, now in London, who are in number twenty-four, and then a Certificate under the hands of Seventeen of them in perfect contradiction to that paragraph in the Preface.

A List of the Londonderry Officers that are in London.

- Col. Hamill's Regiment—
Col. Hugh Hamill,
Capt. Richard Aplen,
Capt. Robert Rogers,
Ensign Oliver Aplen,
Sergeant James Linsy.
- Col. Baker's Regiment—
Capt. William Ruxton,
Capt. Archibald Macculloch,
Lieut. Michael Reed,
Lieut. Robert Lowther,
Lieut. Thomas Keise.
- Col. Crofton's Regiment—
Col. Richard Crofton,
Lieut. Michael Boyer,
Ensign John Brush.
- Col. Murray's Regiment—
Col. Adam Murray,

several of his deserved plumes, and Dr. Walker adorned with them, it was but common justice to restore them to the right owner. For what Maj.-Gen. Kirk did after the siege, it could not be omitted without disappointing the just expectations of the reader, to know what treatment the greatest part of that deserving people met with from him, especially when so very different from his Majesiy's declared sense of their services: and the rather because his carriage since to the gentry, and other inhabitants of the north of Ireland, has been but too agreeable to it. And I may justly add, that I have been so far from aggravating these matters beyond just bounds, that I have omitted several things relating to these three gentlemen, that were not inconsiderable, because not so necessary or pertinent to this Narrative.

(OMISSION AT PAGE 231.)

About the end of May, most of the officers having been for some time suspicious of Gov. Walker, drew up several articles against him, some of which were to the effect following, according to the account I had of them from the memories of some of the officers then present:—

One was, That he, and others, about the 18th April, had a secret cabal, wherein they agreed, and privately sent a messenger to King James, with proposals about getting the town to be delivered up.

Another was, That the said person being, on his return, confined on suspicion of this, was taken out privately by Mr. Walker's means, and sent over the Walls; he went to Culmore, which was soon after surrendered.

Another was, That on several days, especially about the latter end of April, Mr. Walker held a

Capt. Samuel Murray,
Quar.-Master W. Anderson,
Quar.-Mas. Alexander Heron.
Capt. Alex. Watson, Capt. of
the Gunners, and Chief
Engineer.

Richard Skamon, Gunner.

Col. Lance's Regiment—

Lieut. Col. Thomas Blair,
Capt. Stephen Godfrey,
Lieut. Matthew Clark,*
Edward Curling, Store-keeper
of Provisions.

Col. Walker's Regiment—

Capt. Alexander Sanderson.

"We, the under-named Subscribers, Londonderry Officers in the above list mentioned, do hereby declare, That we never saw a Pamphlet, entitled, 'A Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry,' &c. or any part of it published by Mr. John Mackenzie, until after it was printed; and, having perused it since, do not approve of it, as witness our hands this 9th day of April, 1690

"Edward Curling,	Thomas Baker,
Robert Rogers,	James Linsy,
Michael Reed,	Stephen Godfrey,
John Brush,	Hugh Hamill,
Oliver Alpen,	Alexander Watson,
Richard Skamon,	William Ruxton,
Richard Aplen,	Michael Boyer,
Robert Lowther,	Arch. Macculloch."

But, good Mr. Mackenzie, or whosoever else was so courteous to write that elaborate Preface, did you really find it necessary to expose Dr. Walker at such a rate, by taking notice of the articles against him? Did you find it requisite so bluntly to scorn and ridicule him, to represent him as a Jack-a-lent, a Sancho Panca, or a fabulous hero? This is rudeness in the abstract, this is a language that deserves a more severe reprehension than the lash of a pen.

As for this latter part, wherein you so magisterially degrade him from his station as Governor, and so spitefully detract from his fame

* See page 451 ante.

consultation with some others in the town, while our men were out against the enemy, to shut the Gates upon them, to facilitate a surrender.

Another was, For selling or embezzling the stores.

Another was, That he offered to betray the town for £500 in hand, and £700 a-year, which offer was approved by King James, and the money promised.

Another was, For abusing officers that went to the stores.

Others of them, relating to personal vices, I shall not mention.

But, for a more particular and full account of these matters, I refer to the articles themselves, which were lodged in Col. Hamill's hands.

There were several persons had examined witnesses, and undertook to prove these articles; and Col. Hamill, Col. Murray, Col. Crofton, Col. Monro, Lieut.-Col. Fortescue, Capt. Noble, Capt. Dunbar, and above 100 officers more, subscribed a resolution to prosecute him upon these articles, in order to the removing him from all trust either in the stores, or in the army. This occasioned a motion, which Gov. Baker readily assented to, viz.: That the government of the stores, as well as the garrison, should be managed by a Council of Fourteen, of which he was to be President, and nothing be done but by them. But the meetings of this Council were, soon after, through the difficulty of the siege, especially the danger of the bombs, much interrupted, though the authority of it continued till the end of the siege. This being granted them, Gov. Baker earnestly persuaded, and, at last, prevailed with them to desist at that time from the prosecution of the forementioned articles. Yet these articles were revived, and

and reputation, I shall presently confront you with the concurrent testimonies of many of the officers of the garrison, acknowledging and owning him to be Governor from the very beginning of the siege, as well as attesting his singular prudence and circumspection in the management of the provisions and stores.

I must retreat again to the Preface, for there the venom lies. In the body of the Narrative, I find no positive assertion that Dr. Walker was not Governor of Londonderry, he seems to be passed over in silence, and we are to believe him not to have been so, from the negative authority of the narrator; for so page 217, speaking of the Council met for electing of a Governor, he tells us what persons were nominated, and Major Baker had the majority of votes, and was chosen their Governor, and this, according to his Journal, was on the 19th of April, besides a brief insinuation, that he was not Governor, though he was wont to crowd in his name.

Now I shall produce a certificate under the hands of seventeen officers, actually in service in Londonderry, during the whole siege, and now in London, who in all reason may be presumed to know who was the governor of that garrison, wherein they so frankly adventured their lives, as well as he who fosters the Narrative, or as he who penned the Preface, and it is thus:

"These are to certify, that Dr. George Walker, during the whole time of the siege of the city of Londonderry, and until Major-General Kirk came into the said city, executed the place and office of Governor of the same, joint with Colonel Henry Baker, until the said Baker's sickness, whereof he died, and after with Colonel John Mitchelburne, who was, in a general meeting of the field and other officers of the said garrison, elected to

increased to the number of fourteen, soon after Gov. Baker's death. Yet all this did not sufficiently caution Mr. Walker from what the garrison looked on, as an intruding himself into that part of the government that was never intended him: for after Gov. Baker's death, he called a court-martial, and appointed Lieut.-Colonel Campbell to be President of it. The officers hearing that the Court was set, came in and publicly discharged them from sitting any longer, declaring that he had no power that appointed them, and, accordingly, they were presently dissolved.

There are but two things relating to the articles forementioned I would take notice of. Those who most suspected the design mentioned in the third article to be real, privately agreed in all their sallies, afterwards to keep a good reserve in the town for the prevention of it, the care whereof was entrusted, by turns, to Lieut.-Col. Cairns and Captain James Gladstones, two gentlemen that showed great fidelity and prudence in the Council, as well as courage in several sallies for the defence of the city. And the fourth article occasioned an order of Council that Mr. Walker's note should not be accepted by the keepers, until signed by the Governor or Major Adams.

(OMISSION AT PAGE 278.)

I should not take notice of so trivial a thing as Mr. Walker signing first, if it had not been improved into an argument of his being Governor of the garrison, as well as the stores. But, as the forementioned debates about this very commission, as well as the whole story of the siege, evidently show the contrary: so to obviate this objection against the truth of those passages, I am obliged to add, that Mr. Walker's signing

act as Governor in the said Colonel Baker's place during his sickness, as well in all things relating to the military affairs of the said city, as in seeing the provisions gathered and distributed, the management of the provisions being a great means by which the said city held out so long. Witness our hands this 9th of April, Anno Domini, 1690.

" Edward Curling,	James Linsy,
Robert Rogers,	Stephen Godfrey,
Michael Reed,	Alex. Watson,
John Brush,	Hugh Hamill,
Oliver Aplen,	Alex. Sanderson,
Richard Skamon,	William Ruxton,
Richard Aplen,	Michael Boyer,
Robert Lowther,	Arch. Maculloch."
Thomas Baker,	

In the next place, I will show you a certificate from Captain Joseph Bennet, who commands a company in his Majesty's army, whose declaration ought to be regarded as much at least as Mr. Mackenzie's.

" These are to certify, that I being in the garrison of Londonderry, in the beginning of the siege, laid before that town by the late King James and his forces, and when Colonel Robert Lundy absconded, the forces in the said garrison, chose Dr. George Walker and Colonel Henry Baker their governors, who were, in pursuance of such election, sworn Governors of the said Garrison, to defend and hold out the same, for their present Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, and the Protestant Religion; that after the said Governors were sworn, I saw Dr. Walker and Colonel Baker sign several writings as Joint-Governors, some of which writings were sent out of the town to Colonel Richard Hamilton, then Lieutenant-General of the late King James's forces in that province, in answer to some letters of his directed to the said Governors, for the releasement of Captain Darcy, Mr. Blacker, and Lieutenant Twynow, then prisoners in Londonderry; and afterwards I was sent by the said Governors to King William, for relief to the said garrison, and made my way

first in some papers during the siege, was partly owing to the modesty and compliance of Governor Baker, and afterwards Governor Mitchelburne, but much more to the forward temper of Col. Walker, who, when Gov. Baker or Mitchelburne signed first, seldom failed to crowd in his name before them, of which I could produce several notorious instances, but shall only mention a late one. Several certificates were signed by Mitchelburne, in November last, to some officers of Baker's regiment which, when brought here, he not only thrust in his name above him, but blotted out of each of these certificates, these words, Colonel Baker, [Governor of the said city.]

"These are to certify all whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Rob. Louthier, served during the late siege of Londonderry, in the station or post of a Lieutenant, in Capt. Nicholas Holmes's company, under the command and regiment of Colonel Henry Baker [late Governor of the foresaid city], and also after under the command of Col. St. John, and continued in the said regiment till the 9th day of October, during which siege he behaved himself with good conduct and courage, both in the sallies that were made against the enemy, and the preservation of the said city. Given under my hand, at Londonderry, the 27th day of November, 1689.

"GEORGE WALKER.

"J. MITCHELBURNE."

And how far he was from being esteemed as Governor of the garrison, even after Governor Baker's death, may appear by the following testimony of one of Maj.-Gen. Kirk's officers, (who commanded the soldiers in the Phoenix, when Derry was relieved, and showed great resolution in that eminent piece of service), and I insert it

through the enemies Camp, but being first taken prisoner, was brought before the said Colonel Richard Hamilton, and heard both the Duke of Berwick, and him call the said Dr. Walker and Colonel Baker, Governors: I further certify, that at my leaving Londonderry, the said Dr. Walker gave me money, to bear my charges, in the presence of the other Governor, Colonel Baker, and upon my coming to London, acquainted the King with the same, and never heard that the said Dr. Walker was denied to be one of the Governors till of late. Witness my hand, this 13th day of April, 1690.

"JOS. BENNET."

But, to drive the nail home, take the testimonial of Gervase Squire, Esq. present mayor of Londonderry, and who acted and suffered in it during the whole siege, a person of that integrity and candour, that his bare asseveration would influence and sway a jury in his own country.

"I do hereby certify, that Dr. George Walker, during all the time of the siege of the city of Londonderry, and until Major-General Kirk came into the said city, executed the office and place of Governor of the same, joint with Colonel Henry Baker, until the said Baker's sickness, of which he died, and after with Colonel John Mitchelburne, who was in a general meeting of the field and other officers of the said garrison, elected to act as Governor, in the said Baker's sickness, as well in all things relating to military affairs, as in seeing the provisions gathered and distributed. The management of the provisions to the best advantage, was a great means by which the said city held out so long; and I do also certify, that it being agreed upon by the said Governors and council, that I should administer an oath of fidelity, (then agreed upon to be taken by the said Governors and Council) I administered the said oath to the said Dr. Walker, and Colonel Baker, as Governors of the said city, (the said Dr. Walker having the precedency) as well as to

the rather because it cannot be reasonably suspected of the least partiality:—

“As I was commanded, in person, with my detachments, by Col. Mitchelburne, Governor of Derry, so during my stay there, I observed in every particular, and upon all occasions, he not only was, but acted as sole Governor, and was the only person that application was made to as such.

“FIENNES TWISLETON.”

The same gentleman confirms the account given before concerning the boom, and even when the ships came up to our relief, they saw boats working at it to repair it, for some days before they made the attempt.—(*End of Portions omitted from Mackenzie.*)

The first is from Alex. Sanderson, one of the captains in Londonderry.

Londonderry, 8th of August, 1689.

SIR—Understanding that you were at London, I give you these from this sad besieged place: it were long and tedious to give you a full account of all our tragedies, seeing you may have a full account of the whole particulars, from our noble and worthy Governor Walker, which I am sure will much astonish you, when you hear of it, of the straits and difficulties we endured, and yet, by the providence of God, who was on our side, and the extraordinary good guidance of our worthy Governor, who managed affairs in this garrison to a most extraordinary advantage, for our preservation and subsistence, which the end hath proven, &c.—My pen would fain lead me on to give you a farther account of particulars, but as I said before, he only can give it you at large, being privy to all by night and by day. Yours, &c., ALEX. SANDERSON.

The next is from Thomas Blair, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Londonderry.

Londonderry, the 20th of October, 1689.

SIR—I understand by the King's letter, that of the four regiments Major General Kirk left unreduced, at Londonderry, there is now but three of them to stand, &c. I humbly entreat that among the rest of your favours, you would add this one, of being an instrument of preserving us, by dealing effectually with the King, that we may be continued, which we doubt not by your care therein, and by giving an account of our more than ordinary necessity, you will prevail to the relief of the whole regiment, and also put a singular obligation on, Sir, Your obedient and humble Servant, THOMAS BLAIR. To the Rev. George Walker, Governor of Londonderry, at Old Jury, London.

The other is from the officers in Colonel Lance's regiment.

Strabane, the 16th of November, 1689.

Worthy Sir—We, your fellow sufferers of Colonel Lance's Regiment, have sent over to wait on you, Captain Stephen Godfrey, one of the Captains of our regiment, to give you to understand how thankful we are to God that He hath been pleased to give you favour in their Majesties eyes, to reward and promote you, according to your deserts, which is to our knowledge, but part of what you deserve, and it shall always be our prayers that you may continue in

the members of the said Council, all which I am ready to depose upon oath, if required: and I farther certify that I never saw a pamphlet entitled 'A Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry,' or any part of it, published by Mr. John Mackenzie, until after it was printed, and having perused since, I do not approve of it. Witness my hand the 9th day of April, 1690.

“GER. SQUIRE, Mayor.”

I do not think it either necessary or requisite to multiply any more instances in this case, to confirm what I have undertaken, and to disprove the unjust scandals, suggested in Mr. Mackenzie's Libel; nevertheless I shall, *ex abundanti*, subjoin two or three passages in Letters formerly written, which are now in my hands.

that favour, that you and yours may flourish to all eternity. &c. Your own Servants. Signed by order of the whole regiment,

THO. BLAIR, STEPHEN MILLAR, GEORGE HOMES.

To the Honourable Colonel George Walker, Governor of Londonderry, at his lodgings in Old Jury, London.

These things I have the rather mentioned because Lieut.-Colonel Blair and Captain Alexander Sanderson are two of the four persons who are so confidently mentioned in that religious Preface to have freely professed their assent to the Narrative; and being well known to be men of approved honesty and integrity, it can be looked upon as no other than a malicious libel against their credit, of which, I presume, they will be so tender as to consult a proper vindication of it.

Nay, what is very fit to be taken notice of, I can show a certificate in favour of Colonel Hamill, subscribed by sixteen officers in Londonderry, whereof five are Colonels, August the 4th, 1689, wherein they testify that the said Hamill was made a Colonel of Foot, by Colonel Henry Baker and Colonel George Walker then Governors of that city, and among them, not only Col. Crofton and Lieut.-Col. Blair and Capt. Sanderson, but even Colonel Adam Murray himself hath subscribed his name.

There is no need to say any more on this occasion, but because in that libellous Narrative, one of the articles against Doctor Walker, is "for selling or embezzling the stores," and that this supposed article occasioned an Order of Council, that Mr. Walker's note should not be accepted by the keepers till signed by the Governor or Major Adams, I shall produce a certificate under the very hand of the keeper of the stores, who, in a very different man's judgment, will be allowed to know and presumed to speak the truth.

"These are to certify, that whereas in a late Pamphlet, written by Mr. J. Mackenzie, entitled 'A Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry;' it is mentioned, amongst other things, that Dr. Walker, late Governor of the said city, did sell and embezzle the stores of the said garrison, and that the said Dr. Walker was so inconsiderable there, that his note was not accepted by the store-keepers of provisions, for the delivery of any out, unless the same was first signed by the Governor and Major Adams, thereby insinuating that the said Dr. was not Governor of the said city: I do hereby declare, that the said Dr. neither did or could sell or embezzle any of the stores, the same being in the custody of the store-keepers and never delivered out to any but for the necessary use of the garrison, by order from the Governors; and I do further declare, that I was made storekeeper of the provisions at the beginning of the siege, and continued so to the end, and did, from time to time, deliver out provisions upon the said Dr. Walker's order as Governor, in which station he continued in great esteem among us, until the said city was relieved by Major-General Kirk, and I never knew his orders disputed, (as in the said Pamphlet is expressed,) during the whole time of the siege, and I do look upon the said Pamphlet, as to what relates to the said Dr. to be not only false, but scandalous and malicious; and lastly, I do declare that some persons (concerned in putting out this Pamphlet, as I presume,) since I came to London, did come to me, and would have drawn me by great promises, to have bespattered and abused the reputation of the said Dr. Witness my hand this 25th day of April, 1690.

"EDW. CURLING."

And now do not your ears tingle? are not your faces covered with a blush, who have plotted, caballed, and contrived such a scandalous Libel, and a more calumniating Preface? and now to hear that some of

you have been tampering to pervert truth, and to add subornation to bearing false witness?

To use the words of the Narrative for once, "I should not take notice of so trivial a thing as Mr Walker's signing first;" but that it is improved into an argument of his forward temper, to crowd in his name: and this is instanced in the case of Robert Lowther. I cannot tell whether he crowded in his name above Mitchelburne, or whether Mitchelburne in modesty left room for him to write over his name; but this I know, that Robert Lowther is one of those who have attested Dr. Walker's being Governor, and since Colonel Baker died in June. I cannot in my small reason apprehend, what should move Dr. Walker to expunge the mention of Baker being Governor in November following.

And now if any man desire to be farther satisfied in the reality and truth of the Certificates, Testimonials, and Letters before mentioned and transcribed, he may be pleased to repair to Joseph Wilkinson, Clerk, at his lodgings at the sign of the Harp, in St. Paul's Church Yard, where he may view the respective originals, which will sufficiently vouch for the truth of what has been said.

Can any one of sense imagine that the King and Queen's Majesties are such easy persons as to give Dr. Walker thanks for his good service, and reward him so highly as they have done, if he were a cheat? Nay, would the King have again employed him, as now he has done, within these few weeks, in sending him to Ireland, by his positive orders, to negotiate public affairs? at which happy juncture, very courageously appears on the stage, Mr. John Mackenzie's new farce, when the gentleman was not in town to answer for himself. No, no, never believe it, the King did not send him, he is run away, and absconds for shame, or for fear of a halter, or the pillory, which he or some body else deserves.

But what think you of the Lords of the Privy Council, who gave him solemn thanks for his excellent management of affairs, as Governor of Londonderry? were they likewise imposed on? I never yet heard that they were called or reputed weak men. But, oh! this villain Walker, he tricked the Honourable House of Commons, who, in a full assembly, returned him thanks by their Speaker as Governor! will not after ages say, there was not one wise man among them to detect the fraud?

But how came the city of London to be caught in the noose? how came they to be thus bubbled; Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Society of the Plantation in the County of Londonderry, all congratulate his arrival, and treat him afterwards as Governor of Derry.

Scotland had once the name of a sagacious people, but now to their everlasting infamy, they must be reputed no better than idiots, for Walker has cajoled them; at Edinburgh he was received as Governor of Londonderry, created and made free of that city.

Nay, and Glasgow is in no better circumstances.

"In presence of the Honourable the Magistrates of the city of Glasgow, William Napier, Dean of Guild thereof, and the said Dean of Guild his Council, Colonel George Walker, Governor of the city of Londonderry, within the kingdom of Ireland, is admitted and received Burgess and Guild Brother of the foresaid city of Glasgow.

"G. ANDERSONE."

But pray how came the Universities of England to be so gulled? it is unaccountable that they should unanimously confer on him the honourable degree of Doctor in Divinity. Cambridge begins, and

presents him with his degree, though absent; it was done when the King was there last summer at the commencement. Oxford makes him a solemn invitation to give them a visit, and on the 26th of February, 1689, is created Doctor in Divinity.

What a grand cheat is this Walker, and what a great number of inconsiderable things are here, King and Queen, Privy Council and House of Commons, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Cambridge and Oxford so easily imposed on! I could dwell much longer on this subject, but to those who have a will to understand the truth, this is sufficient, to those who have not, it is too much.—(*End of Mackenzie's Narrative a False Libel.*)

EXTRACT FROM "WILLIAMITE AND JACOBITE WARS OF IRELAND."

Robert Cane, M.D., Author of the "Williamite and Jacobite Wars of Ireland," at page 115, remarks in a note, "It is a curious fact, illustrative of how people are borne away by suspicions under such circumstances, that the King, whom the Derrymen believed to have corrupted Walker, has left us, in his Memoir, the following passage, showing how little he hoped from or relied on Walker:—"What made the town in such different mind, was the arrival of one Walker, a minister, who had put himself at the head of the rebels at Dungannon, and then abandoning of it at the King's approach, returned to Londonderry. Before his arrival, Lundy, the governor, thought the place untenable, and resolved to leave the townsmen at liberty to make such conditions as they thought best; but this fierce minister of the Gospel, being of the true Cromwellian, or Cameronian stamp, inspired them with bolder resolutions, and though Colonels Cunningham and Richards, who had brought from England two regiments, ammunition, provisions, &c. were forced to return, without getting that relief into the town, nevertheless, they resolved to bid defiance to the King and their allegiance, and, choosing this minister and one Baker to be colleagues in the government of the place, gave the first check to his Majesty's progress." (Vide *Clarke*, Vol. ii. page 334.)

A PRAYER BY GOVERNOR WALKER.

The following Prayer is printed at the end of a Sermon, entitled "The Christian Champion; or, A Second Discourse to the Besieged Protestant Soldiers in Londonderry, by that Learned and Loyal Christian Commander, Colonel Walker, before a vigorous sally against the French and Irish enemies. Printed for P. Brookly, F. Dicken, F. Blair and F. Beck. London, 1689."

"ALMIGHTY AND GLORIOUS LORD God, who never fails to succour those that put their trust in Thee, look down with an eye of pity and compassion upon Thy poor servants, and suffer us not to sink under the weighty burthen of our sorrows. Lift up the light of Thy countenance upon us, and speak peace to us, and say 'I will deliver you for my name's sake.' Let our enemies be scattered before us, who stand in defiance of Thee and Thy truth. Arise, Lord, and help us by the power of Thy outstretched arm, and

let them know that Thou art a God that can and will pull down the pride of those that won't suffer Thy people to live in peace. Oh, that our hearts may be so upright before Thee, that every one of us may be worthy of those mercies which we so earnestly desire; neither let us pray only for mercies to come, but return our humble and hearty thanks for those favours already received: that we have hitherto been preserved, and not delivered up as a prey to our enemies; and for other mercies, as health, strength, succour and relief. It is of Thy mercy that we are not destroyed. Lord, give us faithful hearts, that we may make a suitable return for all Thy gracious dealing toward us and answer us, and grant what we ask, and whatever else is needful for us, through the merits of Thy dearly beloved Son, and our alone Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

EXTRACT FROM JOURNALS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Commons in Parliamen assembled, received a Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of your city of Londonderry, setting forth their singular services and sufferings in the late happy Revolution, by the securing and defence of that city, against a long and cruel siege, which eminently contributed to the destroying the designs of the enemies of these kingdoms; showing that thereby, that not only the greatest part of the city and suburbs was demolished, or rendered ruinous, but also that their disbursements upon this occasion, for fortifying, providing arms and ammunition, raising and subsisting forces, and other public uses, did, on a moderate computation, amount to about £30,000, besides private losses and charges; and that as they had willingly exposed themselves and their all for the public interest and service, so they had patiently these eight years, lain under their losses, in hopes if the war ended, to be so considered, as they should then no longer remain a poor ruinous spectacle to all, a scorn to their enemies, and a discouragement to other well affected subjects; and praying our recommendation of their case to your Majesty; which petition, duly examined and considered, we do humbly conceive that the allegations therein contained are true, and that the public disbursements, losses and damages sustained by the inhabitants of that city, are in the petition very moderately computed, and that the private losses besides are very great (*Vol. 12. page 118. 18th February, 1697.*)

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS' JOURNALS.

1698—October 26.—A Petition of Lieutenant Henry Campsie, that he was a principal actor in Shutting the Gates of Londonderry against the Earl of Antrim's regiment of Irish Papists, in 1688, and that he was wounded in the said service, to the great danger of his life; and that, by the siege of Derry and the late troubles, he and his family are much reduced, and praying relief as they see fit, &c.

1707—October 7.—Address of the Irish Commons to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. We have received a petition from Captains Robert Baird and William Hamill, gentlemen, and in

behalf of the several Colonels, and other field officers, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of eight regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons, one independent company, a company of gunners, and a company of pioneers, who served their late Majesties in the memorable defence of the city of Londonderry, during the siege thereof, setting forth their early and signal services and sufferings in the late happy Revolution. That by reason of doubts upon the construction of the Act, for settling the accounts of the army, the commissioners did not think fit to state the petitioners' accounts as in other cases; wherefore, we approach your Excellency in behalf of the petitioners, whose case by length of time and expense of solicitation, is become very deplorable, and many of them and their families are in a starving condition.

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**A LIST OF GENTLEMEN, OFFICERS IN REGIMENT  
COMMANDED BY COL. MITCHELBURNE.**

| CAPTAINS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | LIEUTENANTS.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ENSIGNS.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Colonel Skeffington,<br>Lieut.-Col. Houston,<br>Major Mitchelburne,<br>John Dobbin,<br>John Hamilton,<br>Wm. Shaw,<br>Henry Shaw,<br>Henry M'Cullough,<br>Hump. Bell,<br>John Anderson,<br>Edmund Rice,<br>William Irwyn,<br>John Bickerstaff. | Capt. Lieut. Goburne,<br>Samuel Archer,<br>Andrew Dunbar,<br>Richard Kane,<br>Wm. Hamilton,<br>Jos. Cunningham,<br>Wm. Shaw,<br>John M'Cullough,<br>John Cunningham,<br>Joshua Campbell,<br>Samuel Ferguson,<br>Fra. Boyd. | Anth. Shoburne,<br>Samuel Shelcross,<br>Richard Jackson,<br>James Morris,<br>James Royde,<br>John Wilson,<br>John White,<br>Wm. M'Culloch,<br>Joseph Wilson,<br>John Brady,<br>John Clements,<br>Forrest Shortridge, |
| GRENADIERS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Mr. John Knox, Chaplain.<br>William Crofts, Adjutant.                                                                                                                                                                      | John Hughes, Qr.-Mas.<br>Tho. Adare, Surgeon.<br>John Thompson, Mate.                                                                                                                                                |
| Richard Bickerstaff,<br>Tho. Traicy.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| FOUR COMPANIES ADDED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIEGE.                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CAPTAINS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | LIEUTENANTS.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ENSIGNS.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ja. M'Cormick,<br>David Chalmers,<br>Cha. Shaw,<br>Mich. Curingham                                                                                                                                                                             | Wm. Gunter,<br>Oliver Arcketill,<br>Edward Rakne,<br>Wm. Pollock.                                                                                                                                                          | Geo. Ryford,<br>Cha. Johnston,<br>John Railey,<br>John Toresyth.                                                                                                                                                     |

*Journals of the House of Commons, 8th June, 1698.*

THE END.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF  
DR. WALKER'S INVISIBLE CHAMPION FOILED:

OR, AN

*Appendix to the late Narrative of the Siege of Derry;*

Wherein all the Arguments offered in a late Pamphlet, to prove it a  
False Libel, are Examined and Refuted.

BY JOHN MACKENZIE,  
Publisher of the said Narrative.

I have said in the Preface to my Narrative that that part of it which gives an account of the Siege of Derry itself, was offered by me to be reviewed by such of the officers of Derry as are now in town; several of whom, as Colonel Crofton, Colonel Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Blair, Captain Alexander Sanderson, &c., having heard it read in the presence of Sir Arthur Rawdon, Sir Arthur Langford, Colonel Upton, and several other gentlemen, and being desired, upon every material paragraph, to object against anything either misrepresented or omitted in that relation, freely professed their assent to it.

Here are two things asserted—that that part of the Narrative was offered to be reviewed by such of the officers of Derry as were then in town, and that several of them, particularly those named, had heard it read, and freely professed their assent to it.

Against the former assertion he brings a certificate of seventeen, called Derry officers, then in town, who declare they never saw my Narrative before it was printed, and do not now approve of it.

Now, if he please to put on his spectacles, and compare the words of the Preface with those of this certificate a little better, he may, perhaps, be able to discern that the contradiction betwixt them lay only in his imagination. That it might be offered to be reviewed by those who had not leisure or inclination to be present at the reading of it; and that it was actually offered to be reviewed by the chief officers of the regiments he mentions, and that they were desired to bring any others with them that they thought capable of giving me any information, appears by the following certificate:—

“We, whose names are subscribed, do hereby certify that on the 28th of February last past, we consented and agreed with Colonel Murray, Colonel Hamill, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, and Captain Sanderson, to meet at the Fountain Tavern, in the Strand, on the next day, being the 1st of March, to peruse that part of Mr. Mackenzie's Narrative which related to the Siege of Londonderry, and desired the said gentlemen to inform Colonel Crofton, and any other officers that they knew in London that were capable to give any account of the said Siege, all which persons might have liberty to hear the said account, and be admitted to make any objections thereto before it was printed. Witness our hands, this 22d of May, 1690.

“ARTHUR LANGFORD.  
“WM. CUNNINGHAM.”

"We, whose names are subscribed, do certify that that part of Mr. John Mackenzie's Narrative which relates to the Siege of Londonderry (particularly the passages now controverted in the pamphlet, entitled 'Mr. Mackenzie's Narrative, a False Libel,') was, before the printing of it, on the 1st of March last, at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, read in our presence and hearing, before Colonel Murray, Colonel Crofton, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, Captain Alexander Sanderson, and Captain Samuel Murray, late officers at Derry, who, being frequently desired and urged while it was a reading to object freely against anything either misrepresented or omitted in that relation, and to that purpose several stops and pauses being made at the end of material paragraphs, told us that where they made no objection, we might take it for their assent to what was read; and accordingly there were but two or three passages about which any doubt was raised; and even as to those, the objectors, upon hearing the debates about them, acquiesced in the evidence given by others for the truth of them, particularly Colonel Crofton and Captain Sanderson owned the change of the government to be truly expressed, the former also owned that there were such articles against Dr. Walker, and the latter denied not his having heard frequently of them. Given under our hands, this 8th of May, 1690.

|                   |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                   | "Arthur Rawdon.   | "Samuel Bull.    |
| "Jno. Cunningham. | "Arthur Langford. | "Wm. Cunningham. |
|                   | "Arthur Upton.    | "John Abernethy. |
|                   | "David Cairns.    | "J. Boyse."      |

\* \* \* \*

The next thing which this pamphleteer falls upon, is to prove Dr. Walker Governor of the garrison as well as the stores. That he was Governor of the stores, and therein assistant to Governor Baker, is asserted in the Narrative, and no way denied in the Preface: but that the care of the military affairs of the garrison was committed to him, or that he showed himself a hero in the management of them, is not asserted in the Narrative, because it is not true, and therefore the Preface does but justly expose his pretensions to it.

\* \* \* \*

Colonel Murray did, to the Doctor's face, deny him to have been Governor of the garrison, before the committee of his Majesty's Privy Council, Colonel Hamill and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair being then present, and not offering to contradict what he said, though the Doctor made his appeal to them.

\* \* \* \*

It is strange that Dr. Walker should be chosen Governor of the garrison, and the military affairs of it, when he did not so much as stand a candidate with Col. Baker and the other two competitors, nay, when he was not so much as present till after Colonel Baker was elected Governor, and the regiments were concluded on.

\* \* \* \*

Yet it is more strange that these seventeen persons should never acquaint us with the manner of his being chosen Governor as to the military affairs, nor give us the least instance of one thing being done by him, in pursuance of his trust as such a Governor.

These seventeen persons speak not one syllable of the manner of his being chosen Governor; but perhaps that defect may be thought abundantly supplied in the certificate of Ger. Squire, Esq.—  
(For Mr. Squire's certificate, see page 462 ante.)

I shall not now insist on it, that as Mr. Squire was not then Mayor of that city\*, so his reputation is not of so great weight as this pamphleteer would, in kindness to Dr. Walker, make it; but I shall by clearing those matters of fact which this certificate gives a very confused account of, shows its weakness and falsehood.

To this purpose, the reader must know that neither Col. Baker nor Dr. Walker, were sworn at all at the time of their election, viz., the 19th day of April, nor indeed any of those that were then made Colonels. The occasion of their being sworn was this: the greatest part of the officers of the garrison were in May extremely jealous of the treacherous designs of Dr. Walker; and to a high degree disgusted with Governor Baker himself for giving so much ear to the advice of one of whose integrity, they had so deep a suspicion. Gov. Baker, to remove all occasion of their fears, and give them full satisfaction in that matter, agreed to the motion of putting the government into the hands of a Council of Fourteen, of which they were contented Governor Baker should be the president, (every regiment deputing one to sit in it, and both city and country having some to represent them.) And if Mr. Squire had pleased to acquaint us what the oath was which he administered, it would have cleared the whole affair; for it was no more than this: "that they should be true to the garrison, and have no treaty with the enemy without the knowledge and order of that Council." Nor was there any difference in the oath, as taken by Governor Baker, by Dr. Walker, or any other member of that Council.

\* \* \* \* \*

Not to mention the obscurity of Captain Bennet's expressions concerning Dr. Walker's Governorship, it is strange that he should not only insinuate that Col. Baker and Dr. Walker were sworn at the time of their election, but that this was during his stay there, both which are notoriously false. The election was on the 19th of April; the oath was administered about the latter end of May; and both by Dr. Walker's Account and the Relation that is said to be published by himself†, Captain Bennet left Derry about 23d or 24th of April: and so insignificant is his certificate, as well as false, that were all true that he saith concerning Dr. Walker's signing any writings with Colonel Baker to Lieut.-General Hamilton, or giving him a little money to bear his charges, or being called a Governor in the Irish army, it is all consistent enough with his being Governor of the stores only, if we consider his forwardness, and Col. Baker's complaisance. \* \* But that the reader may the better conjecture what it was indeed that moved Captain Bennet to sign such a paper for Dr. Walker, do but observe the following certificate from two of Derry officers:—

"We, whose names are subscribed, do certify that, about the 20th of April last, being in company with Captain Joseph Bennet, in the city of London, and discoursing about his and our going for Ireland, he demanded whether we had owned or approved of Mr. John Mackenzie's 'Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry,' declaring to us, that if we did, we needed not go

\* See page 361.

† "A True and Impartial Account of the most material passages in Ireland since December, 1688; with a particular Relation of the forces of Londonderry."

for Ireland with any expectation of employment in the army there, nor any who would not express their dislike or disapproving of the same, by reason of Major-General Kirk's and Dr. Walker's influence there, or words to that purpose. As witness our hands this 12th day of June, 1690.

"SAMUEL MURRAY.

"ALEXANDER HERON."

\* \* \* \*

For the three letters annexed, viz., of Captain Alexander Sander-son's, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair's, and from the officers of Colonel Lance's regiment, I shall only say, that as they were written to Dr. Walker, to beg his recommendation of them, so they only give him the name of Governor, (which the Narrative owns was often given him, as Colonel Baker's assistant in reference to the stores); and these letters are not the only evidence how fulsome compliments, necessity and hope of preferment (especially hearing that nothing was done at Court for them, but by Dr. Walker's interest), has drawn from too many of them, to one, of whom they expressed other thoughts before.

\* \* \* \*

For the arguments to prove Dr. Walker's Governorship from its being owned by the King, the Parliament, the Privy Council, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge and Oxford, I shall only add, that as I know not they have owned him Governor in any such sense as I have here opposed (viz., with reference to the military affairs of the garrison), so if they have done it, it is a much stronger proof of that gentleman's extraordinary confidence in imposing such a mistake on them, than of their weakness in believing it at first, till better informed; but I suppose if he will inquire better he will find several of them are undeceived, and of another opinion.

\* \* \* \*

I hope none can be presumed a better interpreter of Mr. Curling's words than Mr. Curling himself, and what he meant by the passage last quoted will best appear by this certificate of his own:—

"I, Edward Curling, do hereby declare that, whereas it is mentioned in a certificate under my hand, dated the 25th of April, which is inserted in the pamphlet entitled, 'Mr. John Mackenzie's Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry, a False Libel,' &c., that some persons since I came to London did come to me, and would have drawn me, by great promises, to have bespattered and abused the reputation of Dr. George Walker, that all I meant or intended therein was only a discourse that one Mr. Hugh Galbraith had with me soon after I came to this city, touching a certain letter of Dr. Walker's which he was told I had, and often was very earnest to have seen or procured it, saying it should be £50 in my way, or words to that effect, in case I would procure it for him; neither were any other proposals or promises made to me by him or any other in that behalf, or towards any other bespattering or abusing of Mr. Walker's reputation, or to have sworn anything against him, which was never in the least proposed to me by any person whatsoever, which I certify, as witness my hand this 19th day of May, 1690.

"EDWARD CURLING."

"Witness, THOMAS BOULTON."

\* \* \* \*

"We, the subscribers, do certify that on the 3d of February last, or thereabouts, we heard Mr. Edward Curling, who had been in Londonderry during the siege, say publicly, on the Exchange, that Mr. George Walker was



never Governor of that garrison, but only of the stores ; and he further said that Mr. Walker was a great rogue and villain, and had endeavoured to betray the said city into the enemy's hands ; and for that end had corresponded with Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton, which the said Curling affirmed he could prove by a letter now in his custody, written by Mr. Walker to the said Lieutenant-General Hamilton, the which letter he offered to show to Mr. John Mackenzie and us, the subscribers, at six o'clock that evening ; in expectation whereof Mr. John Mackenzie and we waited on him at the time and place appointed, and he accordingly met us, and having searched many papers he had in his portmanteau, found not the letter ; for which he appeared to be much troubled, declaring that he believed that Captain Godfrey (to whom he had given the key of his portmanteau that morning, to get out some clothes he had in it) had stolen the letter ; notwithstanding the said Edward Curling very solemnly declared that he fully remembered the contents of the said letter, and could prove the same by divers that had seen it ; the contents of which letter he solemnly affirmed were as followeth, viz. :—Mr. Walker first excused himself for not performing his engagement to the said Lieutenant-General, showing that the mobile were in a great tumult and rage against him, but he hoped they would be soon quieted, faithfully promising that he would perform his engagement only requested the Lieutenant-General's patience for a little time, and that he confidently expected the Lieutenant-General would not fail the payment of £500, and the securing his life and fortune, and procure King James's favour to him. The contents of this letter, as related here, he promised to swear before any magistrate in the city of London, if desired ; all which was Mr. Curling's own voluntary proposal (neither expected nor desired by us), upon our first meeting with him in London, Subscribed this 7th of May, 1690.

“JOHN ARERNETHY.

“HUGH GALBRAITH.”

And now, unless the letter itself could be produced, we cannot expect any clearer evidence what the contents of it were than these two last certificates compared together. And as I hope Dr. Walker's advocate will no more upbraid me with Mr. Curling's certificate, so he must thank his own folly (to say no worse) that his senseless triumphs upon it have made it necessary to lay open this whole matter, which, indeed, does sufficiently bespatter, but (if Mr. Curling, his own witness, may be believed) does no way abuse, *i.e.*, injure or wrong the reputation of Dr. Walker.

\* \* \* \* \*

For my part, I am not in the least conscious to myself of having said anything against any party of Protestants ; and if some have the cunning to interest a party in their reputation, as if whatever is said to expose their treacheries were levelled against all others that are of their persuasion, I cannot help their weaknesses who so grossly misunderstand the design of my Narrative. But what I have said concerning two or three particular persons, is no more than what was not only true, but necessary to have been said, in giving that plain account of these transactions, which the misrepresentation of others gave too just occasion for. And if the pamphleteer will needs draw that perverse inference from my Narrative, “that all the brave and glorious actions in the siege were performed by the Dissenters, and Colonel Murray at the head of them ; all inglorious actions and treacherous attempts are to be imputed to the other part of the garrison, and principally to Dr. Walker”—let him look to his conclusion, for the premises are true ; but I confess I should deny



the inference, because several of the officers that are much commended were of the Church of England, though but very few of the common soldiers.

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LETTER OF SIR ARTHUR RAWDON EXPLANATORY OF  
THE PART OF HIS DIARY AT PAGE 193.

"There is one passage in that pamphlet, because it belongs something to me, I beg leave to take notice of, which is about Lundy's being sworn aboard ship. In the first place I must needs say I meant no particular reflection on Colonel James Hamilton, whose forwardness everywhere, especially at Cladyford, are too great demonstrations of his zeal and integrity to the cause to be at all blemished, but as it was matter of fact I could not omit it, for being accidentally in the ship with William Ponsonby and others that I have forgot, and Lundy coming aboard, after some small discourse we were told they had private business, so that we withdrew out of the cabin and stayed above the deck with Capt. Beverly till we were wet with rain. What was done in the cabin in the meantime I know not, nor did I hear till next day that most people were dissatisfied with Lundy for refusing to take the oath publicly again, though much pressed to it, particularly by Colonel George Phillips; and though now the excuse is that the Mayor was a Papist, yet they found a Protestant Mayor there who proclaimed the King, &c., namely, Mr. Campsie. There is a mistake of mine taken notice of too in the book, viz., saying that the officers, civil and military, &c., which was from my not remembering the instructions, which I never heard but once. I find in the printed book, inserted in my memoirs, that the Bishop was by at the proclaiming the King, &c., though I suppose I meant the Mayor, but the mistake is not great, and of no consequence. I beg your pardon for this trouble, &c.

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"ARTHUR RAWDON."

To conclude the controversy respecting Walker's position, we insert the most unexceptionable testimony of Mitchelburne, adopted and approved by a Committee of the English Parliament, many years after Walker's death, being an

EXTRACT FROM JOURNALS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"JUNE 7TH, 1698.—Report of Committee to whom the consideration of the Petition of Colonel Mitchelburne was referred, and the Resolutions of the said Committee thereupon:—That, by a commission under his Majesty's hand, when Prince of Orange, 5th February, 1689, the said Colonel was thereby appointed Major of a regiment commanded by Colonel Skeffington, with which regiment he marched into the town of Londonderry, in April, before the late siege; where he continued till the death of Colonel Baker, about the middle of June, when Colonel Mitchelburne was chosen by the whole garrison Governor and Commander-in-Chief with Dr. Walker; the said Col. Mitchelburne performing all the duty during all the difficulties of the siege, having all the charge of the military part; and, by God's blessing and assistance, defended the city to the last extremity, until happily relieved with provisions, upon which the enemy raised their siege, burnt their camp and marched off. Major-General Kirk gave him a commission, dated 3d day of August, 1689, to be sole Governor of said city and Colonel of the said regiment."

## OMISSIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN LONDERIADOS.

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The Londeriados had been reprinted from Douglas's *Derriana* with the additional title given to it, by Graham, of "The Armagh Manuscript;" but lately, through the kindness of the Rev. William W. Siletto, Rector of Killowen, Coleraine, a copy of the original work, printed in 1699, was furnished to the Editor. The title, with name of the author and other deficiencies and corrections, are here given:—

(Page 21.)

L O N D E R I A S ;

OR, A

NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY :

Which was Formed by the late King James the 18th of April, and  
Raised the 1st of August, Anno Dom. 1689.

*Written in Verse by JOSEPH AICKIN.*

Dublin: Printed by J. B. and S. P. at the back of Dick's Coffee-House in Skinner-Row, for the Author, and Sold by him at his School near Essex-Bridge; and by the Booksellers of Dublin, 1699.

(Page 22, line 8.)

"Honours who have had such a hand in the subject of"

(Page 22, line 22.)

"selves, that they needed no strokes of Poetry to set them"

(Page 23, line 13.)

"donderry, was defended by eight sakers and twelve"

(Page 24, line 1.)

L O N D E R I A D O S .

LIB. I.

Containeth the occasion of the War, viz.—The great growth of Popery in England, Scotland and Ireland, in the late King James's reign, his attempting to repeal the Penal Laws, and the commit-

ting the Bishops to the 'Tower for opposing of it—The Prince of Orange, being invited, enters England with an army, and rescues it from Popery and Slavery—King James flies to France, and begs aid to re-enforce his army in Ireland under Talbot; he obtains six thousand French; lands in Ireland, and calls a Parliament, and breaks the English Establishment; which forced the Protestants in the North of Ireland to rise in arms to defend themselves: upon which he calls a Council of War, and sends an army to reduce them—The number and quality of King James's army: their march to the North—The number and quality of the Protestant forces: their General Lundy's treachery, their defeat at Cladyford, and retreat to Londonderry: and the approach of the Irish and French forces to Londonderry.

### SECT. 1.

I sing the Men, who Derry did restore,  
To the condition, as it was before.  
They taught the French that cities might withstand  
Their storms and bombs under a good command.  
Why should heroic deeds in silence be?  
Since Poets are of the fraternity.  
Assist me Muse? whilst I the siege do sing,  
Into my mem'ry all the matter bring?  
Inspire my tongue? when I the causes tell,  
How the dire war, how this fam'd siege befell;  
How the town stands, how the proud foe advance,  
How they're repuls'd, and who great fame enhance.

### SECT. 2.—*The Occasion of the War.*

The Popish bigots did so far prevail,  
As to attempt the Penal Laws repeal;  
Which being oppos'd by the seven mitred lights,  
King James commits them to the Tower to rights.  
This daring action open'd England's eye,  
To see their loss of Truth and Liberty:  
The Prince of Orange they did then invite  
To enter England, and support their Right.  
The gen'rous Prince, but now our lawful King,  
Did only thirteen thousand with him bring;  
Who rescu'd England soon from Popery,  
And sent King James abroad immediately,  
A second time to crave for foreign aid;  
Who humbly thus to his Gallic brother pray'd.

*(Page 29, line 14.)*

Southerland's reg'ment's from Tyrconnel sought.

*(Page 29, line 26.)*

To Antrim and Loughneat Sir Neal O'Neal,

*(Page 31, line 6.)*

A reg'ment which the name of Powers affects,

*(Page 33, line 20.)*

From Ligachurry the brave Ritchison,

*(Page 43, line 30.)*

They that resist the power do God withstand,

*(Page 52, line 20.)*

With a cross beam in a rock mortized,

*(Page 58, line 17.)*

Which gave the Irish many a deadly rap,

*(Page 62, line 10.)*

Oppos'd the same, and forc'd them back to fly,

*(Page 62, line 30.)*

And now the learned Rector of Artree,

For 'Munro,' always read "Monroe."

*(Page 63, line 27.)*

Forbus like thunder 'mongst their forces flew,

*(Page 64, line 11.)*

Murdagh our Gen'ral's Quartermaster's slain,

*(Page 66, line 30.)*

He briskly us attacked at the Wells,

*(Page 67, line 4.)*

Came fiercely up, who fought like bold lions,

*(Page 68, line 7.)*

#### SECT. 15.

In a few days a trumpeter was sent,  
To treat of Col'nel Talbot's releasement.  
Five hundred pounds his lady offered,  
If we her husband to her deliver'd.

The same in Council held some long debates ;  
 Which 'twixt our senators great heats creates ;  
 For Baker he withstood the same boldly ;  
 But Walker and the rest the same decree.  
 To whom great Baker opened his mind,  
 And with sound reasons did his arguments bind.  
 What would our noble King hereunto say,  
 If we for lucre should his cause betray.  
 Great Murray would thereto have giv'n consent,  
 If she had bullocks for the money sent.  
 Yet the same spring that moved the loyal town,  
 Sent back the lady with five hundred pound.  
 And presently without e're taking bail,  
 Lock'd up the pris'ners in the common gaol.

## LONDERIADOS.

### LIB. IV.

Containeth the Account of a Star which appeared in the day time during the Siege, as a good omen of their Relief—Major-General Kirk's coming into the Lough, with Forces and Provisions from England: but Culmore Fort and the Boom hinder our Relief—A messenger sent to swim to the Fleet, but is drowned—A Barge built for intelligence, upon the news of Enniskilling men being come for our Relief—The engagement of the barge with two Irish boats—Glencarty's Bravado—The scarcity of food; the pestilential fever; Governor Baker's sickness and death; his character—Colonel Mitchelburne nam'd Governor by Baker before his death—The Bombarding of the City—The driving of the Protestants to the Walls, to move the City to yield—The Famine—A Treaty about Surrendering the City—The Storm at Butchers-Gate—Col. Murray wounded with a shot—Captain Coghran's sally—Counsellor Cairne's express to Kirk to Relieve the City—Captain Browning breaks the Boom, and is shot; but his Ship and Capt. Douglas's Relieve the City—The service of the Gunners on the Walls—The Irish Army raise their Siege, and march to Dublin—Kirk lands near Inch, and marches with the English Forces to Derry, and appoints Colonel Mitchelburne Governor.

### SECT. I.

Assist me Muse ? whilst I His praises sing,  
 Who is of all the everlasting Spring ;  
 The powerful God, who led the Hebrews on  
 Through thousand dangers, from generation  
 To generation ; till at length He brought  
 Them to the land of Canaan so long sought.

The same Jehovah kept this garrison,  
 'Twas He alone, who all these battles won.  
 'Twas He that dispossessed the Jebusite,  
 'Twas He alone that beat the Jacobite.  
 For as He led the Hebrews by a fire,  
 In the dark night, when Phœbus did retire ;  
 And as a star foretold our Saviour's birth,  
 Who brought salvation to the captive earth ;  
 So at this time a glittering star we have,  
 Which all day long a benign aspect gave,  
 From the south-east ; the learn'd thence did draw  
 Hopes of relief ; and our success foresaw.  
 The thoughtless mob ne'er heed the glorious star,  
 But generally against good omens war,  
 It shone till even' from the bright morning dawn ;  
 At our relief the heavenly light's withdrawn.

## SECT. 2.

'Twas plain the Irish had intelligence,  
 When we design'd our sallies forth from hence ;  
 Which to prevent and join in secrecy.  
 The Council took an oath of privacy,  
 To sally forth on Monday morn betimes,  
 And fight the en'my in their strongest lines.  
 Nevertheless, on Sunday even they cry,  
 Are you not ready for your great sally ?  
 Envy, the bane of all society,  
 Defeats designs of magnanimity.  
 This treachery our design'd measures broke,  
 Then we our preparations all revoke.

SECT. 3.—*The English Fleet appears in the Lough.*

Meantime some transport ships and men-of-war,  
 Below Culmore by us discover'd are ;  
 But all in vain ; Culmore was in the hands  
 Of th' enemy, which fort the lough commands.  
 Besides, the Irish camp on each side stood ;  
 The fatal Boom and rope did cross the flood.  
 We fir'd a beacon on the steeple head,

To give the signal of our want of bread.  
 Yet all in vain, Kirk would not venture up,  
 Some say of usquebaugh he had got a cup.  
 We likewise heard that Enniskilling men,  
 For our Relief were come near to Strabane.  
 We sent a man to swim to th' English fleet,  
 As he swam hence he died with cramp in's feet.  
 He carried letters in a box with screws,  
 But by his death they lost the dismal news.

SECT. 4.—*The Exploit of the Barge of Intelligence.*

To get intelligence we built a barge,  
 Of wondrous swiftness, which was long and large ;  
 And placed a drake therein or two beside,  
 When we had need to sail or row with tide.  
 To know the truth, and let them understand,  
 Our great distress : Great Murray did command,  
 Some of the ablest seamen of the town,  
 To man the barge, and sail for Donnelong.  
 With him ascends near thirty officers,  
 Besides the boys prepar'd for messengers.  
 Noble and Holmes and the brave Dumbar,  
 His true companions in the feats of war.  
 Thus in the even' our valiant General sail'd,  
 Tho' from their batt'ries showers of bullets hail'd ;  
 Which to eschew, he made up to their shore,  
 Where they had planted some dragoons before.  
 Those he beat off and sail'd to Donnelong,  
 Though at the barge they fired all along.  
 The noise of oars had giv'n them th' alarm,  
 And yet we sail'd five miles without all harm.  
 But all in vain, their guards on every side,  
 Forc'd our hero's return with ebbing tide.  
 As we return'd the enemy mann'd out,  
 Two large boats fill'd with some dragoons on foot ;  
 Th' one starboard, the other us larboard haul'd :  
 But Pilot Pogue with his wide drake them maul'd ;  
 For as they thought to board our barge, then he,  
 Fir'd off small shot among their company.

Which boat shear'd off with several persons slain,  
 We board the other and them pris'ners ta'en.  
 They fought us stoutly with their swords in hand,  
 We slew the one-half, and their boat command.  
 At sun-rising we land at Ferry-Key,  
 And in their boat near thirteen dead men lay;  
 Thirteen we took alive: then straight we sail'd  
 To t'other side and Lord Louth's camp assail'd.  
 We beat them from a trench and took their arms,  
 And some coarse loaves, this their whole camp alarms;  
 Yet we return'd in safety to the town,  
 The truth whereof is to the city known.  
 The pris'ners taken aboard, we detain,  
 And forc'd them daily to inter their slain,  
 On Windmill-Hill; for their fat bodies sent  
 A noisome smell, to our great detriment.

SECT. 5.—*Clancarty's Bravado.*

Clancarty, with two thousand men of might,  
 Came up to storm the Butchers-Gate at night.  
 "Come out ye dogs," quoth he, "why do you sleep?"  
 But from the Walls they made his forces weep;  
 More than the half were slain, the rest retreat,  
 For six brave Captains came from Bishops-Gate:  
 Kennedy, Dumbar, Baird, Noble and Grah'm,  
 With young Murray, who did their courage tame.  
 Their great design was to place engineers  
 To undermine the Walls, as then appears.  
 Some we surpriz'd at work and others flew,  
 Thus we the Lord Clancarty's brags o'erthrew.

SECT. 6.—*The Scarcity of Food and Pestilential Fever.*

About this time the raging fever reign'd,  
 Which multitudes of the town's-people drain'd.  
 It was occasioned by the want of food,  
 And uncouth diet which inflam'd the blood.  
 For some eat starch, others on tallow live,  
 At length for victuals the ox-hide they give.  
 And some eat dogs, others on horses fed,  
 The sprightly geldings to the slaughter led.



A cat's a lady's feast tho' ne'er so thin,  
 Though you might count all the ribs in her skin.  
 A swallow's sold for eighteen-pence and more ;  
 Then you may judge what became of the poor.  
 Some horses blood did eat, who now disdain,  
 To eat good mutton if not lately slain.  
 Such food to the veins corrupt blood commends ;  
 Which in a pestilential fever ends.

SECT. 7.—*Governor Baker sickens.*

This dismal fever seiz'd our Governor,  
 Who the physicians in few days gave o'er.  
 Thus the great Baker fails : we then propose  
 A successor, but none the Council chose.  
 They it refer to the dying Governor,  
 He Mitchelburne nam'd for his successor.  
 'Gainst which the Council never spoke a word,  
 For they were press'd by famine and the sword ;  
 Then in all haste to Mitchelburne is sent,  
 An order to release his confinement.  
 To justify his zeal, when he ascends  
 The chair, he for three thousand men demands ;  
 To sally forth and to oppose the foes,  
 With them into the Bishop's Park he goes ;  
 In the meantime the enemy appear,  
 In a body and some horse in their rear ;

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(Page 76, line 27.)

Zoilus himself dare not the actions blame :

(Page 76, line 31.)

If Jove and they approve the former words.

# RE-INTERMENT

## OF THE

### RELICS OF THE DEFENDERS OF DERRY.

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1861—February.—The Cathedral being closed, for a complete re-modelling of the interior, the contractors removed the galleries, wood work, and flagging, when numbers of human bones were seen lying on the surface of the ground. These, and the inscriptions on mural tablets in the Cathedral and on tombs in the graveyard, furnished sufficient testimony that the body and aisles of the church had been the sacred depository of the remains of honoured and illustrious dead.

—March 18.—The timber, &c., removed from the Cathedral, were auctioned. The pulpit was purchased for the Waterside Chapel. This pulpit had been built in Hugh Foy's workshop, of Wainscot oak, imported by the late John A. Smyth & Co., in 1830.

—April.—After a delay of six weeks, the works were resumed in the Cathedral, by commencing to excavate, three feet in depth, beneath the floor. There is no doubt that the intention was entertained of sending the rubbish, &c., to the Quay for ballast; however, upon the representation of some parties, the authorities of the Cathedral directed it to be kept in the churchyard, and deposited in that part of it, called the "Strangers'-Ground," where interments have, for some time, been discontinued.

In the progress of the excavations, several skulls and bones were turned up. These were laid aside till a number had accumulated. After some time they were taken out with the rubbish and mould and thrown into the churchyard, and many more being disinterred, were treated in the same manner. By

the Specification of the Works proposed, *all* were “to be completed, in every particular, to the satisfaction of the Lord Bishop of Derry,” and he was occasionally in the Cathedral during these operations. The Dean was, also, a frequent visitor of the works. After levelling the “Strangers’-Ground,” the remainder of the mould, rubbish, and bones, was used for raising the footwalks of the churchyard.

——May 8 (Wednesday).—The Bishop being absent at Confirmations, the Dean left for London. The excavations being completed, except the upper part of the north aisle, where it is recorded that Colonel Henry Baker, Governor of Derry, who died during the siege in 1689, had been buried, and an impression having gone abroad that his remains might be thrown out with the others, considerable interest was excited, and numbers of our citizens visited the Cathedral and witnessed the disgusting and revolting scenes enacted there. It was generally felt that foul disgrace and insult, to the community of Londonderry, was being perpetrated by strangers—insults that would only be tolerated in a most barbarous and savage state of society.

Among the broken coffins raised by the contractors’ labourers, were two lids taken from immediately below the surface, and, consequently, among the latest interred in the church, and bore the initials and dates—“M. S. 1729,” and “E. H. 1734,” formed with brass nails.

——May 14.—Letters appeared in the local Press, calling attention to the unseemly desecration of the resting-places of departed worth. The officers of the Apprentice Boys’ Clubs assembled, and published, in the local newspapers, the advertisement following :

“CATHEDRAL REPAIRS.

“At a Meeting of the General Committee of the Apprentice Boys of Derry, held 14th May, 1861, it was unanimously resolved:—

“That we have observed, with extreme regret, the heartless conduct of the parties engaged in carrying out the changes in the Cathedral, in ruthlessly exposing the remains of the illustrious dead interred within its walls, before, during, and after the eventful

siege of 1688-9; and we are surprised to find that no proper effort has been made by the Cathedral Dignitaries to have them decently re-interred in their original resting-places.

“That those who have connived at, or been cognizant of these illegal and scandalous proceedings, cannot escape the severe animadversion of our citizens, when they learn that the remains of their heroic ancestors have been disinterred, mixed with the rubbish of the building, wheeled out to the yard and walks, and there subjected to further unfeeling exposure.

“That the Churchwardens be requested to take prompt measures to have collected and decently re-interred, within the walls of the Church, those desecrated remains; and, in case of their declining to do so, we call upon the Parishioners, generally, to assist us in the performance of this necessary and becoming duty.

“JOHN HEMPTON, Chairman.

“CHARLES M'GUIRE, Secretary.”

——May 15.—A deputation from the General Committee of the Apprentice Boys accordingly waited upon George Skipton, the Churchwarden appointed by the Dean, and Anthony Babington, the Churchwarden elected by the Vestry, and requested them to have the remains thrown out over the churchyard and walks re-interred within the Cathedral. These parochial officials, after consulting together, declined to interfere, but gave the Deputation an assurance that any bones dug up in future would be buried again. This reply was very guarded. Whether they and the Dean had consented to the removal of the remains from the Cathedral by the contractors, is not known to the parishioners, but even if they did not, they are worthy of reprehension for not having interfered to prevent it.

While awaiting their decision, the Apprentice Boys met a gentleman of kind and generous feeling, and pointed out to him the nature and extent of the outrage perpetrated on the ashes of men whose memory they held sacred, many of them ecclesiastical, military and civic dignitaries, of whom it might be said, without disparagement to their successors, that the dead were more honoured than the living. This worthy citizen, Harvey Nicholson, expressed his approval of the Resolutions of the Committee, and promised his support in carrying them into effect.

Among the disinterred remains were found quantities of silk ribbon, which were, no doubt, used in dressing the dead. Many of the ribbons still retained their original bright orange colour; some of these were found attached to the remains, and, in one instance, where even the hair had not decayed from the skull, it was interwoven with the emblem of freedom, so dearly loved and contended for by our ancestors.

From the 17th till the 23d May, labourers were employed collecting the remains from off the walks and graves in the churchyard. When collected, they filled six coffins, a large deal box, and an oaken case, which were deposited in the north aisle of the Cathedral, close under the third window from the east, reaching east and west from the centre of that window eight feet. The oaken case is in the centre under the middle of the window. The box is placed west of the coffins, near the fourth window from the east. Under the centre of the window, and at the end of the case, lay exposed a skeleton, uncovered in digging the grave for the coffins. In fact the whole interior of the Cathedral, even below the part excavated by the contractors, for three feet more, seemed to have been one vast charnel house. How many of these bodies had been interred during the siege cannot be ascertained.

On the lid of the oaken case was a lead plate, engraved with this inscription:—

“ Within this oaken case and in the surrounding coffins, are deposited the bones of many of the heroes of 1688-89, and of other eminent citizens, whose remains, originally interred within this Cathedral, were exhumed during its alteration in 1861, and cast into the graveyard. Having been carefully collected by the ‘Apprentice Boys,’ they were re-interred here on the 24th May, A.D., 1861.”

—May 24.—At noon the Cathedral was opened for the re-interment of the coffins and cases filled with the insulted relics of the dead. A large concourse of ladies, gentry, &c., attended. A parchment roll, beautifully engrossed by Wm. Glendining, of the Londonderry Registry Office, was then signed

and attested in due form. It was as follows:—

“Within this oaken case, and in the surrounding coffins, are deposited the bones of several of the heroes of 1688-89, and of other eminent citizens, whose remains, originally interred within this Cathedral were exhumed during its alteration in 1861, and cast into the graveyard. Many of their skeletons had orange silk ribbons attached to them. Having been carefully collected by the ‘Apprentice Boys,’ they were re-interred here on the 24th day of May, A.D., 1861. Copies of the Londonderry newspapers of the time, viz., the *Sentinel* of the 17th and 24th May, the *Standard* of the 16th May, and the *Guardian* of 14th and 21st May, giving accounts of the transactions above referred to; also, a copy of ‘The Siege and History of Londonderry,’ edited by John Hempton, 1861, containing the Diaries of the Siege of 1688-9, by Walker, Mackenzie and Ash, and the History of Londonderry till the present time, are deposited within this bottle.

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| <p>“In presence of<br/>         “ROBT. BATESON, Bt., J.P.,<br/>         D.L., Castrues, Derry.<br/>         “HARVEY NICHOLSON, J.P.,<br/>         Londonderry and Roe<br/>         Park.</p> | <p>“JAMES WM. GREGG, President of<br/>         Apprentice Boys of Derry.<br/>         “WM. M. BERESFORD, Senior Curate<br/>         of Derry Cathedral.<br/>         “ALEXANDER LINDSAY, J.P., Alderman.<br/>         “ROBERT ALEXANDER, Merchant.<br/>         “DAVID IRVINE, President of Murray<br/>         Club of Apprentice Boys.<br/>         “JOHN G. FERGUSON, Vice-President of<br/>         the Apprentice Boys of Derry Club.”</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

This, with the Papers and Book mentioned in it, were enclosed in a bottle and sealed hermetically. The foregoing document having been publicly read to the audience in the Cathedral, the bottle, with its contents, was deposited within the oaken case. The Rev. William Montgomery Beresford then delivered an eloquent address suited to the occasion. The introductory portion of it was as follows:—  
 “My Christian Brethren and Fellow-Townsmen—  
 Often as I have addressed you from this time-honoured place, I feel that I have never done so with greater solemnity than on the present occasion. The remains of the departed have, in all ages of the world, been treated with the greatest veneration and regard. In the heathen world they burned the bodies of the dead, and carefully and affectionately deposited their ashes in urns, which were preserved with the greatest care, to be regarded with especial veneration by survivors. In the ancient church we find Joseph,

when dying, giving directions concerning the removal of his bones. In the early Christian church the feeling was very strong on the subject; and in the catacombs of Rome we may still find abundant traces of the affection with which the primitive Christians regarded the remains of their departed friends. This feeling, natural in itself, becomes more intense and absorbing when the objects of our regard have been famous or conspicuous in their lives for noble or glorious deeds. On the present occasion we are assembled to re-commit to their receptacles the remains of those who were illustrious either from the part they played in the great struggle for civil and religious liberty which took place in the memorable defence of this city A.D. 1688-9, or from the distinguished position they occupied as leading citizens of the town. It must be to any Christian or philanthropic mind a matter of the deepest sorrow and regret that any apparent slight or disregard should have been manifested towards the illustrious dead of this place. Great care and pains have been taken to collect the remains of our illustrious forefathers; and we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have so successfully arranged matters as to pay the utmost regard and veneration for those who were interred within the walls of this ancient Cathedral. We must all rejoice at this homage of love paid to their memories. We have still fresh in our minds the deeds of valour and heroism which some of them performed in this place. I take this opportunity of testifying what pain and grief it has caused both the Bishop of this Diocese and the Dean of Derry. I have received letters from them both, stating their sincere regret at what has recently occurred, with regard to the remains which we now restore to their place of sepulture. We are not unmindful of the blessings of civil and religious liberty bequeathed to us by their bravery; and, with all affection and regard, we now consign them to their last resting-place. Those remains

which our eyes have erewhile gazed upon, we shall not again behold till the trump of the Archangel shall resound through the universe, and the dead shall emerge from their graves. They shall then appear, not as dry bones and skeletons, but with quickened and immortal bodies, to render to the Judge of quick and dead an account of the deeds done in the flesh. Let us, my Christian friends, not leave without seeking to gather a lesson of spiritual improvement from the scene now transacted before us. Learn we from this a lesson of our own mortality. 'All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field.'"

After he concluded, six minute guns, discharged by the Apprentice Boys close by on the Church Wall, re-echoed through the open windows and arches of the Cathedral. The coffins and cases were secured in brick work and flagged over, to preserve them from future injury.

After completing the duty thus devolved on the Apprentice Boys, of collecting and re-interring, within St. Columb's Cathedral, the bones and relics of the illustrious citizens and defenders of Derry, they also gathered the mould cast out with those remains on the walks and graves, and formed it into a conical mound in the Cathedral churchyard, close to the City Walls. This mound is erected on the part of the graveyard not now used for interments. The centre of the mound is in a direct line due east of the centre of the Cathedral. It rises fourteen feet, and is forty-four feet in diameter at the base. It is enclosed with solid masonry, and contains a substantial foundation to support an appropriate memorial on the summit, which will tend to ornament the locality. It is also proposed to inscribe upon this memorial, and on a mural tablet over the present resting-place of the re-interred remains within the church, a record of these transactions, in order to transmit them to posterity.



Since the list of the Londonderry Yeoman Cavalry, at page 432, was printed, the following additional names have been supplied, as having been among those brave and loyal men who, at that early stage of the Irish Rebellion, were enrolled to restrain the disaffected in this city and the surrounding districts :— Thomas Murray, John Alexander, William Bond, John Bond, David Walker, Thomas Lecky, James M'Crea, Alexander Brown, Derry; and Alex. Brown, Cloughlass.

## WALKER'S PILLAR,

BY GEORGE DOUGALL, NEWTOWNCUNNINGHAM.

Published in August, 1827, during the erection of the Testimonial on the central-western or Royal Bastion. This Pillar is 6 feet 9 inches in diameter, 81 feet in height, and the statue of Walker, on a conical dome, rises 12 feet higher.

Shall freedom's awful voice no more  
Ascend in minstrelsy sublime?  
Shall Derry's sacred band of yore  
Still slumber in the dust of time?  
Here chieftains fell in manhood's prime;  
But Heaven regards their destiny,  
And spreads from hence, through every clime,  
The vestal flame of liberty.

Oft rosy hues on Foyla's breast,  
On Windmill-hill the noon-day sun,  
On Pennyburn the breezy west,  
Have played since faith and freedom won!  
But from the deeds that here were done,  
Historic glory fades away;  
Here every field is Marathon,  
And every pass Thermopylæ.

When royal treason doom'd our fall,  
The powers of darkness onward drove,  
Disease and famine scal'd our wall  
And clouds of horror clos'd above.  
Then freedom, like a banish'd dove,  
Bereft of home—bereft of rest,  
Sought refuge in a city's love,  
And found an ark—the freeman's breast!

Rise, WALKER!—Father of the free!  
Undaunted soldier!—saint and sage!  
Thy Bible and thy sword shall be  
Our beacon lights from age to age;  
The 'PRENTICE BOYS our hearts engage,  
And MURRAY still in mem'ry warm,  
Who gleam'd amid the battle's rage,  
A bolt of vengeance in the storm.

Around this pile, from year to year,  
Shall grateful sires their homage pay,  
And pledge the youthful hero here,  
To liberty and truth for aye.  
Inspired by deeds of glory's day,  
A phalanx firm shall still be shown,  
With heart and hand like those away,  
To guard the altar and the throne.







